SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1965

No. 655

EVELYN BUTTS, APPELLANT,

vs.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, GOVERNOR, ET AL.

APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

INDEX

	Original	Print
Record from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia		
Complaint	3	1
Order granting leave to proceed in forma pauperis	14	9
Designation of a three-judge court	15	9
Answer of defendants, Miss Mary Dudley, City Registrar, Alex H. Bell, City Treasurer and William Prieur, Clerk of Corporation Court of the City of Norfolk	17	10
Pre-trial order, dated June 2, 1964	18	11
Motion of defendant, Albertis Harrison to dismiss	22	14
Plaintiff's interrogatories addressed to defendant Albertis Harrison	26	16
Answer of defendant, Albertis Harrison to the complaint	31	22
Motion of defendant, Albertis Harrison objecting to interrogatories with notice attached	36	24
Defendants' statement of exhibits and witnesses	41	27
Answers to interrogatories filed by defendant, Albertis Harrison	44	28

Record from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia—Continued	Original	Print
Plaintiff's statement of exhibits and witnesses	51	32
Plaintiff's request for admission of facts and genuineness of documents	53	34
Answers and objections to the request for admission of facts and genuineness of documents with notice attached	57	38
Defendants' answers to plaintiff's request for admission of facts and genuineness of documents	60	41
Transcript of proceedings had on October 21, 1964 except arguments of counsel	64	44
Appearances	66	44
Colloquy between court and counsel	69	47
Reporter's certificate	79	52
Clerk's certificate (omitted in printing)	80	
PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBITS:		
No. A—1960 Census of Population, Volume I—Characteristics of the Population, Part 48—Virginia	81	53
Table 16, pp. 48-32 through 48-36	82	55
Table 27, pp. 48-75 through 48-107	87	60
Tables 65-67, pp. 48-166 through 48-172	120	93
Table 86, pp. 48-257 through 48-267	127	100
No. B—Typed text of pages 110 and 111 of 1961 United States Commission on Civil Rights Report—VOTING	138	111
No. C—Article, Sudden Drive on "Poverty"—Why? from U.S. News & World Report, January 20, 1964, page 36	139	112
No. D—Article, "The World American Survey, A Fifth of a Nation", page 407, The Economist, February 1, 1964	140	113
Nos. E(1) through E(9)—Tables taken from the Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1963, Published by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census	141	114
E(1)—Table No. 364, page 273 (Veterans Benefits)	141	114
E(2)—Table No. 377, page 285 (Federal Grants)	142	115
E(3)—Table Nos. 388 & 389, pages 292 & 293 (Social Insurance and Welfare Services) (Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance)	143	116
E(4)—Table Nos. 403 & 404, pages 301 & 302 (Unemployment Insurance)	145	118

	Original	Print
Record from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia—Continued		
PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBITS—Continued		
E(5)—Table No. 407, page 304 (Workmen's Compensation)	147	120
E(6)—Table Nos. 411 & 412, pages 307 & 308 (Public Assistance)	148	121
E(7)—Table No. 421, page 313 (Disabled Persons)	150	123
E(8)—Table No. 491 through 494, pages 370 through 373 (Elections)	151	124
E(9)—Table No. 502, page 379 (Vote for Governor)	155	128
No. F—Report of the Proceedings and Debates of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Virginia, held in the City of Richmond, June 12 to June 26, 1902, the Hermitage Press, Inc., pages 20, 293, 2960-2962, 2967-2969 and 2971-2973	156	129
No. G—Table F-1. United States District Courts. Bankruptcy Cases Commenced and Terminated During the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1962, By District	167	140
No. H—Table F-1. United States District Courts. Bankruptcy Cases Commenced and Terminated During the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1963, By District	168	141
No. I—Pages 55 through 59 entitled "Chapter 2—The Problem of Poverty in America" of Economic Report of the President Transmitted to the Congress January, 1964 Together With The Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers	169	142
Opinion, Per Curiam	174	147
Final Order	177	150
Notice of appeal of Mrs. Evelyn Butts to the Supreme Court of the United States	178	151
Docket entries	181	153
Certification re exhibits	183	154
Clerk's certificate	184	155
Order granting motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis	185	155
Order noting probable jurisdiction	186	156

[fols. 1-2] [File endorsement omitted]

[fol. 3]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Civil Action No. 4658

MRS. EVELYN BUTTS, Plaintiff,

vs.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, Governor, Capitol Square, Richmond, Virginia, MISS MARY DUDLEY, City Registrar, City Hall Annex, Norfolk, Virginia, ALEX H. BELL, City Treasurer, City Hall, Norfolk, Virginia, WILLIAM PRIEUR, Clerk, The Corporation Court, Norfolk, Virginia, Defendants.

COMPLAINT—Filed May 19, 1964

1. The jurisdiction of this Honorable Court is invoked under the following constitutional and statutory provisions:

A. The First, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America.

B. Title 28, United States Code, Sections 1331, 1332, 1343, 2201, 2202, 2281 and 2284.

C. Title 42, United States Code, Sections 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984.

2. The Plaintiff is a citizen of the United States, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the City of Norfolk. Further she is a member of the Negro Race as well as a member of the community, who possesses all of the qualifications for voting, including age, intelligence, residence, character, citizenship, etc., but is presently unable to pay the poll tax penalty which is required in order to vote in Virginia.

[fol. 4] 3. Defendant *Albertis Harrison* is the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, its Chief Executive and Administrative Officer whose duty is to administer and re-

quire the administration of the poll tax penalty laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Defendant *Miss Mary Dudley* is the Registrar for the City of Norfolk, Virginia whose duty is to record and maintain racially segregated voting records for use by political officials, and to deny for registration all persons who have not paid the poll tax penalty.

Defendant *Alex H. Bell* is the Treasurer for the City of Norfolk, Virginia, whose duties include collection of the poll tax penalty and the preparation of racially segregated poll tax payment lists, copies of which are provided the Clerk of the Corporation Court of the City of Norfolk, Virginia.

Defendant *William Prieur* is the Clerk of the Corporation Court of the City of Norfolk, whose duties include certifying and preparing copies of the poll tax lists received from Defendant Treasurer Alex H. Bell, for use by election officials to determine what persons are qualified to vote.

4. Plaintiff is an adult Negro citizen of small financial means barely adequate to provide for the necessities of living. There are uncounted and unknown other adult Virginia citizens, Negro and White, who are recipients of welfare, social security, unemployment compensation, small pensions, who can ill afford to pay money for other than food, clothing and shelter. There are also great numbers of citizens who are employed in sub-marginal jobs and who must support families on salaries of less than $25.00 per [fol. 5] week. In fact, the great majority of the citizens of Virginia receive income barely sufficient to pay for the absolute necessities of life such as food, shelter and medical care, but are otherwise qualified to vote. The imposition of the poll tax prevents many of these people from voting and constitutes an economic hardship on those who do vote.

5. This action is brought pursuant to Rule 23(A) of the Federal Rules of Court Procedure on behalf of all such citizens of Virginia whose numbers make it impracticable to have them joined as Plaintiffs.

For a First Claim

6. Although the named Plaintiff meets all of the other requirements for voting under the laws of Virginia, she

cannot exercise her right to vote because she is unable to pay the poll tax penalty required by the Virginia Constitution and statutes enacted pursuant thereto, the relevant portions of which are as follows:

The Virginia Constitution

1. *Section 18* "Every citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, who has been a resident of the State one year, of the County, City or Town six months, and of the precinct in which he offers to vote, has been registered, and has paid his State poll taxes, as hereinafter required, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly and all officers elective by the people; but removal from one precinct to another, in the same county, city or town shall not deprive any person of his right to vote in the precinct from which he has moved until the expiration of thirty days after such removal.

The right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex."

[fol. 6] 2. *Section 20* "Every citizen of the United States, having the qualifications of age and residence required in section eighteen, shall be entitled to register, provided.

First. That he has personally paid to the proper officer all State poll taxes legally assessed or assessable against him for the three years next preceding that in which he offers to register; or, if he come of age at such time that no poll tax shall have been assessable against him for the year preceding the year in which he offers to register, has paid one dollar and fifty cents, in satisfaction of the first year's poll tax assessable against him; and

Second. That unless physically unable, he make application to register in his own handwriting, without aid, suggestion or memorandum, in the presence of the Registration Offices, stating therein his name, age, date and place of birth, residence and occupation at the time and for the one year next preceding, and whether he has previously voted, and if so, the State, County and Precinct in which he voted last; and

Third. That he answer on oath any and all questions affecting his qualifications as an elector, submitted to him by the Registration Officer, which questions and his answers

thereto shall be reduced to writing, certified by the said officer, and preserved as a part of his official records.

3. *Section 21* "A person registered under the general registration of voters during the years nineteen hundred and two and nineteen hundred and three, or under the last section, shall have the right to vote for all officers elected by the people, subject to the following conditions:

[fol. 7] That unless exempted by section twenty-two, he shall as a prerequisite to the right to vote, personally pay, at least six months prior to the election, all State poll taxes assessed or assessable against him, under this Constitution, during the three years next preceding that in which he offers to vote.

If he shall have registered after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, he shall, unless physically unable, prepare and deposit his ballot without aid, on such printed form as the law may prescribe; but any voter registered prior to the date may be aided in the preparation of his ballot by such officer of election as he himself may designate."

4. *Section 38.* "The Treasurer of each county and city shall, at least five months before each regular election, file with the clerk of the Circuit Court of his county, or of the corporation court of his city, a list of all persons in his county or city who have paid not later than six months prior to such election, the State poll taxes required by this Constitution during the three years next preceding that in which such election is held; which lists shall be arranged alphabetically, by magisterial districts in the counties, and in such manner as the General Assembly may direct in the cities shall state the white and colored persons separately, and shall be certified by the oath of the treasurer. The Clerk, within ten days from the receipt of the list shall make and certify a sufficient number of copies thereof, and shall deliver one copy for each voting place in his county or city, to the sheriff of the county or sergeant of the city, whose duty it shall be to post one copy, without delay, at each of the voting places, and within ten days from the [fol. 8] receipt thereof, to make return on oath to the clerk, as to the places where and dated at which said copies were respectively posted, which return the clerk shall

record in a book kept in his office for the purpose; and he shall keep in his office, for public inspection, for at least sixty days after receiving the list, not less than ten certified copies thereof, and also cause the list to be published in such other manner as may be prescribed by law. The original list returned by the treasurer shall be filed and preserved by the clerk among the public records of his office for at least five years after receiving the same.

Within thirty days after the list has been posted, any person who shall have paid his capitation tax, but whose name is omitted from the certified list, may after five days written notice to the treasurer, apply to the circuit court of his county, or corporation court of his city, or to the judge thereof in vacation, to have the same corrected and his name entered thereon, which application the court or judge shall promptly hear and decide.

The clerk shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, with the poll tax books, at a reasonable time before every election, to one of the judges of election of each precinct of his county or city, a like certified copy of the list, which shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated for the purpose of voting. The clerk shall also, within sixty days after the filing of the list by the treasurer, forward a certified copy thereof, with such corrections as may have been made by order of the court or judge, to the officer designated by law, who shall exchange the amount of the poll taxes stated therein to such treasurer unless previously accounted for.

[fol. 9] Further evidence of the prepayment of the capitation taxes required by this Constitution, as a prequisite to the right to register and vote, may be prescribed by law."

The Code of Virginia

1. *Section 24-17.* "Every citizen of the United States twenty-one years of age, who has been a resident of the State one year, of the county, city or town six months, and of the precinct in which he offers to vote thirty days next preceding the election, in which he offers to vote, has been duly registered, and has paid his poll taxes, as required by law, and is otherwise qualified, under the constitution and laws of this State, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly and all officers elective by the people.

Removal from one precinct to another in the same county, city or town, shall not deprive any person of his right to vote in the precinct from which he has moved, until the expiration of thirty days from such removal."

2. *Section 24-22.* "The qualification of voters at any special election shall be such as are hereinbefore prescribed for voters at general elections, but at any such special election, held before the second Tuesday in June of any year, any person shall be qualified to vote who was so qualified at the last preceding regular November election, or who is otherwise qualified to vote, and has personally paid, at least six months prior to the second Tuesday in June of that year, all State poll taxes assessed or assessable against him during the three years next preceding that in which such special election is held, and at any such special election, held on or after the second Tuesday in June in any year, any person shall be qualified to vote who is or was qualified [fol. 10] to vote at the regular election held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of that year. The "special election" as used in this section shall be deemed to include such elections as are held in pursuance of any special law, and also such as held to fill a vacancy in any office, whether the same be filled by the qualified voters of the State, or any county, city, magisterial district or ward."

3. *Section 24-67.* Each registrar shall register every citizen of the United States, of his election district, who shall apply to be registered at the time and in the manner required by law, who shall be twenty-one years of age at the next election, who has been a resident of the state one year, of the county, city or town six months, and of the precinct in which he offers to register thirty days next preceding the election, who, at least six months prior to the election, has paid to the proper officer all State poll taxes assessed or assessable against him for three years next preceding such election, or if he come of age at such time that no poll taxes shall be assessable against him for the year preceding the year in which he offers to register, has paid one dollar and fifty cents in satification of the first years poll tax assessable against him."

7. Defendants and their agents have and will strickly enforce payment of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.

8. The subject laws recognize that payment of a poll tax

penalty works a hardship on those citizens without financial means by exempting widows of Confederate Soldiers (Section 22 of the Virginia Constitution), and by providing that the poll tax penalty shall not constitute a lien and cannot be collected save when a citizen wishes to vote (Section 173, the Constitution of Virginia).

[fol. 11] 9. A prime purpose and design of the Virginia laws requiring the payment of a poll tax penalty to vote, is to invalidate the protections of citizenship provided under the United States Constitution, especially the Fourteenth Amendment thereof.

10. The laws requiring the payment of the poll tax penalty to vote deny your Plaintiff the right of petition, redress and freedom of speech under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

11. The laws requiring the payment of the poll tax penalty to vote deny to Plaintiff the equal protection of the laws, and deprive her of liberty and property without due process of law under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution in that those citizens of financial means are afforded a right which is denied to the Plaintiff solely because she is without financial means.

12. The effect of poll tax is to prevent a substantial number of otherwise eligible citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia from voting in elections of the Commonwealth and the political subdivisions thereof, and to inhibit in a substantial way the participation in elections of many of the citizens who possess all the other qualifications but, because of their economic class, are prevented from fulfilling their duty as citizens to exercise their right to vote and to participate in the political life of the Commonwealth.

For a Second Claim

13. The laws attacked in this action have clearly indicated that racial discrimination is one prime purpose of the poll tax laws by insisting that the poll tax payment list be segregated by race (The Constitution of Virginia, Section 38), and by providing punishment and fines for those officials who do not racially segregate the poll tax payments (Section 24-126; Code of Virginia, 1950 Amended).

[fol. 12] 14. The laws requiring the payment of the poll tax penalty to vote violate the Thirteenth Amendment to the

United States Constitution in that it burdens your Plaintiff with one of the badges of slavery, arbitrary denial of the right to participate in government.

15. These laws are further discriminatory within the prohibition of the Fourteenth Amendment because they provide that the revenue derived the poll tax shall be used for the public schools of Virginia, which are required by the Virginia Constitution to be segregated, this being a clearly illegal and unconstitutional purpose.

16. The said laws also violate the Fifteenth Amendment, which guarantees to citizens freedom from denial or abridgment to the right to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

17. A. Unless this Honorable Court act at once, your Plaintiff and the thousands of her class will be denied their right to participate in every special election, and the election for councilman to be held in the City of Norfolk, Virginia in June of 1964.

B. The Plaintiff and her class are without any remedy or relief at law, and they are suffering and will continue to suffer irreparable and immediate injury of the first magnitude.

Wherefore, your Plaintiff prays that this Honorable Court will:

1. Immediately convene a Three-Judge District Court.
2. Issue a declaratory judgment finding the subject laws to be null and void.
3. Issue—after hearing of this action—a permanent injunction against enforcement of the subject laws, and
4. Issue such other and further orders as to this Honorable Court shall seem just and meet.

Mrs. Evelyn Butts, By J. A. Jordan, Jr., Counsel.

[fol. 13] *Duly sworn to by Mrs. Evelyn Butts, jurat omitted in printing.*

[fol. 14] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, NORFOLK DIVISION

Civil Action No. 3346

[Title omitted]

ORDER GRANTING LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS—May 19, 1964

Upon the motion of the plaintiff for leave to file this action without the payment of fees and costs, or the giving of security as may be otherwise required.

It is Ordered that the motion be granted, and the Clerk of this Court is directed to receive and file the petition in this action without the payment of fees and costs; and further, to proceed with service upon the named defendants.

John D. Butzner, Jr., District Judge, May 19, 1964.

[fol. 15] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, NORFOLK DIVISION

Civil Action No. 3346

[Title omitted]

DESIGNATION OF A THREE-JUDGE COURT—May 25, 1964

It appearing to the undersigned Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the United States that a civil action as above entitled has been instituted in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia by the plaintiff seeking a declaration that the constitutional and statutory provisions of the Commonwealth of Virginia requiring the payment of a poll tax as a qualification for the right to vote be declared in violation of the Constitu-

tion of the United States and void, and that the defendants be enjoined from denying the plaintiff the right to vote solely by reason of her failure to pay a poll tax;

and the Honorable John D. Butzner, Jr., United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, to whom application for said relief was made, having notified the undersigned of the pendency of said action, to the end that a court of three judges may be constituted, pursuant to sections 2281 and 2284 of Title 28, United States Code;

Now, therefore, I do hereby designate the Honorable Albert V. Bryan, United States Circuit Judge, Fourth Judicial Circuit, and the Honorable Oren R. Lewis, United States [fol. 16] District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, to serve with the Honorable John D. Butzner, Jr., as a District Court of three judges as provided by section 2284 of Title 28, United States Code, in the hearing and determination of this action.

This 25th day of May, 1964.

Simon E. Sobeloff, Chief Judge, Fourth Circuit.

[fol. 17] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, NORFOLK DIVISION

Civil Action No. 3346

[Title omitted]

ANSWER OF MISS MARY DUDLEY, CITY TREASURER, ALEX H. BELL, CITY TREASURER, and WILLIAM PRIEUR, CLERK OF CORPORATION COURT OF THE CITY OF NORFOLK—filed May 28, 1964.

These defendants for their answer to the Complaint filed against them answer and say:

1. That said complaint fails to state a claim against them upon which relief can be granted.

2. That their respective duties are prescribed by the Con-

stitution and Laws of the State of Virginia, which are valid and which they comply with in the performance of their duties.

3. That they are advised that pleadings will be filed in opposition to said complaint on behalf of the other defendant by the Attorney General of Virginia, and that they hereby adopt the same as a part of this answer in so far as the same may be material to the duties of their offices.

4. Wherefore they pray that this complaint may be dismissed as to them.

Alfred W. Whitehurst, Commonwealth's Attorney for the City of Norfolk, Virginia.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (omitted in printing.)

[fol. 18] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA AT ALEXANDRIA

Civil Action No. 3253, Alexandria Division

ANNIE E. HARPER, et al, Plaintiffs,

v.

VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, et al, Defendants

Civil Action No. 4658, Norfolk Division

MRS. EVELYN BUTTS, Plaintiff,

v.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, Governor, et al, Defendants

PRE-TRIAL ORDER—June 2, 1964

It appearing to the Court that common questions of law and fact are pending in these actions and that the convenience of the parties and the Court dictates that they should be the subject of a joint hearing and trial; it is

Ordered that these actions, to the extent that common questions of law and fact may exist, are consolidated.

[fol. 19] The Clerk is directed to transfer the file in Butts v. Harrison, et al, Norfolk Civil Action No. 4658, to the Alexandria Division of this Court and all pleadings, motions, requests for subpoenas, etc., shall hereafter be filed in the Alexandria Division.

With respect to Butts v. Harrison, et al, Norfolk Civil Action No. 4658:

(a) The defendants are directed to file their respective answers if not already filed, together with such additional pleadings as they deem proper, on or before June 22, 1964.

(b) The taking of pre-trial depositions, the filing of interrogatories, requests for admissions and other pre-trial procedures should be concluded on or before July 20, 1964. No additional motions, other pleadings or further pre-trial procedures may be filed or indulged in after July 20, 1964 except by leave of Court for good cause shown.

(c) All proposed exhibits and names and addresses of all witnesses who may be called to testify shall be filed with the Clerk of this Court in Alexandria on or before August 1, 1964. If the exhibits are voluminous they shall be marked by the Clerk at least two days prior to the date [fol. 20] of trial. Formal proof of exhibits will be deemed waived unless objected to in writing seven days prior to the date of trial. Copies of all exhibits, lists of witnesses and briefs should be mailed to all parties of record and the members of the three-judge court at their respective addresses.

(d) Hearing on all motions unless otherwise ordered by the Court will be deferred until the date of the hearing on the merits.

(e) Plaintiffs' briefs should be filed on or before August 7, 1964. Defendants' briefs should be filed on or before September 1, 1964. Plaintiffs' reply briefs, if any, should be filed on or before September 10, 1964.

The plaintiffs and the defendants in these consolidated actions may submit their respective briefs jointly if they be so advised.

These actions will be heard upon the merits and upon all motions in the United States District Court, Post Of-

fice Building, Alexandria, Virginia, at a date to be determined by the Court.

Let the Clerk at Norfolk forward copies of this order to all counsel of record in Norfolk Civil Action No. 4658, [fol. 21] and the Clerk at Alexandria forward copies of this order to all counsel of record in Alexandria Civil Action No. 3253.

John D. Butzner, Jr., United States District Judge.

June 2, 1964

[fol. 22] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, NORFOLK DIVISION

Civil Action No. 3346

[Title omitted]

MOTION OF DEFENDANT ALBERTIS HARRISON TO DISMISS—Filed June 8, 1964

Now comes the defendant, Albertis Harrison, aka Albertis S. Harrison, Jr., Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by counsel, and moves the Court to dismiss this action for the following reasons:

1. The plaintiff lacks the capacity and standing to bring this suit;
2. The Court lacks jurisdiction over the persons and over the subject matter;
3. The complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

This Motion is based upon the pleadings and upon the exhibits to be filed in this action and upon the authorities attached hereto.

Albertis Harrison, Aka Albertis S. Harrison, Jr., Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, By: Richard N. Harris, Of Counsel.

[fol. 23] Robert Y. Button, Attorney General of Virginia, Supreme Court—State Library Building, Richmond, Virginia 23219, Richard N. Harris, Assistant Attorney General, Drawer 1395, Richmond, Virginia 23211.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE, (omitted in printing.)

[fol. 24] *Authorities Relied upon in Support of this Motion:*

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS:

Constitution of Virginia, Sections 23, 173

STATUTORY PROVISIONS:

Title 24, Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended

FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE:

Rule 12

CASES:

Opinion of the Justices to the Senate, 28 Mass. 538, 11 Pick. 538 (1832)
Opinion of the Justices to the House, 7 Me. 497 (1831)
Alleghany County v. *City of Pittsburgh,* 281 Pa. 300, 127 A. 724 (1924)
Estate of Hoffen, 70 Wis. 522, 36 N.W. 407 (1888)
Lee County v. *Lackie,* 30 Ark. 764 (1875)
Hutchings v. *Thompson,* 10 Cush. 238 (Mass. 1852)
Breedlove v. *Suttles,* 302 U.S. 277, 58 S.Ct. 205, 82 L.Ed. 252 (1937)
Butler v. *Thompson,* 97 F. Supp. 17 (E.D. Va. 1951), *aff'md per curiam* 341 U.S. 937, 71 S.Ct. 1002, 95 L.Ed. 919
Saunders v. *Wilkins,* 152 F. 2d 235 (4th Cir. 1945), *cert. den.* 328 U.S. 870, 66 S.Ct. 1362, 90 L.Ed. 1640
Pirtle v. *Brown,* 118 F. 2d 218 (6th Cir. 1941), *cert. den.* 314 U.S. 621, 62 S.Ct. 64, 86 L.Ed. 499
[fol. 25] *Wheeler* v. *State,* 219 Miss. 129, 63 So. 2d 517 (1953) *app. dism'd. and cert. den.* 346 U.S. 852, 74 S.Ct. 67, 98 L.Ed. 367, *reh. den.* 346 U.S. 905, 74 S.Ct. 216, 98 L.Ed. 404.
Thomas v. *Chamberlain,* 143 F. Supp. 671 (E. D. Tenn. 1955), *affm'd. per curiam* 236 F. 2d 417.
Hewitt v. *City of Jacksonville,* 188 F. 2d 423 (5th Cir. 1951) *cert. den.* 342 U.S. 835, 72 S.Ct. 58, 96 L.Ed. 631
Forssenius v. *Harman,* et al and *Henderson* v. *Harman,* et al Civil Actions Nos. 3897 and 3898, U.S.D.C. ED Va., Richmond, Opinion of May 29, 1964.

[fol. 26] IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

[Title omitted]

PLAINTIFF'S INTERROGATORIES ADDRESSED TO DEFENDANT ALBERTIS HARRISON—Filed June 19, 1964

To the Above Named Defendant Albertis Harrison, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

The Plaintiff requests that the following interrogatories be answered under oath by you or any of your subordinates competent to testify on your behalf who know the facts about which inquiry is made, or who have under their control the records containing such facts, and that the answers be served on Plaintiff within 15 days from the time these interrogatories are served on you.

Interrogatory No. 1. State number of Negro citizens and white citizens over the age of twenty-one in the Commonwealth of Virginia, county by county and city by city for the years 1959 through 1963.

(a) If such records are not kept yearly, state the requested figures for each and every time such records were compiled during the years referred to.

(b) State the sources from which you obtained such figures.

[fol. 27] *Interrogatory No. 2.* State for the years 1940 through 1963 the number of white registered voters and the number of Negro registered voters in each of the counties and cities referred to in your Answers to Interrogatory No. 1.

(a) If such records are not kept yearly, then state the requested figures for the periods during which such records were kept during the years referred to.

(b) State also the number of white citizens and the number of Negro citizens who actually paid their poll tax during said years or other periods.

(c) State the number of white citizens and the number of Negro citizens who actually voted during said years or other periods.

Interrogatory No. 3. Were separate lists of registered voters qualified to vote segregated by race and denominated "white" and "colored" filed by the treasurers of the various political subdivisions of the Commonwealth of Virginia and furnished its electoral officials?

(a) Of what use and of what importance are such separate lists?

Interrogatory No. 4. Is a capitation tax in the amount of $1.50 per annum assessed against every resident not less than 21 years of age, as provided in Section 173 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Virginia?

(a) Year by year since 1954, how much has been collected?

(b) In each year, what percentage has this amount been of the total revenue of the Commonwealth of Virginia?

(c) In each year, what percentage has the amount of the poll tax which has gone into the school fund been of the total school budget of the Commonwealth of Virginia?

Interrogatory No. 5. Pursuant to Sections 135 and 173 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Virginia, is that portion of the capitation tax paid into the State Treasury and not returnable to Counties and Cities applied exclusively in aid of public free schools?

Interrogatory No. 6. In the years of 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963 how many were exempted from the payment of the capitation tax?

(a) How many are pensioned for military service?

(b) Were there any other groups or classes which were exempted from the capitation tax during these years?

(c) If the answer to subdivision (b) is "Yes", name these groups or classes.

(d) How many persons were in each named group or class?

[fol. 28] *Interrogatory No. 7.* In keeping with the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Virginia Article IX Section 140, is it still the State policy of said Commonwealth to oppose the education of white and colored children in the same school?

(a) Does the State Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Virginia transmit a portion of the capitation tax to a local school district or other governmental subdivision which maintains a racially segregated school?
(b) Name any such other governmental subdivision.

Interrogatory No. 8. State from the records kept since 1954 relating to state assistance to the needy, whether through old age assistance programs or welfare programs, year by year, county by county and city by city, the number of white persons and colored persons over the age of 21 who have received such aid.

(a) Were any of the above persons disqualified from voting because they were paupers?
(b) If the answer to (a) is "Yes", state how many.
(c) Were any of the above persons disqualified from voting because they were unable to pay the capitation tax?
(d) If the answer to (c) is "Yes", state how many.
(e) Have the public assistance programs as described above ever included in the recipient's budget a sum of money for the purpose of paying the capitation tax?

Interrogatory No. 9. State for each of the years 1950 through 1963 the total number of persons who received unemployment compensation.

(a) State the number of them who were white.
(b) State the number who were colored.
(c) State the various amounts of weekly benefits paid.
(d) State the number of persons who received such amounts.

Interrogatory No. 10. State for each of the years 1959 through 1963, the total number of individual bankruptcies filed in the Federal Courts in Virginia, if you have such information within your control.

Interrogatory No. 11. State for each of the years 1959 through 1963 the total number of persons who received social security benefits, if you have such information within your control.

(a) State the number of white people receiving such benefits in each of said years.

(b) State the number of colored people receiving such benefits in each of said years.

[fol. 29] *Interrogatory No. 12.* State for the years 1860 and 1865 the number of slaves in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

(a) Give the number of white slaves in each of said years.

(b) Give the number of colored slaves in each of said years.

(c) Give the number of colored freedmen in each of said years.

Interrogatory No. 13. For any purpose, does the Commonwealth of Virginia compile its own cost of living index or adopt the figures of any federal agency?

(a) If the answer is "Yes", state the name and address of the publishers of such information.

(b) What figures did the office of the Governor and other state agencies use as the family income figure for a subsistence living in the years 1959 through 1963?

Interrogatory No. 14. State the compiled statistics for each of the years from 1959 through 1963 showing the total number of persons in the Commonwealth of Virginia who received Federal Veteran benefits, if such information is available.

(a) State the total number of white recipients.

(b) State the total number of colored recipients.

(c) If you do not have such information within your control, state where it can be obtained.

Interrogatory No. 15. Has the Federal Internal Revenue Service ever furnished any department of the Commonwealth of Virginia a statistical survey showing the income of residents of the Commonwealth?

(a) If so, please attach a copy.

Interrogatory No. 16. For each of the years 1959 through 1963 state the total number of persons in the labor force of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

(a) State the number of unemployed colored persons for each of such years.
(b) State the number of unemployed white persons for each of such years.
(c) State the number of white persons employed by the State, County and Municipal governments for each of said years.
(d) State the number of colored persons employed by the State, County and Municipal governments for each of said years.

[fol. 30] *Interrogatory No. 17.* State the total number of persons enrolled in all educational institutions above high school level in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

(a) State the number of white persons so enrolled.
(b) State the number of colored persons so enrolled.
(c) State the same statistics for State supported or aided institutions.
(d) State the number of white persons in each of the professional schools or colleges of the Commonwealth of Virginia.
(e) State the number of colored persons in each of the professional schools or colleges of the Commonwealth.

Interrogatory No. 18. The Federal Census of 1960 shows the number of Virginia residents in various income brackets. Does any State agency have similar figures on a County and City basis?

(a) If so, please furnish such information for the year 1959.
(b) State the source of such figures.

Interrogatory No. 19. Does the Commonwealth of Virginia compile statistics similar to those contained in the Federal Census figures?

(a) Does it utilize the published results of the Federal Census?
(b) Does it accept them as being the most accurate figures available?

Interrogatory No. 20. In the case of any of the above interrogatories, if you were unable to answer the question because you do not have the information requested please state where such information is available.

(a) Please state the source for all information which you supply, even though not specifically requested in the particular interrogatory involved.

Respectfully submitted, /s/ J. A. Jordan, Jr., Counsel for Plaintiff, 1228 Virginia Beach Boulevard, Norfolk, Virginia.

Dated: June 18, 1964.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE, (omitted in printing.)

[fol. 31] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, AT ALEXANDRIA

[Title omitted]

ANSWER OF THE DEFENDANT, ALBERTIS HARRISON, GOVERNOR—Filed June 22, 1964.

First Defense

The complaint fails to state a claim against defendants upon which relief can be granted.

Second Defense

The plaintiff has no right to bring this suit *in forma pauperis.*

Third Defense

In the alternative, this defendant alleges and avers that the plaintiff lacks the capacity and standing to bring this suit.

Fourth Defense

This Court lacks jurisdiction over the persons and over the subject matter of this action.

[fol. 32] Fifth Defense

1. This defendant denies that this Court has jurisdiction under any of the amendments, titles or code sections cited in paragraph 1 of the complaint.

2. This defendant is without information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the averments of paragraph 2 of the complaint.

3. With reference to the averments in paragraph 3 of the complaint, said defendant

(a) admits that Albertis Harrison is the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, its Chief Executive and Administrative Officer, whose duty it is to administer and require the administration of the laws of the

Commonwealth, but denies the remaining averments concerning Albertis Harrison;

(b) admits that Miss Mary Dudley is the Registrar for the City of Norfolk, Virginia, whose duty it is to record and maintain certain records, but denies the remaining averments concerning Miss Mary Dudley;

(c) admits that Alex H. Bell is the Treasurer for the City of Norfolk, Virginia, whose duties include the collection of certain taxes, the preparation of certain tax payment lists and the providing of the same lists to the Clerk of the Corporation Court, but denies the remaining averments concerning Alex H. Bell;

[fol. 33] (d) admits that William Prieur is the Clerk of the Corporation Court of the City of Norfolk, Virginia, whose duties include making and certifying copies of certain lists received from the Treasurer for use by certain election officials, but denies the remaining averments concerning William Prieur.

4. This defendant is without information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the averments of paragraph 4 of the complaint.

5. This defendant denies that the plaintiff is entitled to bring this action under Rule 23 (a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as averred in paragraph 5 of the complaint. Further, this defendant alleges that the remainder of paragraph 5 does not require an answer.

6. This defendant is without information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the averments, down to the colon, in the first paragraph of paragraph 6 of the complaint. With reference to the remainder of paragraph 6, this defendant admits that the plaintiff attempts to set forth therein various provisions of the Constitution and Code of Virginia, but denies that the purported quotations of the designated portions thereof are completely accurate. Further, this defendant avers that Sections 18, 20, 21, and 38 of the Constitution of Virginia and Sections 24-17, 24-22, and 24-67 of the Code of Virginia speak for themselves and, therefore, the remaining averments, if any, of paragraph 6 do not require an answer.

[fol. 34] 7. With reference to the averments of paragraph 7 of the complaint, this defendant admits that as Governor

it is his duty and responsibility to enforce the laws of the Commonwealth, but states that he is without information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the remaining averments in said paragraph.

8. This defendant denies the averments of paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 A, and 17 B of the complaint.

Wherefore, said defendant demands that this Court refuse to grant any of the prayers of the plaintiff and further demands that this action against the named defendants be dismissed with costs and counsel fees herein incurred paid by the plaintiff.

Albertis Harrison, aka Albertis S. Harrison, Jr., Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, By: /s/ Richard N. Harris, Of counsel.

Robert Y. Button, Attorney General of Virginia, Supreme Court—State Library Building, Richmond, Virginia 23219, Richard N. Harris, Assistant Attorney General, Drawer 1395, Richmond, Virginia 23211.

[fol. 35] CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE, (omitted in printing.)

[fol. 36] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, AT ALEXANDRIA

[Title omitted]

MOTION OF DEFENDANT ALBERTIS HARRISON OBJECTING TO INTERROGATORIES—Filed June 26, 1964.

Now comes the defendant, Albertis Harrison, Governor, Commonwealth of Virginia, by counsel, in the above styled cause and makes the following objections to the written interrogatories served herein by the plaintiff:

1. All the interrogatories propounded are objected to on the ground that obtaining the answers thereto will require an excessive and oppressive amount of investigation, compilation, collation and analysis of great masses of material, all of which will be expensive and excessively time consuming for this defendant; that the information sought is all a matter of public record to which records the plaintiff has access and the burden and effort of gathering it should fall on the plaintiff, not on the defendants; that, in blunt terms, the de-
[fol. 37] fendants are being asked to prepare the plaintiff's case for her and provide her with a convenient means of introducing her evidence and this they cannot be compelled to do, and that for these reasons these interrogatories are a calculated annoyance and oppression of the defendants.

2. All the interrogatories propounded except Nos. 4 and 5 are objected to on the ground that they are not relevant or material to the subject matter of this action. Oral argument on this motion is requested.

Wherefore, this defendant moves this Court for an order striking out said interrogatories and excusing him from answering them.

Albertis Harrison, aka Albertis S. Harrison, Jr., Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, By /s/ Richard N. Harris, Of Counsel.

Dated: 25 June, 1964.

Robert Y. Button, Attorney General of Virginia, Supreme Court Building, Richmond, Virginia 23219, Richard N. Harris, Assistant Attorney General, Drawer 1395, Richmond, Virginia 23211, Of Counsel.

[fol. 38] CERTIEICATE OF SERVICE, (omitted in printing.)

[fol. 39] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, AT ALEXANDRIA

[Title omitted]

NOTICE OF MOTION

To: Joseph A. Jordan, Jr., Esquire, Attorney at Law, 1228 Virginia Beach Boulevard, Norfolk 4, Virginia. Len W. Holt, Esquire, 250 Nicholson, N.E., Washington 11, D. C. Max Dean, Esquire, Robert L. Segar, Esquire, 804 Detroit Street, Flint, Michigan.

Please take notice that at the earliest practicable time set by the Court at which counsel may be heard, the undersigned will move this Court at the United States Post Office Building, Alexandria, Virginia, to hear the attached objections to the interrogatories served on him by you.

/s/ Richard N. Harris, Assistant Attorney General
Of Counsel for the Defendant, Albertis Harrison, Governor.

Dated: 25 June, 1964.

[fol. 40] Robert Y. Button, Attorney General of Virginia, Supreme Court Building, Richmond, Virginia 23219, Richard N. Harris, Assistant Attorney General, Drawer 1395, Richmond, Virginia 23211.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE, (omitted in printing.)

[fol. 41] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA AT ALEXANDRIA

Civil Action No. 3253, Alexandria Division

ANNIE E. HARPER, et al, Plaintiffs,

v.

VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, et al, Defendants

Civil Action No. 3346, Norfolk Division

MRS. EVELYN BUTTS, Plaintiff,

v.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, Governor, et al, Defendants

DEFENDANTS' STATEMENT OF EXHIBITS AND WITNESSES—Filed June 29, 1964.

The defendants in the above styled actions come by counsel and state that they intend to introduce the following exhibits:

1. 1961 Report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, Vol. 1, Voting; see p. 22. Oct. 21, 1946, admitted.
2. Copy of p. 118 of the 1959 Report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights. Oct. 21, 1964, admitted.
3. Report of the Comptroller to the Governor of Virginia for fiscal year ended June 30, 1963. See pp. 17 and 233. Oct. 21, 1964, admitted.

[fols. 42-43] These defendants expect to call no witnesses on their behalf.

Virginia State Board of Elections, et al and Albertis Harrison, Governor, et al, By /s/ Richard N. Harris, Of Counsel.

Dated: 26 June, 1964.

Robert Y. Button, Attorney General of Virginia, Supreme Court Building, Richmond, Virginia 23219, Richard N. Harris, Assistant Attorney General, Drawer 1395, Richmond, Virginia 23211.

Certificate of Service, (omitted in printing.)

[fol. 44] [File endorsement omitted]

In the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia at Alexandria

[Title omitted]

Answers to Interrogatories by Albertis Harrison—Filed July 23, 1964.

To: Joseph A. Jordan, Jr., Esquire, 1228 Virginia Beach Boulevard, Norfolk 4, Virginia.

Len W. Holt, Esquire, 250 Nicholson, N. E., Washington 11, D. C.

Max Dean, Esquire, Robert L. Segar, Esquire, 804 Detroit Street, Flint, Michigan.

The following are the answers of the defendant, Governor, to those interrogatories directed to the defendant by the plaintiff pursuant to Rule 33, which the defendant was required to answer by order of this Court of July 9, 1964.

Answer to Interrogatory No. 1: The specific information requested is not available, not having been compiled.

(a) See answer above.

Answer to Interrogatory No. 2: Attached are the following:

[fol. 45] Exhibit 1—Estimated number of Registered Voters in Virginia as of April, 1964.

Exhibit 2—Estimated number of Registered Voters in Virginia as of April, 1963

Exhibit 3—Estimated number of Registered Voters in Virginia as of April, 1962.

(a) See answer above.
(b) The information requested is not available, not having been compiled.
(c) The information requested is not available, not having been compiled.

Answer to Interrogatory No. 4:

(a) For fiscal year ended June 30, 1963: $1,837,646.47.
For fiscal year ended June 30, 1962: $1,709,612.01.
For fiscal year ended June 30, 1961: $1,697,721.82.
(b) For fiscal year ended June 30, 1963: 25%.
For fiscal year ended June 30, 1962: 26%.
For fiscal year ended June 30, 1961: 28%.
(c) The information requested is not available, not having been compiled.

Answer to Interrogatory No. 6: The information requested is not available, not having been compiled.

(a) Same as answer above.
(b) Same as answer above.
(c) Same as answer above.
(d) Same as answer above.

[fol. 46] *Answer to Interrogatory No. 8:* The information requested is not available, not having been compiled.

(a) Same as answer above.
(b) Same as answer above.
(c) Same as answer above.
(d) Recipients are granted specific sums of money, but no designation is made as to the use to which specific portions thereof are to be put.

Answer to Interrogatory No. 9:

1963—56,036
1962—60,485
1961—83,901

(a) The information requested is not available.
(b) The information requested is not available.

(c) and (d) 1963—See Exhibit 4, attached.
1962—See Exhibit 5, attached.
1961—See Exhibit 6, attached.

Answer to Interrogatory No. 13: When needed, the figures of the Federal government are used. The Commonwealth does not compile such information. The figures used when needed are the cost of living indices for the entire United States. They are national averages.

(a) Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
(b) No such figures as described are used by the office of the Governor or agencies of the Commonwealth.

[fol. 47] *Answer to Interrogatory No. 16:*

1963—1,513,700
1962—1,482,350
1961—1,457,150

(a) The information requested is not available.
(b) The information requested is not available.
(c) The information requested is not available.
(d) The information requested is not available.

Answer to Interrogatory No. 17: The information requested is not available, not having been compiled. However, listed below are those figures which are compiled by the Commonwealth. This by no means includes the "total number of persons enrolled in all educational institutions above high school level in the Commonwealth." No figures are available on private institutions not of the college or university type, such as vocational, business, cosmetology, mechanical, barbering, etc. Also these figures do *not* include many adult night enrollments in both public and private institutions, or other adult education programs operated by various educational institutions.

State colleges and universities—estimate as of Fall 1963—41,108.

Private colleges and universities—estimate as of Fall 1963—18,000.

Area Vocational Technical Schools (State)—estimate as of June 1, 1964—2,180.

[fol. 48] (a) The information requested is not available, not having been complied.
(b) The information requested is not available, not having been compiled.
(c) The information requested is not available, not having been compiled.
(d) The information requested is not available, not having been compiled.
(e) The information requested is not available, not having been compiled.

Answer to Interrogatory No. 18: No.

(a) See answer above.
(b) See answer above.

Answer to Interrogatory No. 19: No. However, from time to time fragmentary figures are compiled by the Bureau of Population and Economic Research, University of Virginia. This organization is in no way related to the government of the Commonwealth, being primarily a research group under the administration of the University.

(a) Yes, the Governor's office does. Whether this is true of all agencies of the Commonwealth is unknown.
(b) Yes, the Governor's office does. Whether this is true of all agencies of the Commonwealth is unknown.

[fol. 49-50] Subscribed and sworn to by me this 22nd day of July, 1964.

/s/ Richard N. Harris, Assistant Attorney General, Commonwealth of Virginia.

Duly sworn to by Richard N. Harris, jurat omitted in printing.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE [omitted in printing.]

[fol. 51] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, AT ALEXANDRIA

[Title omitted]

PLAINTIFF'S STATEMENT OF EXHIBITS AND WITNESSES—Filed July 30, 1964.

Now Comes the Plaintiff in the above entitled cause, by counsel, and states that she intends to introduce into evidence the following exhibits and to call the following witnesses:

Witnesses

(1) Mrs. Evelyn Butts, 1070 Kennedy Street, Norfolk 13, Virginia
(2) Professor Frederic D. Ogden, Department of Political Science, Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Kentucky.
(3) Mr. John Brooks, 404½ North Second Street, Richmond, Virginia.
(4) Mr. Arthur T. Freeman, 7903 Greenleaf Drive, Norfolk, Virginia.
[fol. 52] (5) Honorable Moses A. Riddick, Board of Supervisors, 2333 Norfolk Road, Suffolk, Virginia.
(6) Mr. Joseph Speller, 6418 Sedgefield Drive, Norfolk, Virginia.

Exhibits

A. 1960 Census of Population, Vol. I: Characteristics of the Population, Part 48—Virginia (Published by United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census). See, especially, Tables 16 and 65-69. Oct. 21, 1964, admitted.
B. Typed text of pages 110 and 111 of 1961 Report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights. (Defendants' Exhibit 1). Oct. 21, 1964, admitted.
C. Copy of Page 36, U.S. News and World Report, January 20, 1964. Oct. 21, 1964, admitted.
D. Copy of page 407, The Economist, February 1, 1964. Oct. 21, 1964, admitted.

E. Statistical Abstracts of the United States, 1963—Published by United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; E(1) p. 273 (Veteran's Benefits); E(2) p. 285 (Federal Grants); E(3) pp. 292-3 (Social Insurance and Welfare); E(4) pp. 301-2 (Unemployment Insurance); E(5) p. 304 (Workmen's Compensation); E(6) pp. 307-8 (Public Assistance); E(7) p. 313 (Disabled Persons); E(8) pp. 370-3 (Elections); E(9) p. 379 (Elections). Oct. 21, 1964 Admitted.

F. Report of the proceedings and debates of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Virginia, held in the City of Richmond, June 12 to June 26, 1902, the Hermitage Press Inc: Copies of pages 20 (Mr. Goode); 293 (Mr. Carter Glass); 2960-2 (Mr. Thom); 2967-9 (Mr. Thom); 2971-3 (Mr. Thom); 2998-9 (Mr. Mcilwaine); 3002 (Mr. Mcilwaine); 3014-5 (Mr. Dunaway); 3061-2 (Mr. R. L. Gordon); 3076-7 (Mr. Carter Glass). Oct. 21, 1964, Admitted.

G. Annual Report of the Director, 1963, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Table F1, p. 1. Oct. 21, 1964, Admitted.

H. Annual Report of the Director, 1962, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Table F1, p. 1. Oct. 21, 1964, Admitted.

I. Economic Report of the President transmitted to the Congress January, 1964 together with the Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisors, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington; and copies of pages 55-9. Oct. 21, 1964, Admitted.

Ia. Economic Report of the President—January, 1964. Oct. 21, 1964, Admitted.

I certify that a true copy of the foregoing pleading was delivered to all counsel of record this 30th day of July 1964.

/s/ J. A. Jordan, Jr., 1228 Virginia Beach Boulevard Norfolk, Virginia, Len W. Holt, 250 Nicholson, N.E., Washington 11, D.C.

J. A. Jordan, Jr., Robert L. Segar and Max Dean, Leitson, Dean, Dean & Abram, 804 Detroit Street, Flint, Michigan.

[fol. 53] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA AT ALEXANDRIA

Civil Action No. 3346, Norfolk Division

[Title omitted]

PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST FOR ADMISSION OF FACTS AND GENUINENESS OF DOCUMENTS—Filed August 4, 1964

Plaintiff, Evelyn Butts, requests Albertis Harrison, Governor, Miss Mary Dudley, City Registrar, Alex H. Bell, City Treasurer, and William Prieur, Clerk within fifteen (15) days after service of this request, to make the following admissions for the purpose of this action only, and subject to all pertinent objections to admissibility which may be interposed at the trial:

1. That each of the following documents previously furnished to you is genuine:

(a) 1960 Census of Population: Vol. I, "Characteristics of the Population", part 48, Virginia. (Plaintiff's Exhibit A).

(b) Economic report of the President transmitted to the Congress January, 1964 together with the annual report of the Council of Economic Advisors.

(Plaintiff's Exhibit I).

2. That each of the following statements is true:

(a) Plaintiff Evelyn Butts is eligible to vote in state elections in all particulars except that she has not paid the poll tax.

(b) Plaintiff Evelyn Butts registered and voted in the last Federal elections.

(c) 1. The constitution and laws of Virginia require all people who wish to vote in state elections to pay a capitation or poll tax of $1.50 each year [fol. 54] except those people exempted by statutory or constitutional provision.

2. Said poll tax is legally required to be paid for the three years next preceding the year in which a person offers to register to vote.

(d) Said poll tax cannot be collected by legal action for three years after it becomes due.

(e) The Supreme Court of Virginia stated in the case of *Campbell* v. *Goode*, 172 Va. 463, 2 S.E. 2d 456 (1939):

> "While the Constitution gave to the General Assembly the right to impose a poll tax, it specifically provides against its enforced collection by legal process until three years after it has become due. Its imposition was not intended primarily for the production of reveune, but to limit the right of suffrage to those who took sufficient interest in the affairs of the state to qualify themselves to vote."

(f) The legal requirement of the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to registration and voting has caused some otherwise eligible persons not to vote.

(g) 1. The legal requirement of the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting has a tendency to cause some otherwise eligible persons not to vote.

2. The legal requirement of the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting exists for the purpose of causing some otherwise eligible persons not to vote.

(h) Mrs. Butts has not paid her current poll tax.

(i) The fact that Mrs. Butts has not paid her current poll tax disqualifies her from voting.

(j) Payment of a poll tax of $1.50 constitutes a greater percentage of the income of a person earning $1,000.00 a year than it does for a person earning $10,000.00 a year.

(k) $1.50 equals .0015% of $1,000.00.

(l) $1.50 equals .00015% of $10,000.00.

[fol. 55] (m) 1. There are a substantial number of Virginia citizens over twenty-one who have not paid their poll tax for three years.

2. There are a substantial number of Virginia citizens over twenty-one who have not paid their current poll tax.

(n) Such people in arrears for three years have to pay at least $4.50 in order to be eligible to vote.

(o) Prior to 1863, nearly all Negroes residing in Virginia were slaves.

(p) Slaves, as a class, could own no property.

(q) At page 30 of the brief filed by defendant Albertis Harrison, Governor, in Federal Civil Action No. 3912, said party stated in part:

> "It must also be noted that although the sole purpose of the imposition of the poll tax by the General Assembly of Virginia as a prerequisite to voting was to limit the right of suffrage to those who took sufficient interest in the affairs of the state to qualify themselves to vote and not to produce revenue. . . ."

(r) Admit that the 1960 Federal Census of Population (being the 18th decennial census of the United States), Vol. I, Part 48, dealing with the characteristics of the population of Virginia, states the following information in Table 65 thereof dealing with income in 1959 of families and unrelated individuals:

1. 15.3% of families and unrelated individuals in the State of Virginia earned under $1,000.00 in 1959.
2. 12.5% of same earned from $1,000.00 to $1,999.00.
3. 10.9% of same earned from $2,000.00 to $2,999.00.
4. 10.8% of same earned from $3,000.00 to $3,999.00.
5. 10.2% of same earned from $4,000.00 to $4,999.00.
6. 7.5% of same earned from $10,000.00 to $14,999.00.

7. 12.8% of the white families and unrelated individuals of the State of Virginia earned less than $1,000.00 in 1959.

[fol. 56] 8. 11.0% of same earned from $1,000.00 to $1,999.00.

9. 9.6% of same earned from $2,000.00 to $2,999.00.

10. 10.3% of same earned from $3,000.00 to $3,999.00.

11. 10.4% of same earned from $4,000.00 to $4,999.00.

12. 8.8% of same earned from $10,000.00 to $14,999.00.

13. 26.6% of the non-white families and unrelated individuals in the State of Virginia earned under $1,000.00 in 1959.

14. 19.5% of same earned from $1,000.00 to $1,999.00.

15. 17.0% of same earned from $2,000.00 to $2,999.00.

16. 13.2% of same earned from $3,000.00 to $3,999.00.

17. 9.4% of same earned from $4,000.00 to $4,999.00.

18. 1.2% of same earned from $10,000.00 to $14,999.00.

19. The median income for white families and unrelated individuals in the State of Virginia for the year 1959 was $4,608.00.

20. The median income for non-white families and unrelated individuals in the State of Virginia for the year 1959 was $2,231.00.

(s) Table 16 of the aforesaid volume of said Federal Census states the following information:

(1) The total number of white citizens in the State of Virginia in 1959, 21 years of age and over, was 1,876,167.

(2) The total number of non-white persons in the

State of Virginia in 1959, 21 years of age and over, was 436,720.

/s/ Joseph A. Jordan, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, 1228 Virginia Beach Boulevard, Norfolk 4, Virginia. Len W. Holt, Attorney for Plaintiff, 250 Nicholson, N.E., Washington 11, D.C. Max Dean, Robert Segar (Attorneys for Plaintiff), 804 Detroit St., Flint, Michigan.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (omitted in printing.)

[fol. 57] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA AT ALEXANDRIA

[Title omitted]

ANSWERS AND OBJECTIONS TO THE REQUEST FOR ADMISSION OF FACTS AND GENUINENESS OF DOCUMENTS—Filed August 17, 1964

The following are the answers and the objections of the defendants in the above styled cause to the request for admission of facts and genuineness of documents directed by the plaintiff to the defendants pursuant to Rule 36:

1. (a) & (b):

   The defendants admit the genuineness of the documents listed, reserving their right to object to the admissibility of such documents as irrelevant. (See Rules 26(e) and 32(c).

2. (a):

   The defendants object to the requested admission on the ground that it is improper under Rule 36.

(b):

The defendants object to the requested admission on the ground that it is irrelevant and otherwise improper under Rule 36.

(c)1. & 2., (d), (e), (f), & (g)1. & 2.:

The defendants object to the requested admissions o nthe ground that they are irrelevant and otherwise improper.

(h):

The defendants admit that the plaintiff did not pay [fol. 58] her Capitation tax for the year 1963, but allege that she did pay it for the years 1955 through 1962.

(i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), (s):

The defendants object to the requested admissions on the ground that they are irrelevant and otherwise improper.

Albertis Harrison, Governor, Miss Mary Dudley, City Registrar, Alex H. Bell, City Treasurer, William Prieur, Clerk, Defendants, Of Counsel.

Robert Y. Button, Attorney General of Virginia, Supreme Court Building, Richmond, Virginia 23219, Richard N. Harris, Assistant Attorney General of Virginia, Drawer 1395, Richmond, Virginia 23211, Alfred W. Whitehurst, Commonwealth's Attorney, City of Norfolk, Virginia, Norfolk, Virginia.

Certificate of Service (omitted in printing).

[fol. 59] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA AT ALEXANDRIA

[Title omitted]

NOTICE OF MOTION

To: Joseph A. Jordan, Jr., Esquire, Attorney at Law, 1228 Virginia Beach Boulevard, Norfolk 4, Virginia.

Len W. Holt, Esquire, 250 Nicholson, N. E., Washington 11, D. C.

Max Dean, Esquire, Robert L. Segar, Esquire, 804 Detroit Street, Flint, Michigan.

Please take notice that at the earliest practicable time set by the Court at which counsel may be heard, the undersigned will move this Court at the United States Post Office Building, Alexandria, Virginia, to hear the attached objections to the Request for Admission of Facts and Genuineness of Documents served on them by you.

Robert Y. Button, Attorney General of Virginia, Richard N. Harris, Assistant Attorney General, Alfred W. Whitehurst, Commonwealth's Attorney, City of Norfolk, By Richard N. Harris, Counsel for the Defendants.

Date: August 14, 1964.

[fol. 60] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA AT ALEXANDRIA

Civil Action No. 3346

[Title omitted]

DEFENDANTS' ANSWERS TO PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST FOR ADMISSION OF FACTS AND GENUINENESS OF DOCUMENTS—Filed September 25, 1964

Following are those answers which the court required of the defendants to the request for admission of facts and genuineness of documents, directed by the plaintiff to the defendants. These answers were required by the court after hearing defendants' objections to the said request on September 9, 1964. Note, however, that paragraphs 1 (a) and (b) and (2 (h) were not objected to and were originally admitted by the defendants:

1. (a) & (b):

The defendants admit the genuineness of the documents listed, reserving their right to object to the admissibility of such documents as irrelevant.

2. (a):

The defendants admit that except for the fact that the plaintiff is totally excluded from registering and [fol. 61] voting by Section 23 of the Constitution of Virginia because she is a "pauper," she "is eligible to vote in State elections in all particulars, except that she has not paid the poll tax."

(b):

The defendants admit that the plaintiff has registered to vote and understand that the plaintiff will provide an affidavit relating to voting in the last Federal election.

(c):

1. & 2., (d), (e), (f) & (g) 1. & 2.:
The defendants' objections thereto were sustained.
(h):

The defendants admit that the plaintiff did not pay her capitation tax for the year 1963, but allege that she did pay it for the years 1955 through 1962.

(i), (j), (k) and (l):

The defendants' objections thereto were sustained.

(m) 1:

The defendants admit that there are a number of Virginia citizens over twenty-one (21) who have not paid their poll tax for three years:

[fol. 62] 2:

The defendants admit that there are a number of Virginia citizens over twenty-one (21) who have not paid their current poll tax.

(n):

The defendants' objections thereto were sustainned.

(o):

The defendants admit that prior to 1863, slavery of Negroes existed in Virginia.

(p):

The defendants' objections thereto were sustained.

(q) & (r):

The defendants admit that these statements are true.

(s):

The defendants admit that this statement is true except that the year should be 1960 instead of 1959.

Albertis Harrison, Governor, Miss Mary Dudley, City Registrar, Alex H. Bell, City Treasurer, William Prieur, Clerk, Defendants, Of Counsel.

Robert Y. Button, Attorney General of Virginia, Supreme Court Building, Richmond, Virginia 23219, Richard N. Har-
[fol. 63] ris, Assistant Attorney General, Drawer 1395, Richmond, Virginia 23211, Alfred W. Whitehurst, Commonwealth's Attorney, City of Norfolk, Norfolk, Virginia.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (omitted in printing).

[fol. 64] [File endorsement omitted]

[fol. 65] IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

Civil Action No. 3253

ANNIE E. HARPER, et al, Plaintiffs,

v.

VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, et al, Defendants

Civil Action No. 3346

MRS. EVELYN BUTTS, Plaintiff,

v.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, Governor, et al, Defendants.

Courtroom No. 1
U.S. Post Office and
Courthouse
Alexandria, Virginia

Transcript of Hearing—October 21, 1964

Met, pursuant to notice, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Before: Honorable ALBERT V. BRYAN, Circuit Judge, Honorable OREN R. LEWIS, District Judge, Honorable JOHN D. BUTZNER, JR., District Judge.

[fol. 66] APPEARANCES:

J. A. JORDAN, JR., Norfolk, Virginia, LEN W. HOLT, Washington, D. C., and MAX DEAN and ROBERT L. SEGAR, both of Flint, Michigan, counsel for plaintiffs in No. 3346; and IRA M. LECHNER and ALLISON W. BROWN, JR., both of Washington, D. C., and PHILIP SCHWARTZ, Arlington County, Virginia, counsel for plaintiffs in No. 3253.

ROBERT Y. BUTTON, Attorney General of Virginia, and RICHARD N. HARRIS, Assistant Attorney General of Virginia,

both of Richmond, Virginia, counsel for defendants Virginia State Board of Elections in No. 3253 and counsel for Albertis Harrison, Governor, in No. 3346; DONALD C. CROUNSE, Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney, Fairfax County, Virginia, counsel for Electoral Board of Fairfax County and Waneta M. Buckley, General Registrar of Fairfax County, Virginia, in No. 3253; ALFRED W. WHITEHEAD, Commonwealth's Attorney, City of Norfolk, Norfolk, Virginia, counsel for Mary Dudley, City of Norfolk, Alex H. Bell, City Treasurer, City of Norfolk, and William Prieur, Clerk, the Corporation Court of Norfolk, City of Norfolk, all of Norfolk, Virginia, in No. 3346.

[fol. 67] PROCEEDINGS

The Clerk: The first case this morning is Civil Action No. 3253, that is, Annie E. Harper, Gladys A. Berry, Curtis Burr and Myrtle L. Burr, on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated, vs. Virginia State Board of Elections, Electoral Board of Fairfax County and Waneta M. Buckley, General Registrar of Fairfax County; the pending case of Civil Action No. 3346, that is, Mrs. Evelyn Butts vs. Albertis Harrison, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Miss Mary Dudley, City Registrar of Norfolk, Virginia, Alex H. Bell, City Treasurer of Norfolk, Virginia, and William Prieur, Clerk of the Corporation Court of Norfolk, Virginia.

Are you ready, Mr. Jordan? Is Mr. Jordan present?

Mr. Jordan: Yes, we are ready.

Judge Bryan: Now, let's see, gentlemen. The cases have been consolidated for hearing.

Are counsel here representing each of the plaintiffs in No. 3253, that is the Harper case?

Mr. Schwartz: Yes, Your Honor. My name is Philip Schwartz, of the Arlington Bar.

I would like to introduce Mr. Allison Brown, of the Washington Bar, and also a member of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court Bar.

[fol. 68] Judge Bryan: And he will be associated with you in representing the plaintiffs in 3253?

Mr. Schwartz: The Harper case, yes, Your Honor.

Judge Bryan: All right. Let Mr. Brown's name be entered of record as counsel.

Now, in 3253, are the appearances by counsel here for each of the three defendants?

Mr. Harris: Yes, sir. I and Mr. Button are representing the State Board of Elections, and Mr. Donald Crounse, Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney for the County of Fairfax, is representing the local election officials in that case.

Judge Bryan: Does that include the General Registrar——

Mr. Harris: Yes, sir.

Judge Bryan: —of Fairfax?

Mr. Harris: Yes, sir.

Judge Bryan: Now, in what was Civil Action 4658 on the Norfolk docket is——

Mr. Harris: 3346.

Judge Bryan: —is 3346 on the Alexandria docket, and the plaintiff is Mrs. Evelyn Butts.

Is counsel here representing her?

Mr. Jordan: Yes, Your Honor.

I am Joseph Jordan, Norfolk, Virginia. This is Mr. [fol. 69] Max Dean, of Detroit, and Mr. Robert Segar, of Detroit, associated counsel.

Judge Bryan: I see. They will be associated with you?

Mr. Jordan: That is correct, sir.

Judge Bryan: In representing the plaintiff, Butts?

Mr. Jordan: That is correct, sir.

Judge Bryan: All right. Let their names be entered of record, then, as counsel.

Mr. Dean: Then, Your Honor, we of Flint, Michigan.

Mr. Jordan: Flint, rather than Detroit.

Mr. Dean: Flint, rather than Detroit.

Judge Bryan: Now, Mr. Harris, in the Butts case, you represent the governor?

Mr. Harris: Yes, sir.

Judge Bryan: And who represents Miss Dudley and Mr. Bell and Mr. Prieur?

Mr. Harris: Mr. Alfred Whitehead, the Commonwealth Attorney for the City of Norfolk.

Judge Bryan: All right, sir.

Now, I take it that no evidence is required here. There seems to be no factual dispute, is there?

Mr. Brown: The plaintiffs in 3253 do not have any evi-[fol. 70] dence to offer, sir, and don't feel that there are any factual issues.

Mr. Dean: The plaintiffs in the Harper case, Your Honor, had intended to offer evidence. We had listed certain witnesses—Excuse me—in the Butts case, and the witnesses are here and we did intend to offer them. The testimony, I assume, will be not extensive, but, especially in view of objection to an affidavit that was filed, Mrs. Butts, I believe, will have to take the stand to support the theory of our case, and we have other witnesses.

Judge Bryan: Now, you are speaking about the Butts case?

Mr. Dean: Yes.

Judge Bryan: Now, let me go back to the Harper case.

Mr. Harris, counsel for the plaintiff, says he has no evidence to offer. Do you have any?

Mr. Harris: No, sir, we don't intend to offer any evidence, except what we have filed in the form of exhibits in either of the cases.

Judge Bryan: Now, did you file exhibits in 3253?

Mr. Harris: Yes, sir, we filed exhibits which were made applicable to both cases, since they were consolidated. We didn't file two sets, but we——

[fol. 71] Judge Bryan: Now, is there any reason why those exhibits in 3253 should not be admitted in evidence?

Mr. Brown: No, sir.

Judge Bryan: Well, they will be treated as in evidence now.

Now, tell me what type of evidence you think that you have to introduce in the Butts case.

Mr. Dean: Mrs. Butts, Your Honor, will testify that she is eligible to vote, has voted in the past and has paid the poll tax in the past; that the poll tax was an economic hardship on her, that it has been a hardship for many years, and that she finally did not pay it because of the hardship,

and that she wants to vote, and that she does not pay the poll tax solely because of her economic condition. She does not have any income of her own. She is supported solely by her disabled husband, who receives a veterans pension as his sole income. And they have supported their children, including a 15 year old daughter at home, and provide a home for a 90 year old father of Mrs. Butts.

Mr. Brooks would testify that he has been a salaried employee of the NAACP, engaged solely in voter registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns, and that he has supervised the organization of these campaigns, and has personally attempted to get people to pay their poll tax and regis- [fol. 72] tered and vote, and that the statements that are made to him, and we offer them, not for the truth or falsity, but for the wide spread reasons that are given, that they would not register and vote because they cannot pay their poll tax. He has observed the homes of these people, has seen their clothing, their personal property, their dwellings, and that he can observe and testify that these people are poverty stricken.

Another witness is Professor Ogden, of the Eastern Kentucky University, the head of the Political Science Department, who has written a book on the poll tax and conducted an extensive study of it in Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Virginia and Alabama. This book was published by the University of Alabama Press, and he addressed himself to the impact on elections of the poll tax, and that he has studied the census figures for the State of Virginia, which are in exhibit here. He is aware of the economic conditions, the economic groupings in the state and economic status of poor white people and poor Negro people, and that, from his studies and knowledge as a political scientist, from his investigation, personal and through the writings of others, the expert knowledge and as an expert witness, that he can testify that the poll tax is an impediment on voting, does deter people from voting and does inhibit voting.

Judge Bryan: Now, Mr. Harris, without admitting the [fol. 73] truth of the statements in this proffered testimony, would you be willing to agree that if these witnesses took the stand, they would testify to that effect?

Mr. Harris: Yes, sir, with the possible exception of one item, and that is Mrs. Butts' testimony, and I would be

inconsistent in saying that I would agree to that since I had filed a motion asking that an affidavit which she filed be stricken because, essentially, she has said the same thing in the affidavit that she stated she would say from the stand. You remember, when we argued the question for admission of facts, and the motion I filed in objection to that, Your Honor asked me, with reference to one item, I think it was Mrs. Butts having voted in a federal election, asked me if we would accept an affidavit from her as to whether or not she had voted in the last federal election, *asked me if we would accept an affidavit from her as to whether or not she had voted in the last federal election.* You will recall that I had stated we had no way of looking at the voting list, and so on, and determined that she did file an affidavit, but, instead of confining it to that one item, she managed to sneak in three or four other things, so, consequently, I was forced to file a motion objecting to the affidavit, so we are left now with nothing with reference to that feature, but, other than that, I would not object to her testimony, except as it relates to the item I have [fol. 74] just mentioned.

Judge Bryan: Subject to your objection?

Mr. Harris: I am talking about if they did testify, that they would so state.

Judge Bryan: Can't we agree that if they took the stand, they would make the statements that counsel has just said they would make?

Mr. Harris: Yes, sir, except we object to the testimony of Mr. Brooks and Professor Ogden, as being inadmissible because it is irrelevant, but, other than that,——

Judge Bryan: You do not admit the truth of it, nor do you admit the relevancy of it?

Mr. Harris: Right.

Judge Bryan: Simply they would make the statement,——

Mr. Harris: Right.

Judge Bryan: —and, with that, would you have any evidence you wanted to put in transversing it?

Mr. Harris: No, sir.

Judge Bryan: All right, then. Suppose we let the record stand in that fashion, that it is stipulated that these witnesses would make the statements that you have just recited; that you would call on them to make; but that

the truth of them is not admitted by the defendants, and [fol. 75] the defendants still press their objection to the relevancy of certain parts of it.

Mr. Dean: Well, I have no objection to that, Your Honor, and I realize the Court's purpose is to save valuable time. The only thing is, I think, my brief statement does not convey to the Court the value and depth of the study that the Professor has made in this area, and that is my only reservation.

Another feature of the study is that, due to the fact that there are proportionately twice as many poverty stricken people among the Negro group than there are among the white group, proportionately, that the economic impact and impingement upon the Negro people is, therefore, greater just because of the economic status of the people.

Judge Bryan: You can draw on that in your argument, can't you, and enlarge on the implications of this testimony, the foundations of which you have stated so as to direct our attention to such part of it as you think is salient?

Mr. Dean: I do wish to make one correction, Your Honor, in regards to our claim that I made personally at the last hearing, that Mrs. Butts had voted in a federal election without paying the poll tax; that I was in error; that she has not voted in a federal election, and there has been none since she could vote in, and I mis-spoke myself.

Judge Bryan: All right. Thank you, sir.

[fol. 76] Now, I asked you about the exhibits in 3253. I did not ask you about the exhibits in the other case, entitled the Butts case. I think that one side or the other have both offered exhibits in that case.

Mr. Harris: Yes, sir. As I stated, we offered a set of exhibits which were relevant and went to both cases.

Judge Bryan: Both cases?

Mr. Harris: So the only difference in exhibits is what has been done by the plaintiffs.

Judge Bryan: All right.

Now, then, have you offered any exhibits in the Butts case?

Mr. Dean: Yes, Your Honor. We have presented an exhibit list, and they have been supplied to the Court and to all counsel.

Judge Bryan: All right.

Is there any objection to treating those exhibits as being in evidence?

Mr. Harris: Yes, sir, we object to most of them as being irrelevant and, therefore, inadmissible. We have articles from the U. S. News and World Report, we have articles from the Economist, we have a wealth of statistical data. We have quotes from the proceedings and debates of the [fol. 77] Constitutional Convention of the State of Virginia in 1902, among other things, all of which we object to as being irrelevant to the issues in this case.

Judge Bryan: We will take them in evidence, subject to the objection. We have no other way of handling it because we can't rule on them until we read them, and after we read them, they are equivalent to being in evidence.

Now, gentlemen, these two cases have closely interwoven, if not identical issues, and, I presume, they may, in fact, should be argued together, and, I take it, since it is a narrow issue, that a half hour for the plaintiffs and a half hour for the defendants ought to be adequate time for the presentation and argument. All right?

Mr. Brown: That is right.

Judge Bryan: And if you have any preference how you want to lead off in the argument, which case comes first——

Mr. Brown: Your Honor, did I understand you to mean a half hour for the plaintiffs to use together in defense?

Judge Bryan: Yes.

Mr. Brown: I don't feel that the plaintiffs—that we could quite cover our argument in that length of time.

Judge Bryan: Whoever argues first is going to do a lot of the argument for the other plaintiff because the issue is going to be almost identical. It will not take you more [fol. 78] than a half hour together to present the case. Then, if you need a little extra time for rebuttal, well, we will provide it.

Mr. Dean: Your Honor, there are some pending motions to dismiss. I wonder if I might suggest to the Court that those motions be considered separate from the argument on the merits of the case.

Judge Bryan: What is the nature of it? It is a motion to strike the affidavit? What is the other one?

Mr. Dean: I believe there is a motion in the Butts case that she lacks the capacity and standing to bring this suit, and there are some other claims on the part——

Judge Bryan: I think Mr. Harris can include that in his argument on the merits of the case.

Do you want to open first with 3253 or with the other case?

Mr. Brown: I believe so, yes, sir.

Judge Bryan: All right.

(Whereupon, Allison W. Brown, Jr., Esquire, argued in behalf of Mrs. Evelyn Butts, which argument was stenographically reported but not transcribed at the request of counsel.)

(Whereupon, Max Dean, Esquire, argued in behalf of Annie E. Harper, et al, which argument was stenographically reported but not transcribed at the request of counsel.)

[fol. 79] (Whereupon, Richard N. Harris, Esquire, argued in behalf of the defendants, a transcription of which argument may be found in the files of the clerk.)

(Whereupon, Allison W. Brown, Jr., Esquire, argued in rebuttal in behalf of Annie E. Harper, et al, a transcription of which argument may be found in the files of the clerk.)

(Whereupon, Robert L. Segar, Esquire, argued in rebuttal in behalf of Mrs. Evelyn Butts, a transcription of which argument may be found in the files of the clerk.)

(Whereupon, at 12:10 p. m., October 21, 1964, oral arguments in the above entitled matter were concluded.)

Certificate

I certify that the foregoing transcript, consisting of the proceedings on the trial of the merits of this cause, except arguments of counsel, were transcribed at the request of Robert L. Segar, Esquire, and is a true and correct transcript from my notes taken in the above entitled matter.

Frank A. Smonskey, Jr., Official Reporter.

[fol. 80] Clerk's Certificate to Foregoing Transcript Omitted in Printing

[fol. 81] IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT NO. A.

1960

CENSUS OF POPULATION

Volume 1

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Part 48

VIRGINIA

[Seal]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Census

• • • • • • •

16.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE STATE, BY SIZE OF PLACE, 1960, AND URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950

[Per cent not shown where less than 0.1; percent and median not shown where base is less than 100. Males per 100 females not shown where number of females is less than 100]

COLOR AND SEX	1960									1950		
	TOTAL	URBAN					RURAL			TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
		TOTAL	URBANIZED AREAS		OTHER URBAN		TOTAL	PLACES OF 1,000 TO 2,500	OTHER RURAL			
			CENTRAL CITIES	URBAN FRINGE	PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE	PLACES OF 2,500 TO 10,000						
ALL CLASSES												
TOTAL, ALL AGES	3 966 949	2 204 913	995 623	704 272	292 907	212 311	1 762 036	108 925	1 653 111	3 318 680	1 560 115	1 758 565
UNDER 1 YEAR	92 653	52 748	24 020	17 820	6 246	4 662	39 905	2 400	37 505	71 985	33 898	38 087
1 YEAR	93 130	52 706	23 716	18 163	6 182	4 645	40 424	2 482	37 942	159 724	72 313	87 411
2 YEARS	92 101	51 329	22 751	17 920	6 071	4 587	40 772	2 505	38 267			
3 YEARS	90 158	50 105	22 120	17 480	6 113	4 392	40 053	2 290	37 763	149 769	65 214	84 555
4 YEARS	90 218	49 265	21 770	17 181	6 051	4 263	40 953	2 292	38 661			
5 YEARS	89 516	48 712	21 357	16 957	5 953	4 445	40 804	2 328	38 476	65 838	27 032	38 806
6 YEARS	86 183	46 680	20 342	16 318	5 966	4 154	39 503	2 241	37 262	66 866	27 186	39 680
7 YEARS	86 084	45 796	20 030	15 985	5 835	3 946	40 288	2 249	38 039			
8 YEARS	81 752	43 231	18 719	14 747	5 744	4 021	38 521	2 197	36 324	183 706	71 102	112 604
9 YEARS	79 053	41 663	17 779	14 545	5 523	3 816	37 390	2 180	35 210			
10 YEARS	81 193	43 195	17 705	14 213	5 812	3 875	38 358	2 119	36 239			
11 YEARS	80 240	41 322	17 783	14 213	5 452	3 874	38 918	2 182	36 736	216 366	76 689	139 677
12 YEARS	83 036	42 826	18 125	14 867	5 783	4 051	40 210	2 341	37 869			
13 YEARS	80 839	41 818	17 493	14 459	5 639	4 027	39 221	2 289	36 932			
14 YEARS	84 190	43 298	18 708	15 120	5 780	3 690	40 892	2 426	38 466	51 296	17 824	33 472
15 YEARS	84 856	41 343	17 735	10 204	4 224	3 180	33 513	1 795	31 718	49 407	17 515	31 892
16 YEARS	84 914	41 246	13 615	9 924	4 499	3 208	33 668	1 839	31 829	99 972	36 494	63 478
17 YEARS	86 246	42 630	14 962	9 652	4 618	3 418	33 616	1 954	31 662			
18 YEARS	84 930	41 888	17 752	9 851	4 914	4 393	30 081	1 635	28 416	116 991	54 300	62 691
19 YEARS	83 452	37 110	20 008	7 811	4 764	4 529	29 342	2 390	26 952			
20 YEARS	80 989	36 614	20 510	8 016	4 136	3 952	26 375	1 330	23 045	61 471	31 300	30 171
21 YEARS	83 887	37 842	21 797	8 118	3 859	3 968	28 358	2 119	26 239			
22 YEARS AND OVER	2 312 887	1 320 678	597 567	415 826	179 438	127 847	992 209	65 303	926 906	2 025 339	1 029 248	996 091
UNDER 5 YEARS	458 260	256 153	114 377	88 564	30 663	22 549	202 107	11 769	190 338	381 478	171 425	210 053
5 TO 9 YEARS	422 588	226 082	98 125	78 552	29 021	20 384	196 506	11 155	185 351	316 410	125 320	191 090
10 TO 14 YEARS	387 818	198 169	84 814	67 872	26 632	18 851	189 649	10 755	178 894	267 612	94 513	173 099
15 TO 19 YEARS	324 407	167 217	80 030	45 442	23 017	18 728	157 190	8 613	148 577	266 370	108 309	158 061
20 TO 24 YEARS	284 758	144 884	85 816	28 284	19 485	17 299	115 874	6 729	109 145	291 406	149 442	141 964
25 TO 29 YEARS	257 127	130 651	67 058	51 171	18 247	14 175	106 476	6 613	99 863	294 692	140 142	154 550
30 TO 34 YEARS	276 494	141 687	69 993	56 940	20 481	14 273	112 807	7 172	105 635	266 516	142 975	123 541
35 TO 39 YEARS	290 914	175 510	74 343	64 723	21 874	14 570	115 404	7 798	107 606	248 017	129 680	118 337
40 TO 44 YEARS	280 871	154 075	64 350	56 238	20 001	13 477	106 796	7 318	99 478	211 291	110 233	101 058
45 TO 49 YEARS	232 466	133 016	57 838	44 006	18 499	12 673	99 450	6 665	92 965	177 199	90 720	86 479
50 TO 54 YEARS	193 343	109 062	48 797	33 181	16 119	10 965	84 281	5 535	78 746	154 449	76 927	77 522
55 TO 59 YEARS	161 673	88 434	42 411	23 248	13 576	9 199	73 239	4 950	68 289	126 100	60 369	65 731
60 TO 64 YEARS	129 260	69 569	34 709	16 729	10 683	7 448	59 691	4 180	55 511	102 656	47 211	55 445
65 TO 69 YEARS	110 198	57 071	28 911	12 621	9 120	6 419	53 127	3 674	49 453	87 527	38 822	48 705
70 TO 74 YEARS	80 980	41 019	20 440	8 713	6 900	4 966	39 961	2 637	37 324	60 836	23 896	36 940
75 TO 79 YEARS	53 043	26 127	12 773	5 486	4 341	3 327	26 916	1 894	25 022	36 857	14 049	22 808
80 TO 84 YEARS	28 052	13 810	6 635	2 840	2 478	1 857	14 242	1 043	13 199			
85 AND OVER	16 697	8 307	3 994	1 662	1 570	1 181	8 390	675	7 715	9 584	4 082	5 502
0 TO 9 YEARS	1 464 682	775 623	339 608	284 768	99 657	71 590	689 059	39 267	649 792	1 116 879	445 267	669 612
18 AND OVER	2 288 970	1 346 404	72 753	31 322	34 609	17 720	142 566	9 853	132 713	2 116 524	92 849	121 675
MEDIAN	27.1	27.9	27.6	27.5	29.8	27.9	25.9	29.1	25.7	27.3	29.1	25.2
WHITE, ALL AGES	1 979 372	1 082 949	496 492	347 861	136 840	101 756	896 423	52 312	844 111	1 675 216	766 938	908 278
UNDER 1 YEAR	46 768	26 580	12 031	9 017	3 199	2 313	20 208	1 232	18 976	36 648	17 302	19 143
1 YEAR	47 272	26 749	12 029	9 329	3 100	2 291	20 523	1 238	19 285	81 577	36 677	44 700
2 YEARS	46 784	26 058	11 495	9 112	3 072	2 379	20 726	1 171	19 555			
3 YEARS	45 742	25 390	11 176	8 958	3 001	2 255	20 352	1 157	19 195	79 940	32 864	43 076
4 YEARS	45 736	24 944	11 023	8 700	3 075	2 146	20 792	1 165	19 627			
5 YEARS	45 318	24 680	10 788	8 639	2 973	2 280	20 638	1 219	19 419	33 672	13 701	19 971
6 YEARS	43 729	23 657	10 230	8 254	3 066	2 107	20 072	1 155	18 917	33 779	13 636	20 143
7 YEARS	43 588	23 226	10 097	8 133	2 979	2 017	20 362	1 093	19 269			
8 YEARS	41 501	21 856	9 392	7 520	2 933	2 011	19 645	1 084	18 561	93 354	36 096	57 258
9 YEARS	40 194	21 029	8 857	7 330	2 796	1 946	19 165	1 098	18 067			
10 YEARS	40 423	20 871	8 831	7 316	2 750	1 974	19 552	1 077	18 477			
11 YEARS	40 841	20 853	8 941	7 235	2 776	1 901	19 988	1 138	18 850	109 850	38 461	71 389
12 YEARS	42 024	21 389	9 042	7 510	2 860	1 977	20 635	1 151	19 484			
13 YEARS	40 746	20 768	8 641	7 328	2 779	2 020	19 978	1 140	18 838			
14 YEARS	42 538	21 626	8 911	7 599	2 783	1 933	20 912	1 072	19 840	36 018	8 868	27 150
15 YEARS	32 723	15 564	6 719	5 147	2 120	1 578	17 159	896	16 263	24 989	8 640	16 349
16 YEARS	32 577	15 288	6 578	4 970	2 176	1 546	17 309	914	16 395	50 203	17 321	32 882
17 YEARS	33 583	16 119	7 340	4 828	2 184	1 567	17 464	958	16 506			
18 YEARS	34 354	16 737	8 153	3 933	1 656	1 995	16 399	782	15 617	63 422	28 826	34 596
19 YEARS	34 377	16 661	12 271	3 726	1 635	2 029	16 716	630	16 086			
20 YEARS	33 489	20 044	12 885	3 796	1 547	1 816	13 445	572	12 873	34 648	17 717	16 931
21 YEARS AND OVER	1 135 065	634 763	290 623	202 021	81 982	60 137	500 302	30 558	469 744	1 011 519	496 649	514 870
UNDER 5 YEARS	232 302	129 701	57 747	43 116	15 947	11 391	102 601	5 983	96 618	193 982	87 047	106 919
5 TO 9 YEARS	214 330	114 367	49 464	39 876	14 767	10 280	99 963	5 587	94 376	160 605	63 933	96 672
10 TO 14 YEARS	196 572	99 507	42 294	34 448	13 348	9 417	97 065	5 432	91 633	138 868	47 329	88 539
15 TO 19 YEARS	167 614	88 587	43 479	22 604	9 769	8 715	83 047	4 180	78 867	138 614	54 787	83 827
20 TO 24 YEARS	152 056	89 111	49 625	22 679	9 512	8 295	62 945	3 091	59 854	153 557	76 598	76 959
25 TO 29 YEARS	128 171	75 058	34 137	25 166	8 829	6 926	53 113	3 139	49 974	147 738	74 465	69 273
30 TO 34 YEARS	135 546	79 139	34 896	27 751	9 625	6 867	56 407	3 450	52 957	135 000	71 384	63 616
35 TO 39 YEARS	142 589	84 894	36 524	30 889	10 411	7 070	57 695	3 721	53 974	142 414	64 070	61 344
40 TO 44 YEARS	130 717	76 324	31 648	28 853	9 962	6 446	54 393	3 515	50 878	106 447	53 954	52 510
45 TO 49 YEARS	116 628	65 349	28 118	22 274	8 763	6 198	51 279	3 160	48 119	88 034	43 754	44 280
50 TO 54 YEARS	95 860	52 791	23 354	16 658	7 531	5 248	43 069	2 646	40 423	76 331	37 065	39 266
55 TO 59 YEARS	78 651	41 496	19 598	11 370	6 203	4 325	37 155	2 305	34 850	62 821	28 776	34 045
60 TO 64 YEARS	60 704	31 712	15 914	7 865	4 609	3 324	28 996	1 905	27 091	50 220	21 763	28 457
65 TO 69 YEARS	50 702	26 597	12 751	5 673	3 948	2 685	24 105	1 699	22 406	41 904	16 818	25 086
70 TO 74 YEARS	36 044	16 657	8 479	3 408	2 689	2 081	19 387	1 140	18 247	28 567	10 725	17 842
75 TO 79 YEARS	23 004	9 997	4 961	1 960	1 733	1 343	13 007	772	12 235	26 225	9 565	16 660
80 TO 84 YEARS	11 343	5 874	2 337	960	872	705	5 469	420	5 049			
85 AND OVER	6 535	2 808	1 355	511	502	440	3 727	257	3 470	3 892	1 429	2 463
0 TO 9 YEARS	742 087	390 526	170 340	134 385	50 022	35 779	351 561	19 770	331 791	565 627	223 766	341 861
18 AND OVER	127 628	58 933	29 883	12 312	9 484	7 254	68 695	4 198	64 497	100 588	38 537	62 051
MEDIAN	28.0	28.6	25.8	28.9	28.7	27.0	25.2	28.0	25.1	28.9	29.5	25.1

Table 16.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE STATE, BY SIZE OF PLACE, 1960, AND URBAN AND RURAL RESIDE
1950—Con.

[Percent not shown where less than 0.1; percent and median not shown where base is less than 100. Males per 100 females not shown where number of females is less than 10

AGE, COLOR, AND SEX	1960									1950		
	TOTAL	URBAN					RURAL			TOTAL	URBAN	
		TOTAL	URBANIZED AREAS		OTHER URBAN		TOTAL	PLACES OF 1,000 TO 2,500	OTHER RURAL			
			CENTRAL CITIES	URBAN FRINGE	PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE	PLACES OF 2,500 TO 10,000						
ALL CLASSES--CON.												
FEMALE, ALL AGES	1 987 977	1 121 964	698 931	356 411	156 067	110 555	865 613	56 613	809 000	1 643 464	793 197	
UNDER 1 YEAR	45 885	26 189	11 989	8 803	3 067	2 349	19 697	1 168	18 529	35 540	16 596	
1 YEAR	45 856	25 957	11 694	8 834	3 082	2 347	19 901	1 224	18 677	78 147	35 436	
2 YEARS	45 317	25 271	11 256	8 808	2 999	2 208	20 046	1 134	18 912			
3 YEARS	44 616	24 715	10 948	8 522	3 112	2 137	19 701	1 133	18 568	73 829	32 390	
4 YEARS	44 482	24 321	10 747	8 481	2 976	2 117	20 161	1 127	19 034			
5 YEARS	44 198	24 113	10 569	8 518	2 980	2 046	20 085	1 171	18 914	32 366	13 331	
6 YEARS	43 458	23 023	10 010	8 044	2 900	2 069	19 431	1 088	18 345	33 087	13 580	
7 YEARS	42 496	22 570	9 933	7 852	2 856	1 929	19 926	1 156	18 770	90 352	35 004	
8 YEARS	40 251	21 375	9 327	7 227	2 811	2 010	18 876	1 113	17 763			
9 YEARS	38 859	20 434	8 822	7 219	2 727	1 870	18 425	1 042	17 383			
10 YEARS	39 090	20 284	8 874	6 897	2 668	1 845	18 806	1 044	17 762			
11 YEARS	39 399	20 469	8 842	6 978	2 673	1 972	18 930	1 045	17 885	106 516	38 228	
12 YEARS	41 012	21 437	9 083	7 357	2 923	2 074	19 575	1 190	18 385			
13 YEARS	40 093	20 850	8 852	7 131	2 860	2 007	19 243	1 143	18 100			
14 YEARS	41 653	21 628	9 180	7 361	2 923	2 164	20 025	1 140	18 885			
15 YEARS	42 133	21 779	9 016	7 457	2 957	2 104	20 354	1 226	19 128	25 228	8 936	
16 YEARS	42 337	21 978	9 039	7 504	2 982	2 104	20 359	1 243	19 116	24 618	8 875	
17 YEARS	42 663	22 137	9 002	7 618	3 009	2 108	20 526	1 226	19 300	23 769	8 779	
18 YEARS	43 585	22 797	9 397	7 918	3 260	2 222	20 788	1 226	19 562	23 474	8 673	
19 YEARS	44 075	23 237	9 737	8 085	3 327	2 388	20 838	1 226	19 612	23 474	8 673	
20 YEARS	44 300	23 430	9 810	8 220	3 389	2 011	20 870	1 226	19 644	23 474	8 673	
21 YEARS	44 300	23 430	9 810	8 220	3 389	2 011	20 870	1 226	19 644	23 474	8 673	
21 YEARS AND OVER	1 177 822	685 915	306 944	213 805	97 456	67 710	491 907	34 745	457 162	1 013 820	531 599	
UNDER 5 YEARS	225 958	126 452	56 630	43 448	15 216	11 158	99 506	5 786	93 720	187 316	84 382	
5 TO 9 YEARS	208 258	111 715	48 661	38 678	14 274	10 104	96 543	5 548	90 975	155 905	67 782	
10 TO 14 YEARS	191 246	98 662	42 520	33 424	13 284	9 434	92 584	5 353	87 231	131 744	53 522	
15 TO 19 YEARS	156 703	82 650	36 191	28 738	11 248	8 473	74 053	4 533	69 520	127 756	53 522	
20 TO 24 YEARS	132 702	79 773	34 191	28 605	10 973	9 004	52 929	3 638	49 291	137 849	72 848	
25 TO 29 YEARS	128 956	75 593	32 921	26 005	9 618	7 249	53 363	3 676	49 899	104 954	61 077	
30 TO 34 YEARS	138 948	82 548	35 097	29 189	10 856	7 406	56 400	3 728	52 672	131 516	71 595	
35 TO 39 YEARS	148 325	90 616	37 819	33 834	11 443	7 500	57 709	4 077	53 632	122 603	65 610	
40 TO 44 YEARS	130 154	77 751	32 896	27 385	10 439	7 031	52 403	3 803	48 600	104 787	56 279	
45 TO 49 YEARS	115 838	67 667	29 724	21 732	9 736	6 475	48 171	3 325	44 846	99 165	54 966	
50 TO 54 YEARS	97 483	56 271	25 443	16 523	8 548	5 717	41 212	2 889	38 323	78 118	39 842	
55 TO 59 YEARS	83 022	46 938	22 813	11 878	7 373	4 874	36 084	2 645	33 439	63 279	31 993	
60 TO 64 YEARS	68 552	37 857	18 795	8 844	6 076	4 128	30 695	2 275	28 420	52 436	25 448	
65 TO 69 YEARS	49 496	32 474	16 160	7 148	5 432	3 734	27 022	2 065	24 957	45 423	22 006	
70 TO 74 YEARS	44 936	29 362	11 961	5 305	4 211	2 885	20 574	1 497	19 077	31 989	15 171	
75 TO 79 YEARS	30 039	16 130	7 812	3 526	2 808	1 984	13 909	1 122	12 787	30 632	14 496	
80 TO 84 YEARS	16 709	8 936	4 296	1 880	1 604	1 152	7 773	623	7 150			
85 YEARS AND OVER	10 162	5 569	2 639	1 151	1 060	711	4 593	348	4 245	5 692	2 683	
UNDER 18 YEARS	723 595	385 097	169 268	130 383	49 635	35 811	337 498	19 497	318 001	549 252	221 501	
65 YEARS AND OVER	161 342	87 471	42 870	19 010	15 139	10 466	73 871	5 655	68 216	113 936	54 312	
MEDIAN AGE	29.1	29.9	29.9	29.1	30.7	29.8	26.6	30.1	26.4	27.8	29.7	
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION												
TOTAL, ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
UNDER 5 YEARS	11.4	11.6	11.5	12.6	10.5	10.6	11.5	10.8	11.5	11.5	11.0	
5 TO 9 YEARS	10.7	10.3	9.9	11.2	9.9	9.6	11.2	10.2	11.2	9.5	8.6	
10 TO 14 YEARS	9.8	9.0	8.5	9.6	9.1	8.9	10.8	9.9	10.8	8.1	6.8	
15 TO 19 YEARS	8.2	7.6	8.0	6.5	7.9	8.8	8.9	7.9	9.0	8.0	6.9	
20 TO 24 YEARS	7.2	7.7	8.6	6.6	6.7	8.1	6.6	6.2	6.6	8.8	9.6	
25 TO 29 YEARS	6.5	6.8	6.7	7.3	6.2	6.7	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.9	10.3	
30 TO 34 YEARS	6.9	7.3	7.0	8.1	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	8.0	9.2	
35 TO 39 YEARS	7.5	8.0	7.5	9.2	7.5	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.5	7.5	8.3	
40 TO 44 YEARS	6.6	7.0	6.5	8.0	6.8	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.0	6.4	7.1	
45 TO 49 YEARS	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.6	6.0	5.6	6.1	6.9	
50 TO 54 YEARS	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.5	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.0	
55 TO 59 YEARS	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.3	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.8	4.0	
60 TO 64 YEARS	3.5	3.2	3.5	2.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.2	
65 TO 69 YEARS	2.8	2.6	2.9	1.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	
70 TO 74 YEARS	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.9	
75 TO 79 YEARS	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	
80 TO 84 YEARS	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8			
85 YEARS AND OVER	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	
MALES PER 100 FEMALES												
TOTAL, ALL AGES	99.6	96.5	99.5	97.6	87.7	92.0	103.6	92.6	104.3	101.9	96.7	
UNDER 5 YEARS	102.8	102.6	102.0	103.8	101.5	102.1	103.1	103.6	103.1	103.4	103.2	
5 TO 9 YEARS	102.9	102.6	101.7	103.1	103.3	101.7	103.5	100.3	103.7	103.1	100.3	
10 TO 14 YEARS	102.9	100.9	99.5	103.1	100.5	99.8	104.8	102.0	105.0	103.1	102.4	
15 TO 19 YEARS	106.9	102.3	119.0	99.0	73.7	87.0	112.0	94.3	113.1	108.5	105.2	
20 TO 24 YEARS	116.6	111.7	137.1	96.1	77.6	92.1	118.9	89.0	121.4	111.4	105.2	
25 TO 29 YEARS	99.4	99.3	103.7	96.8	93.7	99.5	99.1	90.4	100.2	100.5	96.1	
30 TO 34 YEARS	97.6	95.6	99.4	93.1	88.7	92.7	100.0	92.7	100.5	102.6	99.7	
35 TO 39 YEARS	98.1	93.7	98.6	91.3	90.8	94.3	100.0	91.3	100.6	102.3	97.7	
40 TO 44 YEARS	100.4	98.2	99.6	105.4	91.6	91.7	103.8	92.4	104.7	101.6	98.9	
45 TO 49 YEARS	100.7	98.6	99.6	102.5	90.0	89.7	104.5	95.0	107.3	98.7	93.6	
50 TO 54 YEARS	98.3	93.8	98.8	102.8	87.7	91.8	104.5	91.6	105.5	97.7	93.1	
55 TO 59 YEARS	94.7	88.6	85.9	95.7	84.1	88.7	103.0	87.1	104.2	99.3	96.1	
60 TO 64 YEARS	88.6	83.8	84.7	88.7	75.9	80.6	94.5	83.7	95.3	95.8	85.0	
65 TO 69 YEARS	85.2	75.7	78.9	76.6	67.9	71.9	96.6	77.9	98.2	91.8	78.4	
70 TO 74 YEARS	80.2	68.6	70.9	64.2	63.9	72.1	94.2	78.2	95.6	89.3	70.7	
75 TO 79 YEARS	76.6	62.0	63.4	59.6	61.7	67.7	93.5	68.8	95.7	85.6	66.0	
80 TO 84 YEARS	67.9	54.5	54.4	51.1	54.3	61.2	83.2	67.4	84.6			
85 YEARS AND OVER	64.3	50.4	51.3	44.4	47.0	61.9	81.1	73.9	81.7	68.4	53.9	

16.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE STATE, BY SIZE OF PLACE, 1960, AND URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950—Con.

[Dashes not shown where less than 0.1; percent and median not shown where base is less than 100. Males per 100 females not shown where number of females is less than 100]

COLOR AND SEX	1960									1950		
	TOTAL	URBAN				RURAL			TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
		TOTAL	URBANIZED AREAS		OTHER URBAN							
			CENTRAL CITIES	URBAN FRINGE	PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE	PLACES OF 2,500 TO 10,000	TOTAL	PLACES OF 1,000 TO 2,500	OTHER RURAL			
WHITE												
TAL, ALL AGES	3 142 443	1 767 206	696 968	657 153	233 493	179 992	1 375 237	89 812	1 285 425	2 581 555	1 222 973	1 358 582
YEAR	69 866	40 984	15 939	16 428	6 763	3 814	28 922	1 857	27 065	54 476	28 253	26 221
	70 036	40 612	15 322	16 761	6 717	3 812	29 424	1 924	27 500	122 067	56 401	65 666
	69 366	39 515	14 569	16 522	6 627	3 797	29 851	1 797	28 054			
	68 117	38 548	14 216	16 129	6 521	3 582	29 569	1 823	27 746	115 255	51 416	63 839
	67 851	37 676	13 763	15 846	6 381	3 686	30 175	1 828	28 347			
	67 230	37 280	13 541	15 641	6 498	3 600	29 950	1 832	28 118	99 839	20 994	28 945
	65 114	35 929	12 940	15 099	6 512	3 379	29 185	1 745	27 440	90 658	20 872	29 786
	64 753	35 117	12 711	14 803	6 409	3 194	29 636	1 753	27 883			
	61 787	33 245	11 984	13 657	6 373	3 246	28 542	1 710	26 832			
	59 258	31 956	11 324	13 468	6 124	3 040	27 302	1 665	25 637	137 911	53 511	84 400
	62 158	31 646	11 335	13 167	6 101	3 043	28 492	1 651	26 841			
	61 488	32 180	11 676	13 287	6 113	3 104	29 308	1 758	27 550			
	64 367	33 832	12 109	13 904	6 509	3 310	30 535	1 945	28 590	159 657	55 992	103 665
	63 898	33 731	12 253	13 623	6 513	3 342	30 167	1 915	28 252			
	64 967	34 276	12 047	9 419	3 316	2 496	24 671	1 474	23 197			
	49 862	24 584	9 179	9 500	3 277	2 628	25 278	1 461	23 817	37 807	12 958	24 849
	50 172	24 512	9 222	9 235	3 435	2 620	25 660	1 460	24 181	36 560	12 853	23 707
	51 383	25 633	10 328	8 959	3 572	2 778	25 750	1 587	24 163	73 780	26 670	47 110
	51 513	28 437	13 466	7 207	4 037	3 727	23 076	1 304	21 772			
	51 429	31 028	15 993	7 200	3 980	3 855	20 401	1 096	19 305	91 696	44 384	47 312
	49 651	30 659	16 526	7 400	3 920	3 813	18 992	1 045	17 946			
AND OVER	1 876 167	1 075 846	429 525	389 949	145 992	110 380	800 321	55 219	745 102	69 182	26 084	23 098
										1 602 649	814 685	787 984
EARS	345 236	197 295	73 833	81 686	23 309	18 467	147 941	9 195	138 746	291 796	138 070	157 726
EARS	318 142	173 527	62 480	72 667	21 921	16 459	144 615	8 705	135 910	238 408	95 277	143 131
YEARS	298 688	155 685	56 420	63 350	20 550	15 365	143 203	8 704	134 499	197 464	68 950	128 514
YEARS	254 359	134 194	48 184	42 101	18 301	15 608	120 165	6 947	113 218	202 036	83 907	118 129
YEARS	232 123	140 811	66 965	43 217	16 071	14 558	91 312	5 543	85 769	239 032	120 399	108 643
YEARS	207 478	122 802	47 758	47 792	14 791	12 263	84 676	5 577	79 099	232 642	127 081	105 561
YEARS	222 444	131 465	49 078	53 392	16 611	12 384	90 979	6 003	84 976	212 362	113 807	98 555
YEARS	236 638	143 337	52 104	61 034	17 721	12 458	93 301	6 577	86 724	199 905	101 530	98 375
YEARS	211 896	125 375	46 513	53 099	16 199	11 564	86 521	6 172	80 349	168 243	86 863	81 380
YEARS	187 451	107 155	40 184	41 249	14 919	10 803	80 296	5 445	74 851	139 190	70 276	68 914
YEARS	157 849	88 862	35 160	31 155	13 128	9 419	68 987	4 752	64 235	120 253	59 336	60 917
YEARS	130 485	70 970	30 506	21 612	10 957	7 895	59 515	4 145	55 369	100 256	48 011	52 245
YEARS	105 082	56 271	25 560	15 536	8 675	6 500	48 811	3 552	45 259	81 919	38 022	43 897
YEARS	87 614	45 438	20 933	11 681	7 331	5 523	42 176	3 117	39 059	66 891	30 622	36 269
YEARS	65 016	33 385	15 362	8 084	5 624	4 305	32 231	2 259	29 972	49 025	21 333	27 692
YEARS	43 742	21 719	9 829	5 101	3 871	2 918	22 023	1 644	20 379	46 773	20 236	26 537
YEARS	23 655	11 844	5 355	2 650	2 183	1 676	11 791	928	10 863			
AND OVER	13 765	7 051	3 146	1 547	1 331	1 027	6 694	529	6 166	7 400	3 263	4 137
YEARS	1 113 683	601 236	221 458	245 397	76 066	58 317	512 447	31 151	481 296	838 008	337 820	500 188
AND OVER	234 372	119 457	34 625	29 043	20 340	15 449	114 915	8 499	106 421	172 089	73 454	98 635
	28.0	28.3	28.2	27.7	30.5	28.6	27.6	30.2	27.2	27.8	29.3	26.1
ALL AGES	1 571 139	872 400	352 985	324 347	108 962	86 106	698 739	43 078	655 661	1 306 294	605 637	700 757
	35 441	20 663	7 994	8 328	2 444	1 897	14 778	948	13 830	27 791	13 586	14 205
	35 283	20 776	7 871	8 626	2 383	1 898	14 915	970	13 945	62 450	28 810	33 640
	35 263	20 036	7 342	8 399	2 431	1 864	15 227	904	14 323			
	34 875	19 766	7 335	8 308	2 293	1 830	15 109	938	14 171			
	34 559	19 168	7 086	8 038	2 308	1 736	15 391	919	14 472	58 732	26 080	32 672
	34 158	18 877	6 852	7 995	2 252	1 778	15 281	901	14 380			
	33 084	18 268	6 543	7 767	2 368	1 708	14 816	891	13 925	25 372	10 599	14 773
	32 895	17 912	6 458	7 538	2 263	1 653	14 983	844	14 139	25 675	10 554	15 121
	31 467	16 850	6 057	6 980	2 225	1 608	14 617	834	13 783			
	30 241	16 181	5 751	6 795	2 085	1 550	14 060	856	13 204	70 495	27 349	43 146
	30 712	16 170	5 776	6 776	2 091	1 568	14 542	828	13 714			
	31 403	16 274	5 928	6 729	2 049	1 533	15 129	914	14 215			
	32 566	16 936	6 065	7 004	2 260	1 627	15 630	916	14 714	81 345	28 315	53 030
	32 958	16 932	6 126	6 901	2 253	1 652	15 436	972	14 464			
	28 894	14 211	4 962	6 738	1 962	1 259	12 683	749	11 934			
	25 192	12 268	4 502	6 388	1 940	1 278	12 924	732	12 192	19 270	6 522	12 748
	25 226	12 033	4 470	6 427	1 860	1 276	13 193	738	12 455	18 567	6 384	12 183
	26 216	12 768	5 337	6 486	1 679	1 266	13 448	773	12 675	37 221	12 698	24 523
	27 478	14 776	6 281	6 586	1 820	1 289	12 702	616	12 086			
	28 435	16 870	10 432	3 423	1 270	1 745	11 565	495	11 070	50 792	24 365	26 427
	27 753	17 198	10 979	3 674	1 230	1 315	10 555	452	10 103			
AND OVER	921 302	519 469	211 297	189 175	66 981	52 016	401 833	25 846	375 987	28 730	15 644	13 292
										799 948	395 011	404 937
ARS	175 809	100 409	37 608	41 697	11 789	9 315	75 400	4 679	70 721	148 973	68 398	80 577
ARS	161 825	88 088	31 663	36 955	11 173	8 297	73 737	4 329	69 411	121 542	48 502	73 040
ARS	151 903	78 523	28 416	32 138	10 330	7 639	73 380	4 241	69 140	100 615	34 837	65 778
ARS	132 547	68 713	23 022	20 908	7 489	7 294	63 834	3 364	60 470	106 580	43 047	63 533
ARS	123 696	71 752	40 021	21 137	7 003	7 171	49 944	2 551	47 393	122 701	63 403	59 298
ARS	104 237	62 213	25 185	23 642	7 202	6 184	42 024	2 682	39 342	116 446	52 992	53 774
ARS	110 594	65 165	25 152	26 044	7 939	6 030	45 429	2 511	42 918	107 817	51 416	56 401
ARS	115 972	69 559	25 948	29 040	8 476	6 095	46 413	3 118	43 295	99 399	50 781	48 618
ARS	106 241	62 509	21 943	27 219	7 805	5 492	43 732	2 965	40 867	84 816	42 793	42 023
ARS	93 984	52 834	19 568	20 867	7 111	5 288	41 150	2 683	38 467	69 519	34 244	35 275
ARS	78 074	43 086	16 803	15 631	6 134	4 518	34 988	2 274	32 714	59 537	28 572	30 965
ARS	62 393	33 265	14 016	10 593	4 986	3 710	30 128	1 934	28 194	49 612	22 728	26 884
ARS	49 203	25 474	11 586	7 260	3 730	2 898	23 729	1 618	22 111	39 592	17 288	22 304
ARS	39 849	19 259	9 055	4 978	2 920	2 305	20 590	1 359	19 231	32 467	12 970	19 497
ARS	28 627	13 165	6 104	3 116	2 260	1 785	15 462	948	14 494	22 660	8 609	14 051
ARS	18 565	8 081	3 679	1 796	1 445	1 163	10 484	667	9 817	21 134	7 838	13 296
AND OVER	9 327	4 039	1 773	867	760	639	5 288	376	4 912			
	9 193	2 266	993	474	421	378	2 927	219	2 709	2 904	1 123	1 841
ARS	586 171	304 089	111 996	124 691	38 261	29 141	282 082	15 649	266 433	426 918	170 817	256 101
AND OVER	101 561	46 810	21 604	11 230	7 706	6 270	54 751	3 588	51 163	79 225	30 540	48 685
	26.8	27.0	26.1	27.0	29.6	27.7	26.6	29.2	26.4	27.3	29.5	25.8

Table 16.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE STATE, BY SIZE OF PLACE, 1960, AND URBAN AND RURAL RESI
1950—Con.

[Percent not shown where less than 0.1; percent and median not shown where base is less than 100. Males per 100 females not shown where number of females is less than

AGE, COLOR, AND SEX	1960									1950	
	TOTAL	URBAN				RURAL				TOTAL	URBAN
		TOTAL	URBANIZED AREAS		OTHER URBAN			PLACES OF 1,000 TO 2,500	OTHER RURAL		
			CENTRAL CITIES	URBAN FRINGE	PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE	PLACES OF 2,500 TO 10,000					
WHITE--CON.											
FEMALE, ALL AGES	1 571 304	894 806	343 983	332 806	124 531	93 486	676 498	46 734	629 764	1 275 101	617 336
UNDER 1 YEAR	34 425	20 281	7 985	8 100	2 319	1 917	14 144	909	13 235	26 683	12 727
1 YEAR	34 345	19 836	7 451	8 137	2 334	1 914	14 509	956	13 553	59 617	27 391
2 YEARS	34 123	19 479	7 227	8 123	2 296	1 833	14 644	893	13 751		
3 YEARS	33 242	18 782	6 905	7 821	2 328	1 728	14 460	885	13 575	56 523	25 384
4 YEARS	33 292	18 508	6 697	7 808	2 273	1 730	14 784	875	13 909		
5 YEARS	33 072	18 403	6 689	7 646	2 246	1 822	14 669	931	13 738	24 467	10 295
6 YEARS	32 030	17 661	6 395	7 431	2 144	1 671	14 369	854	13 515	24 983	10 318
7 YEARS	31 858	17 205	6 293	7 265	2 146	1 541	14 653	909	13 744		
8 YEARS	30 320	16 395	5 907	6 697	2 153	1 638	13 925	876	13 049	67 416	26 162
9 YEARS	29 037	15 775	5 573	6 673	2 039	1 490	13 262	809	12 453		
10 YEARS	29 446	15 496	5 600	6 391	2 010	1 495	13 950	823	13 127		
11 YEARS	30 085	15 906	5 748	6 508	2 029	1 621	14 179	842	13 337	78 312	27 677
12 YEARS	31 831	16 896	6 048	6 900	2 269	1 683	14 935	980	13 955		
13 YEARS	31 530	16 799	6 127	6 722	2 260	1 690	14 731	943	13 788		
14 YEARS	28 093	12 065	4 685	4 691	1 652	1 037	12 028	729	11 303	18 537	6 436
15 YEARS	24 670	12 316	4 677	4 712	1 617	1 310	12 354	729	11 625	17 993	6 469
16 YEARS	24 946	12 479	4 752	4 808	1 775	1 344	12 467	751	11 716	16 559	13 972
17 YEARS	25 167	12 865	4 987	4 873	1 893	1 512	12 302	814	11 488		
18 YEARS	24 035	13 663	5 185	5 823	2 817	2 038	10 372	688	9 684	40 904	20 019
19 YEARS	22 994	14 158	5 561	5 777	2 710	2 110	8 836	603	8 233		
20 YEARS	21 898	13 661	5 347	5 926	2 190	1 798	8 237	594	7 643	20 446	10 640
21 YEARS AND OVER	954 865	556 377	218 228	200 774	79 011	58 364	398 488	29 349	369 139	802 721	419 674
UNDER 5 YEARS	169 427	96 866	36 225	39 989	11 550	9 122	72 561	4 516	68 025	142 823	65 676
5 TO 9 YEARS	156 317	85 439	30 817	35 312	10 748	8 562	70 878	4 379	66 499	116 866	46 775
10 TO 14 YEARS	146 985	77 162	28 004	31 212	10 220	7 726	69 823	4 313	65 510	96 849	34 113
15 TO 19 YEARS	121 812	65 481	25 162	21 193	10 812	8 314	56 331	3 583	52 748	95 456	40 660
20 TO 24 YEARS	106 427	65 059	26 144	22 060	9 068	7 787	41 368	2 952	38 416	106 331	56 962
25 TO 29 YEARS	103 241	60 589	22 571	24 344	7 470	6 204	42 652	2 895	39 757	116 176	64 399
30 TO 34 YEARS	111 850	66 300	23 926	27 348	8 672	6 354	45 550	3 092	42 458	104 545	58 301
35 TO 39 YEARS	120 666	73 778	26 156	32 014	9 245	6 363	46 888	3 465	43 423	96 506	50 766
40 TO 44 YEARS	105 555	62 866	22 520	25 880	8 394	6 072	42 689	3 207	39 482	83 427	44 050
45 TO 49 YEARS	93 467	54 321	20 616	20 382	7 808	5 515	39 146	2 762	36 384	69 631	36 078
50 TO 54 YEARS	79 775	45 776	18 357	15 524	6 994	4 901	33 999	2 478	31 521	60 716	30 704
55 TO 59 YEARS	67 092	37 705	16 490	11 059	5 971	4 185	29 387	2 212	27 175	50 644	25 282
60 TO 64 YEARS	55 879	30 797	13 974	8 276	4 945	3 602	25 082	1 934	23 148	42 327	20 734
65 TO 69 YEARS	47 765	26 179	11 878	6 672	4 411	3 218	21 586	1 758	19 828	36 424	17 652
70 TO 74 YEARS	36 989	20 220	9 258	4 978	3 644	2 520	16 769	1 291	15 478	26 365	12 726
75 TO 79 YEARS	25 177	13 638	6 150	3 307	2 426	1 755	11 539	997	10 542	25 639	12 390
80 TO 84 YEARS	14 328	7 825	3 582	1 783	1 423	1 037	6 503	552	5 951	4 436	2 190
85 YEARS AND OVER	8 552	4 785	2 153	1 073	910	849	3 767	308	3 459		
UNDER 18 YEARS	547 512	297 147	109 482	120 706	37 803	29 176	250 365	15 502	234 863	411 090	167 002
65 YEARS AND OVER	132 811	72 647	33 021	17 813	12 634	9 179	60 164	4 906	55 258	92 864	44 916
MEDIAN AGE	29.1	29.7	30.6	28.3	31.4	29.5	28.2	31.1	28.0	28.4	30.0
NONWHITE											
TOTAL, ALL AGES	824 506	437 707	298 455	47 119	59 416	32 719	386 799	19 113	367 686	737 125	337 182
UNDER 1 YEAR	22 787	11 804	8 081	1 392	1 465	848	10 983	543	10 440	17 511	7 660
1 YEAR	22 094	12 094	8 396	1 402	1 465	833	11 000	558	10 442	37 657	15 912
2 YEARS	22 735	11 814	8 182	1 398	1 448	790	10 921	508	10 413		
3 YEARS	22 041	11 557	7 880	1 351	1 492	834	10 484	467	10 017	34 514	13 766
4 YEARS	22 367	11 589	8 007	1 335	1 470	777	10 778	498	10 280		
5 YEARS	22 286	11 441	7 916	1 316	1 455	845	10 854	496	10 358	15 999	6 138
6 YEARS	21 069	10 751	7 300	1 220	1 454	777	10 318	496	9 822	16 208	6 340
7 YEARS	21 331	10 679	7 319	1 182	1 426	752	10 652	496	10 156		
8 YEARS	19 965	9 986	6 755	1 090	1 366	775	9 979	487	9 492	45 795	17 302
9 YEARS	19 799	9 707	6 655	1 077	1 375	776	10 088	475	9 613		
10 YEARS	19 355	9 489	6 370	1 046	1 317	756	9 866	468	9 398		
11 YEARS	18 752	9 142	6 107	976	1 339	720	9 610	424	9 186	56 709	20 697
12 YEARS	18 639	8 998	6 016	963	1 274	741	9 641	435	9 210		
13 YEARS	16 941	7 887	5 240	836	1 126	685	9 054	374	8 680		
14 YEARS	15 203	6 972	4 661	701	1 026	584	8 231	350	7 921	13 439	4 886
15 YEARS	14 946	6 759	4 556	704	987	552	8 235	334	7 901	12 847	4 655
16 YEARS	14 742	6 734	4 393	689	1 044	588	8 008	340	7 668	26 192	9 824
17 YEARS	14 863	6 997	4 618	693	1 046	640	7 866	367	7 499		
18 YEARS	13 626	6 851	4 284	644	977	646	6 975	331	6 644	25 295	9 955
19 YEARS	12 023	6 082	4 015	611	782	674	5 941	294	5 647	12 289	5 236
20 YEARS	11 338	5 955	3 988	616	716	639	5 383	284	5 099	422 670	214 564
21 YEARS AND OVER	436 720	244 832	168 042	25 877	33 446	17 467	191 888	10 088	181 800		
UNDER 5 YEARS	113 024	58 858	40 546	6 878	7 354	4 082	54 166	2 574	51 592	89 682	37 780
5 TO 9 YEARS	104 446	52 555	35 645	5 885	7 100	3 925	51 891	2 450	49 441	78 002	30 898
10 TO 14 YEARS	88 930	42 484	28 394	4 522	6 082	3 486	46 446	2 051	44 395	70 148	28 542
15 TO 19 YEARS	70 048	33 023	21 646	3 341	4 716	3 320	37 025	1 866	35 159	64 334	24 652
20 TO 24 YEARS	52 635	28 073	19 251	3 067	3 414	2 341	24 562	1 186	23 376	62 374	29 085
25 TO 29 YEARS	49 959	27 849	19 302	3 179	3 456	1 912	21 800	1 036	20 764	62 050	33 061
30 TO 34 YEARS	52 050	30 222	20 915	3 548	3 870	1 889	21 828	1 169	20 659	54 156	29 297
35 TO 39 YEARS	54 276	32 173	22 239	3 669	4 153	2 112	22 103	1 221	20 882	52 112	28 778
40 TO 44 YEARS	48 975	28 700	19 844	3 339	3 802	1 913	20 275	1 146	19 129	43 008	23 179
45 TO 49 YEARS	45 015	25 861	17 654	2 757	3 580	1 870	19 154	1 040	18 114	38 049	20 644
50 TO 54 YEARS	35 494	20 200	13 637	2 026	2 991	1 546	15 294	783	14 511	34 196	17 594
55 TO 59 YEARS	31 188	17 484	11 905	1 636	2 619	1 304	13 724	804	12 920	25 864	12 726
60 TO 64 YEARS	24 178	13 298	9 149	1 193	2 008	948	10 880	628	10 252	20 737	9 181
65 TO 69 YEARS	22 584	11 973	7 978	970	1 789	896	10 951	557	10 394	18 636	8 200
70 TO 74 YEARS	15 364	7 634	5 078	619	1 276	661	7 730	378	7 352	11 531	5 540
75 TO 79 YEARS	9 301	4 408	2 944	385	670	409	4 893	230	4 663	10 084	3 865
80 TO 84 YEARS	4 397	1 946	1 280	190	295	181	2 451	115	2 336		
85 YEARS AND OVER	2 952	1 326	848	115	239	124	1 626	79	1 547	2 184	815
UNDER 18 YEARS	350 999	174 387	118 150	19 371	23 593	13 273	176 612	8 116	168 496	276 871	107 660
65 YEARS AND OVER	54 598	28 987	18 128	2 279	4 269	2 271	27 651	1 359	26 292	42 435	17 398
MEDIAN AGE	23.4	25.7	25.9	24.8	26.5	23.7	20.8	23.4	20.7	25.3	28.4

16.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE STATE, BY SIZE OF PLACE, 1960, AND URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE, 1950—Con.

[Percent not shown where less than 0.1; percent and median not shown where base is less than 100. Males per 100 females not shown where number of females is less than 100]

COLOR AND SEX	1960									1950		
	TOTAL	URBAN					RURAL			TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
		TOTAL	URBANIZED AREAS		OTHER URBAN		TOTAL	PLACES OF 1,000 TO 2,500	OTHER RURAL			
			CENTRAL CITIES	URBAN FRINGE	PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE	PLACES OF 2,500 TO 10,000						
WHITE—CON.												
AGE: ALL AGES	908 233	210 549	143 507	23 519	27 878	15 650	197 684	9 234	188 450	348 822	141 321	207 501
UNDER 1 YEAR	11 327	5 497	4 037	689	755	416	5 830	284	5 546	8 654	3 776	4 878
1 YEAR	11 581	5 973	4 151	705	717	400	5 608	288	5 320	19 127	8 067	11 060
2 YEARS	11 341	6 022	4 153	713	781	415	5 319	267	5 252			
3 YEARS	10 867	5 624	3 841	650	708	425	5 243	219	5 024	17 208	4 904	10 404
4 YEARS	11 177	5 776	3 957	662	767	390	5 401	246	5 155			
5 YEARS	11 160	5 722	3 936	646	721	421	5 438	256	5 182	8 100	3 102	4 998
6 YEARS	10 645	5 389	3 689	587	718	399	5 256	244	4 992	8 104	3 082	5 022
7 YEARS	10 693	5 314	3 639	595	716	364	5 379	249	5 130			
8 YEARS	10 034	5 006	3 335	560	779	408	5 028	250	4 778	22 859	8 747	14 112
9 YEARS	9 973	4 848	3 206	535	711	396	5 125	242	4 883			
10 YEARS	9 701	5 096	3 096	540	689	406	5 010	247	4 763			
11 YEARS	9 438	4 578	3 013	506	592	368	4 859	222	4 637	28 905	10 146	18 759
12 YEARS	9 458	4 653	2 977	506	620	350	5 005	229	4 776			
13 YEARS	8 378	3 836	2 515	427	526	368	4 542	174	4 368			
14 YEARS	8 684	3 953	2 577	331	521	286	4 269	173	4 096	6 748	2 346	4 402
15 YEARS	7 931	3 296	2 217	399	440	240	4 235	164	4 071	6 422	2 236	4 186
16 YEARS	7 351	3 235	2 106	383	518	270	4 116	166	3 950	12 982	4 623	8 359
17 YEARS	7 367	3 351	2 203	342	503	301	4 016	185	3 831			
18 YEARS	6 876	3 181	2 092	349	434	306	3 695	166	3 529	12 630	4 461	8 169
19 YEARS	5 992	2 791	1 839	303	365	284	3 151	138	3 016			
20 YEARS	5 736	2 884	1 906	322	401	255	2 852	130	2 722	5 912	2 272	3 639
21 AND OVER	213 763	115 294	79 326	12 846	15 001	8 121	98 469	4 692	93 777	211 971	101 638	109 933
UNDER 5 YEARS	56 493	29 292	20 139	3 619	3 888	2 046	27 201	1 304	25 897	44 989	18 647	26 342
5 TO 9 YEARS	52 505	26 279	17 801	2 921	3 574	1 983	26 226	1 281	24 945	39 063	14 931	24 132
10 TO 14 YEARS	44 669	20 984	13 878	2 310	3 018	1 778	23 685	1 041	22 644	35 253	12 492	22 761
15 TO 19 YEARS	35 067	15 854	10 457	1 696	2 280	1 421	19 213	816	18 397	32 034	11 340	20 694
20 TO 24 YEARS	26 360	13 359	9 208	1 522	1 809	1 126	13 001	540	12 461	30 856	13 195	17 661
25 TO 34 YEARS	53 934	28 442	18 992	3 518	4 945	847	11 099	457	10 632	51 272	19 773	31 499
35 TO 44 YEARS	54 952	13 974	9 744	1 707	1 686	837	10 978	539	10 439	37 183	13 968	23 215
45 TO 54 YEARS	26 617	15 335	10 576	1 849	1 935	975	11 282	609	10 673	26 015	13 299	12 716
55 TO 59 YEARS	24 376	13 815	9 470	1 634	1 737	954	10 561	550	10 011	21 648	11 161	10 487
60 TO 64 YEARS	22 644	12 515	8 546	1 607	1 652	910	10 129	477	9 652	18 513	9 510	9 003
65 TO 69 YEARS	17 786	9 705	6 551	1 027	1 327	790	8 081	372	7 709	14 794	8 493	6 301
70 TO 74 YEARS	15 258	8 231	5 582	817	1 217	615	7 027	371	6 656	13 209	6 048	7 161
75 TO 79 YEARS	11 505	6 238	4 328	605	879	426	5 267	287	4 980	10 628	4 477	6 151
80 TO 84 YEARS	10 853	5 338	3 696	498	788	380	5 515	250	5 265	9 437	3 848	5 589
85 YEARS AND OVER	7 417	3 892	2 575	292	529	296	3 525	172	3 353	8 907	2 116	3 791
85 TO 89 YEARS	4 439	1 916	1 282	146	288	180	2 523	105	2 418	5 091	1 727	3 364
90 YEARS AND OVER	2 016	835	544	93	112	66	1 181	44	1 137			
90 TO 94 YEARS	1 342	542	362	37	81	62	800	39	761	928	306	622
95 YEARS AND OVER	175 916	86 437	58 344	9 694	11 761	6 638	89 479	4 121	85 358	138 709	52 969	85 740
MALE	26 067	12 123	8 279	1 082	1 778	984	13 944	610	13 334	21 363	7 997	13 366
MEDIAN AGE	22.9	24.8	25.2	24.6	24.6	22.7	21.0	21.8	20.9	25.4	28.2	22.8
FEMALE: ALL AGES	416 273	227 158	154 948	23 605	31 536	17 069	189 115	9 879	179 236	348 303	175 921	172 382
UNDER 1 YEAR	11 460	5 907	4 044	703	728	432	5 553	259	5 294	8 857	3 869	4 988
1 YEAR	11 513	6 121	4 243	697	748	433	5 392	270	5 122	18 530	7 845	10 685
2 YEARS	11 194	5 792	4 029	685	703	375	5 402	241	5 161			
3 YEARS	11 176	5 933	4 039	701	784	409	5 243	243	4 993	17 304	6 994	10 312
4 YEARS	11 190	5 813	4 050	673	703	387	5 377	252	5 125			
5 YEARS	11 126	5 710	3 880	672	734	424	5 416	260	5 156	7 899	3 036	4 863
6 YEARS	10 624	5 362	3 615	633	734	380	5 062	232	4 830	8 104	3 232	4 872
7 YEARS	10 638	5 365	3 680	587	710	388	5 273	247	5 026			
8 YEARS	9 931	4 980	3 420	530	658	372	4 951	237	4 714	22 934	8 844	14 090
9 YEARS	9 822	4 859	3 249	542	688	380	4 963	233	4 730			
10 YEARS	9 644	4 788	3 274	506	658	350	4 856	221	4 635			
11 YEARS	9 314	4 563	3 094	470	647	352	4 751	203	4 548	28 204	10 551	17 653
12 YEARS	9 181	4 541	3 039	457	654	391	4 640	210	4 430			
13 YEARS	8 563	4 051	2 725	409	600	317	4 512	200	4 312			
14 YEARS	7 959	3 587	2 384	370	505	298	4 002	177	3 825	6 691	2 520	4 171
15 YEARS	7 463	3 463	2 339	345	487	292	4 000	170	3 830	6 425	2 406	4 019
16 YEARS	7 391	3 499	2 287	346	548	318	3 892	174	3 718	13 210	5 201	8 009
17 YEARS	7 496	3 646	2 415	351	541	339	3 850	182	3 668			
18 YEARS	6 550	3 270	2 172	295	463	340	3 280	165	3 115	12 645	5 435	7 210
19 YEARS	6 081	3 291	2 176	308	417	390	2 790	159	2 631			
20 YEARS	5 602	3 109	2 078	294	399	338	2 493	164	2 329	6 377	2 943	3 434
21 AND OVER	222 957	129 538	88 716	13 031	18 445	9 346	93 419	5 396	88 023	211 099	112 925	98 174
UNDER 5 YEARS	56 531	29 566	20 405	3 459	3 686	2 016	26 965	1 270	25 695	44 693	18 708	25 985
5 TO 9 YEARS	51 941	26 276	17 844	2 964	3 526	1 942	25 665	1 189	24 476	38 939	15 112	23 827
10 TO 14 YEARS	44 261	21 500	14 516	2 212	3 044	1 708	22 761	1 010	21 751	34 093	13 071	21 022
15 TO 19 YEARS	34 981	17 169	11 389	1 645	2 436	1 699	17 812	850	16 962	32 300	13 062	19 238
20 TO 24 YEARS	26 715	14 716	10 047	1 548	1 905	1 217	11 561	646	10 915	31 518	15 850	15 668
25 TO 34 YEARS	55 715	15 004	10 350	1 661	1 868	1 045	10 711	579	10 132	30 778	17 288	13 490
35 TO 44 YEARS	27 098	16 268	11 171	1 841	2 184	1 052	10 830	630	10 200	26 977	15 200	11 777
45 TO 54 YEARS	27 659	16 838	11 693	1 820	2 218	1 137	10 821	612	10 209	26 097	14 841	11 256
55 TO 59 YEARS	24 990	14 885	10 376	1 505	2 045	959	9 716	596	9 118	21 360	12 209	9 151
60 TO 64 YEARS	22 371	13 346	9 104	1 537	1 928	980	9 025	563	8 462	19 534	10 934	8 600
65 TO 69 YEARS	17 708	10 495	7 086	999	1 594	816	7 213	411	6 802	17 802	9 096	8 706
70 TO 74 YEARS	15 930	9 233	6 323	819	1 402	689	6 697	433	6 264	12 635	6 310	6 325
75 TO 79 YEARS	12 673	7 060	4 821	588	1 129	522	5 613	341	5 272	10 109	6 712	5 397
80 TO 84 YEARS	11 731	6 295	4 282	476	1 021	516	5 436	307	5 129	9 199	4 352	4 847
85 YEARS AND OVER	7 947	4 142	2 753	327	747	315	3 805	206	3 599	8 628	2 447	3 177
85 TO 89 YEARS	4 862	2 492	1 662	219	382	229	2 370	135	2 235	4 993	2 086	2 907
90 YEARS AND OVER	2 381	1 111	716	97	183	115	1 270	71	1 199			
90 TO 94 YEARS	1 610	784	486	78	156	62	826	40	786	1 256	513	743
95 YEARS AND OVER	175 083	87 950	58 806	9 677	11 832	6 635	87 133	3 995	83 138	136 182	54 496	81 686
MALE	28 531	14 824	9 849	1 197	2 491	1 287	13 707	749	12 958	21 072	9 396	11 676
MEDIAN AGE	23.9	26.5	26.6	24.9	28.0	24.7	20.6	24.8	20.3	29.3	28.5	21.7

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

ACCOMACK

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALL AGES	30 635	15 022	15 613	9 112	9 667	5 910	5 946	33 632
UNDER 1 YEAR	631	331	300	136	132	195	168	630
1 YEAR	593	307	286	136	132	171	154	1 348
2 YEARS	610	330	280	132	99	198	181	1 331
3 YEARS	634	347	287	160	126	187	161	
4 YEARS	627	299	328	137	165	162	183	637
5 YEARS	648	336	312	154	153	172	165	577
6 YEARS	649	331	318	154	133	177	185	
7 YEARS	578	294	284	144	120	150	146	1 621
8 YEARS	573	307	266	158	120	153	146	
9 YEARS	594	272	282	131	133	141	149	
10 YEARS	581	303	278	142	144	161	136	2 020
11 YEARS	530	274	256	145	139	129	121	
12 YEARS	586	311	275	166	145	145	132	
13 YEARS	569	296	273	148	153	128	120	
14 YEARS	491	231	260	127	166	104	114	656
15 YEARS	539	270	269	148	155	122	114	662
16 YEARS	477	253	224	140	131	109	93	982
17 YEARS	503	240	263	160	156	80	107	
18 YEARS	363	171	191	99	106	72	85	1 177
19 YEARS	304	155	149	70	81	85	68	
20 YEARS	310	146	164	79	98	67	66	620
21 AND OVER	19 279	9 238	10 062	6 230	6 918	2 998	3 144	21 973
UNDER 5 YEARS	3 095	1 616	1 481	701	634	913	847	3 309
5 TO 9 YEARS	2 998	1 530	1 468	737	687	793	781	2 839
10 TO 14 YEARS	2 757	1 419	1 338	748	721	667	667	2 478
15 TO 19 YEARS	2 185	1 099	1 086	621	629	468	457	2 621
20 TO 24 YEARS	1 421	682	739	401	404	281	335	2 732
25 TO 29 YEARS	1 561	707	854	423	486	284	368	2 740
30 TO 34 YEARS	1 787	890	897	551	543	339	354	2 354
35 TO 39 YEARS	1 950	916	1 034	579	646	337	388	2 202
40 TO 44 YEARS	1 880	984	896	648	605	336	291	2 152
45 TO 49 YEARS	1 847	915	932	594	624	321	328	2 019
50 TO 54 YEARS	1 850	908	942	623	680	281	262	1 913
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 782	868	914	597	641	251	253	1 669
60 TO 64 YEARS	1 507	687	820	482	608	201	216	1 514
65 TO 69 YEARS	1 515	726	789	517	607	209	182	1 332
70 TO 74 YEARS	1 138	516	622	399	502	117	120	966
75 TO 79 YEARS	762	381	381	242	356	79	65	863
80 TO 84 YEARS	406	188	220	153	199	33	21	
85 AND OVER	234	98	136	76	120	20	18	137
UNDER 18 YEARS	10 369	5 332	5 037	2 638	2 464	2 694	2 573	10 062
65 AND OVER	4 055	1 805	2 190	1 407	1 786	458	406	3 298
MEDIAN AGE	33.6	32.7	34.6	38.3	40.9	22.0	23.5	30.4

ALBEMARLE

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALL AGES	30 969	16 286	14 683	13 981	12 612	2 305	2 071	
UNDER 1 YEAR	727	397	330	362	273	35	57	
1 YEAR	733	366	367	301	307	65	60	
2 YEARS	734	375	359	303	298	72	61	
3 YEARS	746	383	363	318	306	65	57	
4 YEARS	691	367	324	287	256	80	68	
5 YEARS	616	334	282	268	244	66	38	
6 YEARS	681	312	309	246	254	66	55	
7 YEARS	593	310	283	259	229	51	54	
8 YEARS	548	276	272	225	218	51	54	
9 YEARS	568	276	288	226	234	50	54	
10 YEARS	536	285	251	241	207	44	44	
11 YEARS	580	288	292	238	241	50	51	
12 YEARS	533	278	255	228	228	50	27	
13 YEARS	445	234	211	197	178	37	33	
14 YEARS	447	244	203	206	170	38	33	
15 YEARS	446	242	204	200	180	42	24	
16 YEARS	466	270	196	225	169	45	27	
17 YEARS	730	502	228	344	181	58	21	
18 YEARS	599	413	186	470	167	34	19	
19 YEARS	599	369	230	339	195	30	35	
20 YEARS	645	366	279	308	188	58	91	
21 AND OVER	18 246	9 347	8 899	8 088	7 582	1 259	1 317	
UNDER 5 YEARS	3 609	1 839	1 770	1 535	1 498	304	272	
5 TO 9 YEARS	3 069	1 599	1 470	1 285	1 201	314	269	
10 TO 14 YEARS	2 658	1 361	1 297	1 130	1 076	231	221	
15 TO 19 YEARS	2 788	1 771	1 017	1 576	862	197	155	
20 TO 24 YEARS	2 722	1 600	1 122	1 468	973	132	149	
25 TO 29 YEARS	2 222	1 136	1 086	1 019	951	117	135	
30 TO 34 YEARS	2 064	1 065	999	932	865	133	134	
35 TO 39 YEARS	2 014	1 002	1 012	971	882	101	130	
40 TO 44 YEARS	1 685	844	841	786	715	120	126	
45 TO 49 YEARS	1 561	805	756	698	647	111	108	
50 TO 54 YEARS	1 482	764	718	652	602	112	116	
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 352	675	677	554	552	119	125	
60 TO 64 YEARS	1 083	520	563	438	462	82	101	
65 TO 69 YEARS	971	480	491	382	400	98	91	
70 TO 74 YEARS	770	391	379	325	328	66	70	
75 TO 79 YEARS	481	237	244	203	209	34	36	
80 TO 84 YEARS	265	118	147	102	131	16	19	
85 AND OVER	173	79	94	64	79	15	15	
UNDER 18 YEARS	10 705	5 585	5 150	4 581	4 287	979	867	
65 AND OVER	2 660	1 305	1 355	1 075	1 128	229	239	
MEDIAN AGE	26.4	24.9	28.1	29.0	28.1	24.9	27.0	

ALLEGHANY

AGE								
ALL AGES	12 128	6 130	5 998	5 887	5 769	243	229	23 139
UNDER 1 YEAR	228	119	109	113	101	6	6	456
1 YEAR	272	130	143	124	138	6	5	1 116
2 YEARS	252	130	122	126	119	4	3	
3 YEARS	271	147	124	140	118	3	3	1 047
4 YEARS	267	121	146	110	135	11	3	
5 YEARS	282	148	133	147	129	7	6	432
6 YEARS	279	129	150	122	143	7	7	487
7 YEARS	293	158	135	149	129	6	6	
8 YEARS	284	142	142	136	137	6	5	1 330
9 YEARS	273	131	122	114	114	7	8	
10 YEARS	268	161	107	151	101	10	6	
11 YEARS	282	157	125	152	121	5	7	1 750
12 YEARS	296	158	138	153	131	5	6	
13 YEARS	277	148	129	139	127	9	6	
14 YEARS	233	126	107	123	101	3	6	633
15 YEARS	237	112	125	107	121	5	6	678
16 YEARS	263	139	124	135	122	4	5	849
17 YEARS	253	133	120	124	95	9	4	
18 YEARS	150	80	70	76	68	3	2	700
19 YEARS	127	61	66	58	65	3	1	
20 YEARS	126	54	72	54	71	***	1	344
21 AND OVER	6 931	3 434	3 507	3 300	3 379	134	132	13 721
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 289	647	642	617	619	30	23	2 619
5 TO 9 YEARS	1 416	734	682	698	652	36	30	2 285
10 TO 14 YEARS	1 356	746	610	716	581	30	29	2 183
15 TO 19 YEARS	1 010	525	485	500	471	25	14	2 023
20 TO 24 YEARS	629	304	325	301	319	3	6	1 868
25 TO 29 YEARS	668	316	352	309	343	7	9	1 606
30 TO 34 YEARS	632	408	224	398	612	10	10	1 734
35 TO 39 YEARS	735	368	367	355	372	13	15	1 644
40 TO 44 YEARS	731	373	358	358	369	15	13	1 550
45 TO 49 YEARS	791	389	362	374	352	15	10	1 353
50 TO 54 YEARS	694	323	331	310	317	13	14	1 045
55 TO 59 YEARS	576	289	287	281	278	8	13	880
60 TO 64 YEARS	493	220	273	206	232	14	11	702
65 TO 69 YEARS	358	191	167	180	153	11	14	563
70 TO 74 YEARS	286	132	154	125	148	7	6	404
75 TO 79 YEARS	184	92	92	86	84	6	8	321
80 TO 84 YEARS	106	45	61	43	59	1	2	
85 AND OVER	54	28	26	27	26	1	***	95
UNDER 18 YEARS	4 794	2 511	2 283	2 309	2 190	112	93	8 376
65 AND OVER	985	488	500	462	470	26	30	1 343
MEDIAN AGE	27.7	26.7	28.6	28.8	28.5	29.2	31.5	26.8

AMELIA

AGE								
ALL AGES	7 815	3 916	3 899	1 900	1 906	2 016	1 993	
UNDER 1 YEAR	187	98	89	95	89	53	46	
1 YEAR	190	87	103	46	57	41	56	
2 YEARS	188	98	90	56	27	56	56	
3 YEARS	174	92	82	38	41	54	54	
4 YEARS	188	97	91	39	38	58	58	
5 YEARS	199	100	99	48	38	48	50	
6 YEARS	208	100	108	41	43	59	65	
7 YEARS	207	91	116	41	53	50	49	
8 YEARS	179	96	83	35	41	61	48	
9 YEARS	183	81	102	31	39	50	52	
10 YEARS	204	95	109	38	46	57	58	
11 YEARS	169	80	103	34	47	54	54	
12 YEARS	171	91	80	37	39	54	54	
13 YEARS	196	93	103	43	44	50	49	
14 YEARS	181	82	99	42	40	42	42	
15 YEARS	166	82	84	40	35	42	44	
16 YEARS	183	85	98	41	36	40	40	
17 YEARS	157	84	73	34	35	31	31	
18 YEARS	120	67	53	34	23	33	32	
19 YEARS	79	36	43	17	18	19	19	
20 YEARS	106	51	55	19	23	23	23	
21 AND OVER	4 185	2 116	2 069	1 120	1 141	996	1 000	
UNDER 5 YEARS	933	476	457	204	172	272	264	
5 TO 9 YEARS	976	468	508	190	214	278	282	
10 TO 14 YEARS	915	451	464	189	208	262	260	
15 YEARS	727	369	358	180	153	189	191	
16 YEARS	375	175	200	91	90	94	96	
17 YEARS	349	171	178	80	92	91	91	
18 YEARS	349	191	158	105	106	87	87	
19 YEARS	412	206	206	108	121	98	98	
20 YEARS	427	219	208	121	125	97	97	
21 AND OVER	2 921	1 486	1 435	1 129	1 105	687	687	
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 109	574	535	242	203	332	332	
5 TO 9 YEARS	1 016	520	496	211	211	309	305	
10 TO 14 YEARS	1 000	511	489	208	208	303	281	
15 TO 19 YEARS	1 576	862	714	197	155	665	559	
20 TO 24 YEARS	1 468	973	495	132	149	841	346	
25 TO 29 YEARS	1 019	951	117	135	135	782	982	
30 TO 34 YEARS	932	865	133	134	126	798	798	
35 TO 39 YEARS	971	882	101	136	128	770	770	
40 TO 44 YEARS	786	715	120	126	126	660	660	
45 TO 49 YEARS	698	647	111	106	106	592	592	
50 TO 54 YEARS	652	602	112	116	116	536	536	
55 TO 59 YEARS	554	552	119	125	125	435	435	
60 TO 64 YEARS	438	462	82	101	101	361	361	
65 TO 69 YEARS	382	400	98	91	91	284	284	
70 TO 74 YEARS	325	328	66	70	70	259	259	
75 TO 79 YEARS	203	209	34	36	36	167	167	
80 TO 84 YEARS	121	131	16	19	19	102	102	
85 AND OVER	64	79	15	15	15	49	49	
UNDER 18 YEARS	4 581	4 287	979	867	867	1 112	1 112	
65 AND OVER	1 075	1 128	229	239	239	836	836	
MEDIAN AGE	29.0	28.1	24.9	27.0	27.0	24.9	24.9	

1 INCLUDES POPULATION (5,860) OF COVINGTON TOWN MADE INDEPENDENT OF THE COUNTY IN 1952.

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
AMHERST								
ALL AGES	22 953	11 215	11 738	8 468	8 971	2 747	2 767	20 352
UNDER 1 YEAR	485	241	244	176	159	65	85	350
1 YEAR	461	250	211	178	140	72	71	880
2 YEARS	393	231	212	153	140	78	72	
3 YEARS	486	265	221	186	141	79	80	885
4 YEARS	478	227	251	158	167	69	84	
5 YEARS	428	203	225	147	143	56	82	348
6 YEARS	430	222	208	152	147	70	61	423
7 YEARS	456	237	219	170	147	67	72	
8 YEARS	445	218	227	147	159	71	68	1 175
9 YEARS	459	232	227	162	146	70	81	
10 YEARS	445	225	220	163	144	62	76	
11 YEARS	477	250	227	182	161	68	66	1 546
12 YEARS	541	282	259	197	177	87	82	
13 YEARS	495	255	240	195	174	60	66	
14 YEARS	447	250	197	184	147	66	50	398
15 YEARS	410	202	208	152	141	50	67	396
16 YEARS	454	240	214	173	160	67	54	751
17 YEARS	440	218	222	146	162	72	60	
18 YEARS	547	198	349	157	282	41	67	929
19 YEARS	473	143	330	93	277	50	53	
20 YEARS	447	167	280	107	260	60	40	
21 YEARS OVER	13 216	6 459	6 757	5 092	5 431	1 367	1 326	11 863
UNDER 5 YEARS	2 353	1 216	1 139	851	797	365	342	2 115
5 YEARS	2 219	1 112	1 106	778	742	334	364	1 946
6 YEARS	2 405	1 262	1 143	910	803	352	340	1 982
7 YEARS	2 324	1 001	1 323	721	1 022	280	301	2 076
8 YEARS	1 710	756	954	551	765	205	189	1 681
9 YEARS	1 420	742	678	587	540	155	129	1 516
10 YEARS	1 527	749	778	619	630	130	148	1 399
11 YEARS	1 473	700	773	553	624	147	149	1 418
12 YEARS	1 390	697	693	529	560	168	133	1 223
13 YEARS	1 344	663	681	522	542	141	139	1 056
14 YEARS	1 116	536	578	438	473	98	105	958
15 YEARS	1 000	486	514	376	405	110	109	806
16 YEARS	795	388	407	320	339	68	68	693
17 YEARS	670	323	347	250	281	64	66	609
18 YEARS	527	281	276	184	216	65	60	425
19 YEARS	387	201	186	158	148	43	38	419
20 YEARS	183	76	107	60	83	16	24	
21 YEARS OVER	113	58	55	41	42	17	13	50
18 YEARS	8 280	4 248	4 032	3 019	2 755	1 229	1 277	7 150
21 YEARS OVER	1 880	909	971	704	770	205	201	1 503
MEDIAN AGE	26,6	26,8	26,5	28,5	28,7	21,5	19,8	26,3
ARLINGTON								
ALL AGES	163 401	78 366	85 035	73 844	80 328	4 522	4 707	135 449
UNDER 1 YEAR	3 750	1 918	1 832	1 777	1 686	141	146	3 481
1 YEAR	3 383	1 721	1 662	1 597	1 517	124	145	7 260
2 YEARS	3 039	1 542	1 497	1 412	1 359	130	138	
3 YEARS	2 840	1 438	1 402	1 319	1 277	119	125	6 446
4 YEARS	2 606	1 330	1 276	1 197	1 176	133	100	
5 YEARS	2 612	1 325	1 287	1 207	1 162	118	125	2 650
6 YEARS	2 583	1 285	1 298	1 178	1 175	107	123	2 447
7 YEARS	2 693	1 341	1 352	1 228	1 211	113	101	
8 YEARS	2 631	1 353	1 278	1 245	1 098	108	109	6 148
9 YEARS	2 536	1 248	1 288	1 148	1 192	100	96	
10 YEARS	2 509	1 252	1 257	1 160	1 157	92	100	
11 YEARS	2 688	1 352	1 336	1 257	1 236	95	100	5 568
12 YEARS	2 883	1 412	1 471	1 321	1 391	91	80	
13 YEARS	3 049	1 556	1 493	1 477	1 419	79	74	
14 YEARS	2 298	1 116	1 182	1 056	1 109	60	73	1 186
15 YEARS	2 317	1 173	1 144	1 104	1 092	69	52	1 080
16 YEARS	2 368	1 172	1 196	1 104	1 125	68	71	2 115
17 YEARS	2 430	1 224	1 206	1 173	1 130	51	76	
18 YEARS	2 029	864	1 165	814	1 106	50	59	3 162
19 YEARS	2 345	948	1 397	898	1 327	50	70	
20 YEARS	2 094	1 105	1 349	1 036	1 288	69	61	2 273
21 YEARS OVER	107 574	50 791	56 787	48 236	54 128	2 555	2 659	91 425
UNDER 5 YEARS	15 658	7 949	7 709	7 302	7 015	647	694	17 198
5 YEARS	12 815	6 452	6 363	5 906	5 809	546	554	11 465
6 YEARS	13 427	6 688	6 739	6 271	6 308	417	431	6 736
7 YEARS	11 449	5 381	6 068	5 093	5 780	288	288	6 597
8 YEARS	13 946	6 879	7 067	6 527	6 737	352	330	10 968
9 YEARS	12 971	6 788	6 183	6 420	5 820	368	363	14 910
10 YEARS	12 911	6 591	6 320	6 132	6 037	359	383	13 561
11 YEARS	12 888	6 443	6 445	5 992	6 073	351	372	13 993
12 YEARS	13 781	6 908	6 873	6 596	6 973	302	290	11 412
13 YEARS	12 838	6 059	6 779	5 789	6 699	270	280	7 706
14 YEARS	10 434	5 092	5 342	4 955	5 269	137	173	6 102
15 YEARS	7 944	3 928	4 016	3 793	3 930	135	86	4 489
16 YEARS	5 430	2 692	2 938	2 603	2 825	89	113	3 208
17 YEARS	3 874	1 550	2 324	1 478	2 251	72	73	2 245
18 YEARS	2 684	971	1 713	923	1 655	48	58	1 536
19 YEARS	1 665	537	1 128	513	1 085	24	40	1 388
20 YEARS	862	267	595	251	578	16	17	
21 YEARS OVER	484	141	343	139	329	6	16	238
18 YEARS	48 995	25 658	23 337	22 860	22 479	1 798	1 858	38 589
21 YEARS OVER	9 369	3 466	6 103	3 300	5 898	166	205	5 409
MEDIAN AGE	30,8	29,3	32,5	29,5	33,1	25,1	25,2	30,0

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
APPOMATTOX								
ALL AGES	9 148	4 556	4 592	3 379	3 439	1 177	1 153	8 764
UNDER 1 YEAR	196	93	101	62	62	31	39	164
1 YEAR	203	103	100	66	72	37	28	369
2 YEARS	178	81	97	55	68	26	29	
3 YEARS	196	97	99	61	62	36	37	414
4 YEARS	170	75	95	50	57	25	38	
5 YEARS	181	90	91	59	67	31	24	196
6 YEARS	204	97	107	70	69	27	38	189
7 YEARS	173	83	90	54	62	29	28	
8 YEARS	179	79	100	51	60	28	40	349
9 YEARS	157	88	69	46	47	42	22	
10 YEARS	193	106	87	69	63	37	24	
11 YEARS	173	83	90	61	65	22	25	738
12 YEARS	188	102	86	70	62	32	24	
13 YEARS	209	101	108	71	78	30	30	
14 YEARS	182	86	96	61	63	25	33	160
15 YEARS	173	87	86	63	67	24	19	173
16 YEARS	177	97	80	78	58	23	22	347
17 YEARS	195	101	94	79	78	22	16	
18 YEARS	167	92	75	64	42	28	33	260
19 YEARS	193	62	91	40	59	22	32	
20 YEARS	116	69	47	39	36	20	11	106
21 YEARS OVER	5 387	2 684	2 703	2 104	2 141	580	562	5 100
UNDER 5 YEARS	941	469	492	299	321	155	171	946
5 YEARS	441	437	457	280	305	157	152	934
6 YEARS	995	478	467	332	332	146	139	898
7 YEARS	865	439	426	320	304	119	122	780
8 YEARS	558	280	278	207	209	73	69	541
9 YEARS	547	283	284	215	204	68	80	585
10 YEARS	585	289	296	193	181	96	59	593
11 YEARS	564	266	298	209	233	57	65	606
12 YEARS	575	299	276	224	221	75	55	499
13 YEARS	553	282	271	232	216	50	55	433
14 YEARS	481	241	240	190	199	51	41	428
15 YEARS	425	210	215	166	176	44	41	376
16 YEARS	343	161	182	131	151	30	31	352
17 YEARS	325	164	161	132	136	32	25	294
18 YEARS	275	145	130	114	107	31	23	224
19 YEARS	179	99	81	80	63	19	19	247
20 YEARS	102	62	60	35	53	7	7	
21 YEARS OVER	71	33	38	25	30	8	8	31
18 YEARS	3 325	1 649	1 676	1 122	1 161	527	515	3 298
21 YEARS OVER	952	482	470	388	389	94	81	796
MEDIAN AGE	28,3	28,4	28,1	31,1	31,2	20,8	19,9	27,4
AUGUSTA								
ALL AGES	37 363	18 672	18 691	17 863	17 865	809	826	34 134
UNDER 1 YEAR	709	359	370	320	351	19	19	648
1 YEAR	783	389	394	367	371	22	23	1 557
2 YEARS	809	406	403	388	379	22	24	
3 YEARS	809	429	380	406	352	23	28	1 580
4 YEARS	820	415	405	398	382	17	23	
5 YEARS	780	397	383	376	343	21	20	708
6 YEARS	815	422	393	401	368	21	25	710
7 YEARS	829	419	410	399	392	20	18	
8 YEARS	762	381	381	367	357	24	24	2 198
9 YEARS	765	418	347	397	325	21	22	
10 YEARS	724	368	356	348	333	20	23	
11 YEARS	761	379	382	355	367	24	19	2 783
12 YEARS	796	416	380	398	371	22	9	
13 YEARS	841	423	418	397	417	17	20	
14 YEARS	665	329	336	317	320	12	16	672
15 YEARS	709	384	325	365	305	19	20	656
16 YEARS	643	346	337	333	326	13	11	1 207
17 YEARS	659	357	302	340	292	17	13	
18 YEARS	570	321	249	308	234	13	15	1 084
19 YEARS	459	221	238	210	227	11	11	
20 YEARS	437	226	211	214	209	12	2	488
21 YEARS OVER	22 178	10 887	11 291	10 488	10 866	419	445	19 881
UNDER 5 YEARS	3 930	1 978	1 952	1 875	1 835	103	117	3 805
5 YEARS	3 931	2 037	1 894	1 930	1 785	107	109	3 576
6 YEARS	3 807	1 915	1 892	1 820	1 809	95	83	3 457
7 YEARS	3 680	1 829	1 851	1 754	1 803	75	75	3 967
8 YEARS	4 255	2 093	2 162	1 991	2 125	102	37	2 483
9 YEARS	4 190	2 121	2 069	2 027	1 982	94	32	2 492
10 YEARS	4 093	2 053	2 040	1 968	1 932	85	48	2 426
11 YEARS	4 099	2 036	2 063	1 969	1 963	67	69	2 629
12 YEARS	3 993	2 041	1 952	1 967	1 883	74	43	2 029
13 YEARS	3 772	1 869	1 903	1 790	1 850	79	53	1 701
14 YEARS	3 292	1 646	1 646	1 580	1 585	66	61	1 566
15 YEARS	2 969	1 502	1 467	1 440	1 414	62	53	1 325
16 YEARS	2 825	1 413	1 412	1 362	1 363	51	50	1 125
17 YEARS	2 713	1 355	1 358	1 297	1 316	58	42	1 073
18 YEARS	2 249	1 136	1 113	1 088	1 077	48	48	805
19 YEARS	1 538	903	635	865	615	38	23	
20 YEARS	1 388	675	713	646	687	29	26	769
21 YEARS OVER		326	306	309	290	17	16	
18 YEARS		1 461	1 348	1 397	1 367	86	71	1 574
21 YEARS OVER	238	183	55	115	57	110	11	123
18 YEARS	13 719	7 017	6 702	6 663	6 369	354	333	12 701
21 YEARS OVER	3 253	1 482	1 771	1 395	1 691	87	80	2 771
MEDIAN AGE	28,7	28,0	29,4	28,2	29,6	23,2	24,6	28,6

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL	1960 POPULATION						
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE			ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
	BATH								BEDFORD						
ALL AGES	5 335	2 713	2 622	2 420	2 415	293	207	4 296	31 028	15 787	15 241	12 758	12 259	3 029	2 982
UNDER 1 YEAR	104	52	52	48	48	4	4	107	625	331	294	248	213	83	81
1 YEAR	104	54	50	51	48	3	2	290	666	334	332	259	237	75	95
2 YEARS	108	68	40	63	55	5	5		720	380	340	283	249	97	91
3 YEARS	93	49	44	45	42	4	2	243	725	402	323	293	248	109	75
4 YEARS	93	51	42	47	39	4	3		666	305	361	232	266	73	95
5 YEARS	103	43	60	41	54	2	6	135	721	367	354	287	260	80	94
6 YEARS	93	48	45	43	42	5	3	130	646	324	322	252	262	72	60
7 YEARS	84	41	43	37	40	4	3		672	372	300	278	233	94	67
8 YEARS	90	44	46	42	39	2	7	343	636	319	317	247	237	72	80
9 YEARS	81	49	32	44	30	5	2		598	281	317	203	236	78	81
10 YEARS	99	60	39	46	34	4	5		560	305	255	235	202	70	53
11 YEARS	109	57	52	52	47	5	5	487	707	377	330	295	252	82	78
12 YEARS	124	62	62	57	59	5	3		625	332	293	260	235	72	58
13 YEARS	114	65	49	59	45	6	4		680	351	329	285	270	72	59
14 YEARS	85	46	39	43	35	3	4	132	552	272	280	218	218	58	62
15 YEARS	111	56	55	53	49	3	6	115	578	299	279	237	218	62	54
16 YEARS	106	63	43	56	41	7	2	238	536	276	258	221	211	55	47
17 YEARS	93	48	45	47	41	1	4		572	284	288	224	237	60	51
18 YEARS	85	50	35	46	32	4	3	231	496	250	246	198	197	52	49
19 YEARS	73	39	34	30	34	9	***		377	190	187	143	146	47	41
20 YEARS	67	33	34	30	34	3	***	82	367	181	186	137	144	44	42
21 AND OVER	3 316	1 665	1 651	1 458	1 518	207	133	3 763	18 302	9 249	9 053	7 790	7 908	1 499	1 345
UNDER 5 YEARS	502	254	248	236	232	18	16	640	3 402	1 752	1 650	1 315	1 213	437	437
5 TO 9 YEARS	451	225	226	207	205	18	21	608	3 273	1 663	1 610	1 250	1 208	413	402
10 TO 14 YEARS	531	280	251	257	229	23	22	619	3 130	1 643	1 487	1 289	1 177	354	310
15 TO 19 YEARS	468	256	212	232	197	24	15	586	2 594	1 299	1 295	1 017	1 009	282	286
20 TO 24 YEARS	346	177	169	157	158	20	9	430	1 773	866	907	701	716	165	191
25 TO 29 YEARS	301	154	147	132	139	22	8	387	1 824	929	895	766	732	163	163
30 TO 34 YEARS	304	164	140	140	129	24	11	368	1 671	908	913	767	763	141	150
35 TO 39 YEARS	311	159	152	134	139	25	13	407	1 660	949	911	785	768	164	143
40 TO 44 YEARS	312	160	152	135	143	25	9	404	1 846	908	938	770	804	138	134
45 TO 49 YEARS	319	161	158	150	141	11	17	408	1 883	939	944	783	770	156	174
50 TO 54 YEARS	350	160	190	148	174	12	16	363	1 713	879	834	746	720	133	114
55 TO 59 YEARS	315	162	153	142	141	20	12	282	1 479	739	740	624	606	115	134
60 TO 64 YEARS	272	131	141	117	126	14	15	250	1 189	595	594	499	493	96	101
65 TO 69 YEARS	212	120	92	104	79	16	13	201	1 069	547	522	432	431	115	91
70 TO 74 YEARS	165	83	82	76	78	7	4	156	876	450	426	384	365	66	61
75 TO 79 YEARS	94	60	34	35	51	5	3	179	676	365	309	314	262	51	47
80 TO 84 YEARS	48	18	30	16	28	2	2		399	213	186	190	155	23	31
85 AND OVER	36	9	27	7	26	2	1	15	243	143	100	126	89	17	11
UNDER 18 YEARS	794	926	868	856	797	70	71	2 220	11 486	5 917	5 569	4 536	4 264	1 381	1 305
65 AND OVER	555	270	285	238	262	32	23	546	3 261	1 718	1 543	1 446	1 302	272	241
MEDIAN AGE	31.2	30.3	32.1	29.8	31.8	33.4	35.6	28.4	28.8	28.6	29.0	30.3	30.5	20.9	22.5
	BLAND								BOTETOURT						
ALL AGES	5 982	3 238	2 744	3 086	2 697	152	47	6 436	16 715	8 429	8 286	7 673	7 517	756	769
UNDER 1 YEAR	99	43	56	43	53	***	3	134	348	191	157	169	138	22	19
1 YEAR	99	48	51	47	51	1	***	323	349	189	160	166	148	23	12
2 YEARS	105	52	53	50	52	2	1		353	186	167	167	162	19	5
3 YEARS	121	58	63	58	61	***	2	311	361	181	180	162	162	19	18
4 YEARS	106	54	52	54	51	***	1		346	185	161	166	147	19	14
5 YEARS	110	53	57	53	56	***	1	146	350	198	166	160	166	28	18
6 YEARS	103	63	60	62	60	1	***	139	387	179	168	184	152	25	16
7 YEARS	132	63	69	62	68	1	1		360	194	166	171	144	23	22
8 YEARS	94	55	43	52	42	3	1	399	336	174	162	159	142	15	20
9 YEARS	117	68	49	67	49	1	***		320	156	164	138	144	18	20
10 YEARS	123	64	59	64	56	***	3		379	192	187	171	164	21	23
11 YEARS	105	64	41	64	41	***	***	546	381	188	193	136	172	22	21
12 YEARS	138	66	72	64	72	2	***		369	181	188	167	172	14	16
13 YEARS	135	70	65	70	64	***	1		402	209	193	193	172	16	21
14 YEARS	124	76	48	75	46	1	2	122	320	188	132	168	116	20	16
15 YEARS	127	64	63	63	60	1	3	123	310	155	155	141	135	14	20
16 YEARS	106	57	49	57	48	***	1	233	309	167	142	156	125	11	17
17 YEARS	139	83	56	78	53	5	3		320	170	150	147	136	23	14
18 YEARS	84	53	31	50	30	3	1	224	266	136	130	124	118	12	12
19 YEARS	83	53	30	51	30	2	***		206	114	92	105	78	9	14
20 YEARS	78	48	30	43	29	5	1	106	218	102	113	92	100	10	13
21 AND OVER	3 650	2 003	1 647	1 879	1 625	126	22	3 630	9 823	4 856	4 967	4 481	4 564	375	403
UNDER 5 YEARS	550	255	275	252	268	3	7	768	1 757	912	845	810	757	102	88
5 TO 9 YEARS	560	282	278	276	275	6	3	684	1 693	889	804	782	708	107	96
10 TO 14 YEARS	625	340	285	337	279	3	6	668	1 816	928	888	835	796	93	92
15 TO 19 YEARS	539	310	229	299	221	11	8	580	1 411	742	669	673	592	69	77
20 TO 24 YEARS	399	229	170	211	169	18	1	526	1 001	487	514	446	461	41	53
25 TO 29 YEARS	339	186	153	163	132	23	1	450	980	486	494	453	423	33	42
30 TO 34 YEARS	303	238	165	226	164	12	1	439	1 043	521	522	484	488	37	34
35 TO 39 YEARS	390	199	191	185	188	14	3	408	1 038	522	516	478	478	44	38
40 TO 44 YEARS	390	226	164	210	161	16	3	361	1 035	505	530	465	478	40	52
45 TO 49 YEARS	378	225	193	211	188	14	5	396	950	479	471	435	435	44	36
50 TO 54 YEARS	347	190	157	176	156	14	1	287	909	455	454	422	423	33	31
55 TO 59 YEARS	303	165	138	156	135	9	3	267	796	407	389	378	352	29	37
60 TO 64 YEARS	251	136	125	122	123	6	2	223	669	318	351	291	331	27	20
65 TO 69 YEARS	227	111	116	108	115	3	1	160	600	292	308	264	278	28	30
70 TO 74 YEARS	163	79	84	78	82	1	2	116	481	220	261	200	220	20	21
75 TO 79 YEARS	86	45	41	43	41	2	***	137	281	127	154	116	142	11	12
80 TO 84 YEARS	51	20	31	20	31	***	***		170	83	87	78	80	5	7
85 AND OVER	21	12	9	12	9	***	***	8	105	56	49	53	44	3	5
UNDER 18 YEARS	2 087	1 081	1 006	1 063	983	18	23	2 476	6 205	3 221	2 984	2 871	2 657	350	327
65 AND OVER	528	267	261	241	258	6	3	421	1 617	778	839	711	766	67	73
MEDIAN AGE	30.0	30.4	29.6	30.1	29.5	35.0	***	24.9	28.5	27.6	29.3	28.1	29.9	20.9	23.0

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
BRUNSWICK								
	17 779	8 836	8 943	3 579	3 769	5 257	5 174	20 136
	402	193	209	54	68	139	141	476
	412	212	200	70	71	142	129	1 039
	408	210	198	85	74	125	124	
	382	178	204	54	51	124	153	959
	417	232	185	73	60	159	125	
	465	236	229	82	74	154	155	447
	456	237	219	67	69	170	150	495
	452	228	224	66	76	162	148	
	614	298	316	79	86	119	150	1 320
	429	213	216	69	70	144	146	
	451	220	231	58	74	162	157	
	420	206	214	67	72	139	142	1 811
	438	238	200	73	65	165	135	
	425	210	215	84	82	126	133	
	388	178	206	58	76	122	130	488
	400	203	197	74	67	129	130	407
	403	203	200	71	66	132	134	877
	365	179	186	65	55	114	131	
	327	169	158	46	35	123	123	807
	301	150	151	39	40	111	111	
	257	118	139	32	34	87	104	351
	9 371	4 628	4 743	2 213	2 424	2 415	2 319	10 659
	2 001	1 005	996	336	324	689	672	2 474
	2 216	1 112	1 104	363	355	749	749	2 262
	2 118	1 048	1 070	340	360	708	701	2 299
	1 796	904	892	295	263	609	629	2 091
	1 062	526	536	167	191	359	345	1 687
	885	427	458	193	215	234	243	1 410
	988	496	492	239	231	257	261	1 271
	1 005	507	498	241	231	266	267	1 233
	1 052	498	554	247	274	251	280	1 011
	1 081	589	492	265	258	284	234	887
	807	437	370	223	216	214	156	867
	699	344	355	176	201	168	154	712
	579	269	310	140	184	120	126	619
	590	292	298	149	165	143	133	537
	410	176	234	88	133	88	101	340
	289	136	153	71	88	65	65	349
	142	54	88	27	53	27	35	
	79	36	43	10	20	26	23	67
	7 523	3 770	3 753	1 249	1 236	2 521	2 517	8 319
	1 510	694	816	345	459	349	357	1 313
	23,5	23,1	23,8	32,0	33,6	19,0	18,7	22,8
BUCKINGHAM								
	10 677	5 597	5 280	3 116	2 901	2 483	2 379	12 288
	256	142	114	55	44	87	70	285
	255	145	110	70	51	75	59	627
	263	150	113	60	40	90	73	
	291	132	159	68	47	64	72	610
	258	134	124	63	47	71	57	
	283	128	155	48	56	80	61	299
	240	122	118	56	50	66	68	284
	269	126	143	61	62	65	81	
	225	117	108	55	45	62	63	831
	219	115	104	67	45	48	59	
	252	118	134	52	77	66	57	
	284	160	124	78	69	82	55	1 145
	274	147	127	69	58	78	69	
	262	130	132	58	62	72	70	
	242	112	130	48	69	64	61	261
	202	111	91	56	37	55	54	266
	252	138	117	73	59	65	58	505
	212	104	108	54	56	50	52	
	182	96	86	47	38	49	48	386
	133	77	56	37	22	40	34	
	125	59	66	24	28	35	38	172
	5 994	3 037	2 947	1 935	1 841	1 102	1 106	6 617
	1 277	703	574	316	229	387	345	1 522
	1 196	608	588	267	256	341	332	1 416
	1 316	667	647	305	339	362	312	1 406
	981	523	458	267	212	256	246	1 157
	562	280	282	149	133	131	149	820
	526	250	276	157	161	93	113	737
	550	277	273	189	175	88	98	703
	612	309	303	191	184	118	119	702
	588	308	280	189	169	119	111	654
	603	306	297	199	192	107	105	566
	546	268	278	167	192	101	86	552
	498	263	235	201	162	62	73	485
	441	223	218	138	137	85	81	465
	414	212	202	134	130	78	72	432
	321	162	159	93	97	69	62	310
	238	128	110	83	74	45	36	319
	129	67	62	41	34	26	28	
	85	43	42	28	29	15	13	44
	4 683	2 328	2 125	1 071	972	1 257	1 153	5 113
	1 189	612	573	370	364	233	209	1 106
	26,0	25,4	26,7	32,5	33,6	18,0	19,1	23,9

	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
BUCHANAN								
	36 724	18 594	18 130	18 391	18 123	3	7	38 748
	1 098	544	554	544	556	...	...	1 127
	1 052	517	535	517	535	...	...	2 436
	1 120	582	538	582	538	...	...	
	1 015	538	477	538	477	...	...	2 302
	1 010	538	472	538	472	...	...	
	1 028	495	533	495	532	...	1	1 066
	1 047	516	531	516	531	...	...	1 075
	1 014	506	508	506	507	...	1	
	1 005	510	495	510	495	...	...	3 076
	948	485	463	485	463	...	...	
	1 041	530	511	530	511	...	...	
	1 065	536	529	536	529	...	...	3 795
	1 085	542	543	542	543	...	...	
	1 040	540	500	540	500	...	...	
	887	434	453	434	453	...	...	875
	917	490	427	490	427	...	...	833
	850	433	417	433	417	...	...	1 508
	861	422	439	422	439	...	...	
	721	368	353	368	353	...	...	1 325
	609	298	311	298	311	...	...	
	541	281	260	281	260	...	...	580
	16 790	8 509	8 281	8 506	8 276	3	5	15 750
	5 295	2 719	2 576	2 719	2 576	...	...	5 865
	5 042	2 512	2 530	2 512	2 528	...	2	5 217
	5 118	2 582	2 536	2 582	2 536	...	...	4 670
	3 958	2 011	1 947	2 011	1 947	...	...	3 646
	2 567	1 270	1 297	1 270	1 297	...	...	3 059
	2 361	1 210	1 151	1 209	1 148	...	3	2 665
	2 284	1 100	1 184	1 100	1 184	...	...	2 171
	2 022	1 000	1 022	1 000	1 021	...	1	2 046
	1 776	895	879	893	879	2	...	1 675
	1 630	861	769	861	769	...	...	1 332
	1 346	699	647	699	646	...	1	985
	1 101	580	521	580	521	...	...	765
	742	376	366	376	366	...	...	566
	620	309	311	309	311	...	...	499
	417	235	182	235	182	...	...	277
	252	133	119	133	119	...	...	279
	121	58	63	58	63	...	...	
	74	44	30	44	30	...	...	31
	18 083	9 158	8 925	9 158	8 923	...	2	18 093
	1 484	779	705	779	705	...	...	1 086
	18,7	18,7	18,7	18,7	18,7	...	...	17,9
CAMPBELL								
	32 958	16 976	16 384	13 023	12 982	3 953	3 402	28 877
	809	413	396	310	289	96	107	661
	782	385	397	305	289	80	108	1 410
	838	431	407	314	307	117	100	
	774	425	349	305	284	119	85	1 393
	799	424	375	307	290	117	82	
	772	388	384	301	285	87	99	631
	772	372	400	271	289	101	111	646
	762	390	372	286	286	104	86	
	769	394	375	289	291	105	104	1 812
	736	399	337	302	250	97	87	
	720	380	340	277	243	103	97	
	688	374	314	290	228	84	86	2 223
	758	401	357	290	296	111	61	
	693	394	337	275	251	83	86	
	553	269	284	184	208	85	76	529
	582	296	286	222	209	74	77	528
	588	289	299	207	234	82	65	1 018
	584	301	283	193	237	75	84	
	453	215	238	156	168	59	70	925
	369	180	189	134	133	46	56	
	386	158	228	111	164	47	64	439
	18 809	9 367	9 442	7 685	7 833	1 682	1 609	16 664
	3 999	2 078	1 921	1 551	1 439	527	482	3 464
	3 791	1 963	1 828	1 449	1 361	494	467	3 089
	3 412	1 780	1 632	1 316	1 206	464	426	2 752
	2 561	1 248	1 313	1 013	981	236	332	2 469
	2 070	947	1 123	713	864	234	259	2 212
	2 323	1 141	1 182	944	1 001	197	181	2 324
	2 375	1 238	1 151	1 037	978	187	173	2 143
	2 261	1 133	1 128	950	938	183	193	2 046
	2 068	1 029	1 039	862	868	167	171	1 778
	1 891	995	896	823	747	172	148	1 428
	1 554	806	748	683	626	153	122	1 236
	1 250	615	635	516	534	101	107	1 078
	945	438	507	388	434	50	73	854
	932	464	468	354	360	110	108	825
	693	338	355	265	299	73	56	585
	445	220	225	191	184	29	41	504
	233	112	121	81	101	31	20	
	155	63	92	51	72	12	20	98
	12 941	6 654	6 287	4 936	4 686	1 718	1 603	10 869
	2 458	1 197	1 261	982	1 016	285	245	2 004
	26,6	26,3	26,5	28,0	28,2	19,3	19,6	26,0

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL	1960 POPULATION						
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE			ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
	CAROLINE								CARROLL						
ALL AGES	12 725	6 528	6 197	3 066	2 971	3 462	3 226	12 471	23 178	11 484	11 694	11 450	11 651	34	43
UNDER 1 YEAR	298	155	143	52	62	103	81	258	397	207	190	207	189	***	1
1 YEAR	281	128	153	38	56	90	97	639	400	189	211	188	210	***	1
2 YEARS	333	160	173	61	67	99	106		456	231	225	231	222	***	3
3 YEARS	284	131	153	51	50	80	103	646	455	220	235	219	234	1	1
4 YEARS	308	143	165	48	60	95	105		480	239	241	238	239	1	2
5 YEARS	303	150	153	70	50	80	103	306	480	240	240	238	238	2	2
6 YEARS	289	152	137	65	53	87	84	323	471	231	240	231	238	***	2
7 YEARS	281	135	146	51	57	84	89		471	236	235	235	235	1	***
8 YEARS	281	140	141	58	63	82	78	861	519	290	229	288	229	2	***
9 YEARS	290	153	137	69	54	84	83		439	245	194	244	194	1	***
10 YEARS	284	144	140	58	57	86	83		484	234	250	233	249	1	1
11 YEARS	295	178	117	68	42	110	75	1 012	523	274	249	273	248	1	1
12 YEARS	307	160	147	56	49	84	98		548	278	270	277	270	1	***
13 YEARS	282	154	128	72	50	82	78		564	277	287	276	286	1	1
14 YEARS	247	116	131	53	56	63	75	229	465	249	216	249	215	***	1
15 YEARS	278	159	119	51	48	108	71	247	441	210	231	210	230	***	1
16 YEARS	266	130	136	50	57	80	79	459	475	236	239	235	237	1	2
17 YEARS	265	127	138	62	54	65	84		516	239	277	238	276	1	1
18 YEARS	223	116	109	37	40	77	69	376	373	191	182	190	182	1	***
19 YEARS	156	82	74	32	37	50	37		298	151	147	151	147	***	***
20 YEARS	173	98	75	32	28	66	47	185	268	128	140	128	140	***	***
21 AND OVER	7 003	3 639	3 364	1 932	1 861	1 707	1 903	6 934	13 655	6 689	6 966	6 671	6 963	18	23
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 504	717	787	250	295	467	492	1 539	2 188	1 086	1 102	1 083	1 094	3	8
5 TO 9 YEARS	1 444	730	714	313	277	417	437	1 490	2 380	1 242	1 138	1 236	1 134	6	4
10 TO 14 YEARS	1 415	732	683	307	274	425	409	1 241	2 584	1 312	1 272	1 308	1 268	4	4
15 TO 19 YEARS	1 186	612	574	232	236	380	338	1 082	2 103	1 027	1 076	1 024	1 072	3	4
20 TO 24 YEARS	735	391	344	160	165	231	179	832	1 311	632	679	631	677	1	2
25 TO 29 YEARS	750	388	362	156	177	232	185	865	1 368	649	719	649	719	***	1
30 TO 34 YEARS	793	393	350	208	179	185	171	804	1 563	795	768	794	765	1	3
35 TO 39 YEARS	624	419	405	215	235	204	170	719	1 439	733	706	729	706	4	1
40 TO 44 YEARS	744	398	346	219	182	179	164	686	1 396	679	717	679	713	3	1
45 TO 49 YEARS	674	376	298	200	159	176	139	620	1 322	643	679	643	678	***	1
50 TO 54 YEARS	600	312	288	183	168	129	120	557	1 253	600	653	598	653	2	***
55 TO 59 YEARS	530	290	240	166	149	124	91	507	1 177	584	593	582	591	2	2
60 TO 64 YEARS	416	195	221	113	128	82	93	451	961	465	496	465	495	***	1
65 TO 69 YEARS	423	214	209	120	128	94	81	436	738	362	376	360	376	2	2
70 TO 74 YEARS	341	160	181	89	105	71	76	316	612	288	324	286	324	2	***
75 TO 79 YEARS	204	114	90	76	60	38	30	283	419	207	212	207	211	***	1
80 TO 84 YEARS	121	59	62	39	46	20	16		227	114	113	114	112	***	***
85 AND OVER	71	28	43	18	28	10	15	49	134	63	71	62	71	1	***
UNDER 18 YEARS	5 170	2 595	2 575	1 033	1 005	1 562	1 570	4 976	8 584	4 325	4 259	4 310	4 239	15	20
65 AND OVER	1 160	575	585	342	367	233	218	1 082	2 130	1 034	1 096	1 029	1 092	5	4
MEDIAN AGE	25.9	26.1	24.9	32.7	32.3	20.9	19.1	25.3	28.7	28.4	29.0	28.6	29.1	***	***
	CHARLES CITY								CHARLOTTE						
ALL AGES	5 492	2 811	2 681	478	439	2 333	2 242	4 676	13 368	6 748	6 620	6 082	5 955	2 666	2 665
UNDER 1 YEAR	150	79	71	12	6	67	65	81	319	159	160	81	75	78	85
1 YEAR	185	87	98	9	11	78	87	287	292	138	154	79	82	59	72
2 YEARS	149	87	62	10	5	77	57		292	146	146	79	73	67	73
3 YEARS	154	84	70	11	5	73	65	276	305	149	156	82	82	67	74
4 YEARS	159	94	81	9	9	85	72		290	141	149	71	71	70	78
5 YEARS	149	79	70	7	10	72	60	120	291	154	137	91	64	63	73
6 YEARS	144	76	68	9	6	67	62	120	323	176	147	88	88	88	59
7 YEARS	143	69	74	6	7	63	67		257	149	108	57	59	92	49
8 YEARS	158	66	92	11	10	55	82	313	319	161	158	82	76	79	82
9 YEARS	148	81	67	7	6	74	61		306	151	155	75	77	76	78
10 YEARS	147	78	69	10	8	68	61		300	156	144	87	79	69	65
11 YEARS	141	70	71	17	6	53	65	352	299	143	156	75	88	68	68
12 YEARS	143	70	73	4	17	66	56		290	142	148	74	82	68	66
13 YEARS	137	65	72	10	12	55	60		251	133	118	74	55	59	63
14 YEARS	104	59	45	12	4	47	41	93	281	145	136	80	67	65	69
15 YEARS	117	55	62	6	6	49	56	100	301	153	148	89	72	64	64
16 YEARS	136	78	58	13	8	65	50	167	277	148	129	81	63	67	66
17 YEARS	117	62	55	7	3	55	52	157	216	118	98	57	57	61	61
18 YEARS	81	43	38	6	8	37	30		179	86	93	43	46	35	35
19 YEARS	67	36	31	3	3	33	28		159	77	82	45	43	32	36
20 YEARS	59	32	27	4	2	28	25	74	159	77	82	45	43	32	36
21 AND OVER	2 708	1 381	1 327	299	287	1 086	1 040	2 536	7 514	3 769	3 745	2 905	2 909	1 284	1 216
UNDER 5 YEARS	793	411	382	51	36	360	346	644	1 523	734	789	608	585	346	368
5 TO 9 YEARS	742	371	371	60	39	331	332	593	1 480	781	699	389	334	392	346
10 TO 14 YEARS	672	362	310	53	47	289	283	445	1 446	725	721	385	379	340	342
15 TO 19 YEARS	518	276	242	35	28	239	216	424	1 246	642	604	390	305	292	299
20 TO 24 YEARS	273	132	141	14	15	118	126	379	747	374	373	215	225	159	148
25 TO 29 YEARS	338	164	174	28	25	136	149	336	806	387	419	250	270	137	149
30 TO 34 YEARS	304	173	131	27	21	146	110	269	735	370	365	231	223	139	142
35 TO 39 YEARS	316	195	121	25	30	131	256	769	381	388	248	253	133	135	
40 TO 44 YEARS	270	145	125	34	31	111	99	246	750	392	358	272	250	120	108
45 TO 49 YEARS	244	133	111	30	29	103	82	218	771	407	364	257	252	150	112
50 TO 54 YEARS	235	127	108	31	28	96	80	212	620	297	323	208	221	89	100
55 TO 59 YEARS	176	92	84	25	24	67	60	199	634	322	312	237	219	85	93
60 TO 64 YEARS	160	74	86	21	19	53	67	177	515	250	265	165	187	85	78
65 TO 69 YEARS	180	95	85	27	24	68	61	138	471	252	219	170	146	82	73
70 TO 74 YEARS	109	51	58	19	22	32	36	92	385	195	190	138	129	57	61
75 TO 79 YEARS	65	30	35	11	11	19	24	73	262	124	138	93	107	31	31
80 TO 84 YEARS	39	22	17	5	5	17	12		132	68	64	49	43	19	21
85 AND OVER	18	10	8	2	5	8	3	15	76	27	49	17	33	10	16
UNDER 18 YEARS	2 577	1 319	1 258	170	139	1 149	1 119	1 909	5 308	2 706	2 602	1 432	1 300	1 278	1 300
65 AND OVER	611	318	293	66	67	154	126	318	1 326	666	660	467	456	199	202
MEDIAN AGE	20.4	20.3	20.5	33.3	34.4	18.9	18.7	23.0	26.5	26.3	26.7	31.0	31.8	19.4	19.2

1 INCLUDES PART OF POPULATION (2,363) OF GALAX TOWN MADE INDEPENDENT OF THE COUNTY IN 1953.

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

CHESTERFIELD

AGE	1960 POPULATION ALL CLASSES TOTAL	ALL CLASSES MALE	ALL CLASSES FEMALE	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	NONWHITE MALE	NONWHITE FEMALE	1950 POPULATION TOTAL
ALL AGES	71 197	35 593	35 604	30 827	30 935	4 766	4 669	40 400
UNDER 1 YEAR	1 662	815	847	734	750	81	97	967
1 YEAR	1 700	898	802	784	715	114	87	2 184
2 YEARS	1 756	901	855	797	762	104	93	
3 YEARS	1 771	904	867	801	771	103	96	2 025
4 YEARS	1 736	869	867	776	763	93	104	
5 YEARS	1 807	909	898	804	781	105	117	853
6 YEARS	1 802	903	899	804	798	99	105	846
7 YEARS	1 614	817	797	704	689	113	108	
8 YEARS	1 531	784	747	678	642	106	105	2 263
9 YEARS	1 644	824	820	693	708	131	112	
10 YEARS	1 469	768	701	673	612	95	89	
11 YEARS	1 516	788	728	686	623	102	105	2 373
12 YEARS	1 569	811	758	721	655	90	103	
13 YEARS	1 589	795	794	703	710	92	84	
14 YEARS	1 132	604	528	507	457	97	71	565
15 YEARS	1 069	555	514	487	442	68	72	946
16 YEARS	1 031	570	461	495	483	75	78	1 185
17 YEARS	1 093	530	563	497	469	33	112	
18 YEARS	988	463	525	316	353	147	172	1 387
19 YEARS	949	452	497	265	281	187	216	
20 YEARS	952	424	528	258	344	166	184	692
21 YEARS	40 717	20 209	20 508	17 704	18 151	2 505	2 357	24 514
22 TO 24 YEARS	8 625	4 387	4 238	3 892	3 761	495	477	5 176
25 TO 29 YEARS	8 398	4 237	4 161	3 683	3 614	554	547	3 962
30 TO 34 YEARS	7 209	3 746	3 463	3 290	3 057	456	452	2 938
35 TO 39 YEARS	5 230	2 570	2 660	2 000	2 008	570	652	3 118
40 TO 44 YEARS	4 153	1 892	2 261	1 394	1 765	498	496	3 559
45 TO 49 YEARS	4 962	2 321	2 641	2 052	2 379	269	262	4 080
50 TO 54 YEARS	4 093	2 078	2 015	2 724	2 848	254	267	3 748
55 TO 59 YEARS	6 352	3 222	3 130	2 936	2 824	286	306	3 253
60 TO 64 YEARS	5 226	2 727	2 499	2 432	2 247	295	252	2 501
65 TO 69 YEARS	4 307	2 271	2 036	1 974	1 801	297	235	1 940
70 TO 74 YEARS	3 079	1 615	1 464	1 417	1 265	198	199	1 647
75 TO 79 YEARS	2 278	1 173	1 105	986	958	187	147	1 402
80 TO 84 YEARS	1 705	826	879	715	768	111	130	1 032
85 TO 89 YEARS	1 414	690	724	584	621	106	103	811
90 TO 94 YEARS	994	444	550	361	484	83	66	596
95 TO 99 YEARS	605	272	333	216	291	56	42	384
100 YEARS OVER	326	134	192	117	164	17	28	
AGE NOT REPORTED	179	68	111	56	99	14	12	73
UNDER 18 YEARS	27 591	14 045	13 546	12 284	11 806	1 761	1 740	13 807
21 YEARS OVER	31 818	16 608	15 210	14 332	14 659	1 276	1 291	2 064
MEDIAN AGE	26.9	27.0	26.8	27.8	27.7	22.9	22.1	26.8

CLARKE

AGE	1960 POPULATION ALL CLASSES TOTAL	ALL CLASSES MALE	ALL CLASSES FEMALE	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	NONWHITE MALE	NONWHITE FEMALE	1950 POPULATION TOTAL
ALL AGES	7 942	4 056	3 886	3 337	3 236	719	650	7 078
UNDER 1 YEAR	157	76	81	60	60	15	21	141
1 YEAR	153	76	77	64	64	12	13	328
2 YEARS	174	106	68	84	55	22	13	
3 YEARS	191	96	95	84	80	12	15	294
4 YEARS	157	72	85	56	62	16	23	
5 YEARS	152	81	71	70	53	11	18	137
6 YEARS	147	71	71	57	58	19	13	129
7 YEARS	149	69	80	58	61	14	19	
8 YEARS	162	87	75	72	55	15	20	404
9 YEARS	163	71	72	63	63	8	9	
10 YEARS	186	96	90	81	67	15	23	
11 YEARS	164	81	83	64	66	17	17	516
12 YEARS	180	89	91	72	76	17	15	
13 YEARS	175	98	79	77	62	19	17	
14 YEARS	134	67	67	70	55	17	12	121
15 YEARS	122	65	57	54	51	11	6	105
16 YEARS	140	80	60	68	47	12	13	241
17 YEARS	134	67	67	56	62	11	5	
18 YEARS	124	69	55	58	48	11	11	203
19 YEARS	94	61	33	52	38	9	5	
20 YEARS	82	43	39	36	34	7	5	
21 YEARS	4 802	2 412	2 390	1 983	2 033	429	357	4 344
22 TO 24 YEARS	832	426	406	349	321	77	85	766
25 TO 29 YEARS	753	384	369	317	290	67	79	671
30 TO 34 YEARS	859	449	410	364	326	85	84	637
35 TO 39 YEARS	614	342	272	288	232	54	40	548
40 TO 44 YEARS	496	220	276	166	205	54	31	489
45 TO 49 YEARS	512	278	234	225	175	53	59	502
50 TO 54 YEARS	563	292	271	236	227	56	44	490
55 TO 59 YEARS	488	254	234	204	202	50	32	466
60 TO 64 YEARS	522	258	264	219	222	39	42	454
65 TO 69 YEARS	479	251	228	213	197	38	31	391
70 TO 74 YEARS	419	210	209	181	182	29	27	380
75 TO 79 YEARS	372	178	194	147	157	31	37	346
80 TO 84 YEARS	299	137	162	114	144	23	18	300
85 TO 89 YEARS	298	147	151	131	131	16	20	222
90 TO 94 YEARS	235	110	125	94	105	16	20	143
95 TO 99 YEARS	132	71	61	56	50	15	11	184
100 YEARS OVER	65	29	36	25	31	4	5	
AGE NOT REPORTED	44	20	24	18	19	2	5	27
UNDER 18 YEARS	2 840	1 471	1 369	1 208	1 097	263	272	2 420
21 YEARS OVER	774	377	397	314	336	63	61	626
MEDIAN AGE	29.5	28.7	30.3	29.1	31.1	27.1	29.8	29.2

CRAIG

AGE	1960 POPULATION ALL CLASSES TOTAL	ALL CLASSES MALE	ALL CLASSES FEMALE	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	NONWHITE MALE	NONWHITE FEMALE	1950 POPULATION TOTAL
ALL AGES	3 356	1 660	1 696	1 658	1 693	2	3	3 452
UNDER 1 YEAR	61	29	32	29	32	***	***	77
1 YEAR	74	32	42	32	40	***	***	169
2 YEARS	72	34	38	34	38	***	***	
3 YEARS	72	42	30	42	30	***	***	142
4 YEARS	68	27	41	27	41	***	***	
5 YEARS	73	30	43	30	43	***	***	67
6 YEARS	73	46	27	46	27	***	***	63
7 YEARS	64	28	36	28	36	***	***	
8 YEARS	64	23	31	23	31	***	***	199
9 YEARS	82	42	40	42	40	***	***	
10 YEARS	70	29	41	29	41	***	***	
11 YEARS	78	39	39	38	39	1	***	250
12 YEARS	75	38	37	38	36	***	1	
13 YEARS	62	34	28	34	28	***	***	
14 YEARS	42	18	24	18	24	***	***	61
15 YEARS	48	28	20	28	20	***	***	78
16 YEARS	60	35	25	35	25	***	***	135
17 YEARS	59	29	30	29	30	***	***	
18 YEARS	54	24	30	24	30	***	***	
19 YEARS	40	18	22	18	22	***	***	92
20 YEARS	39	17	22	17	22	***	***	
21 YEARS	46	22	24	22	24	***	***	
22 TO 24 YEARS	162	79	83	79	83	***	***	169
25 TO 29 YEARS	2 056	1 018	1 038	1 017	1 036	1	2	2 073
30 TO 34 YEARS	9 032	4 387	4 645	3 327	3 637	1 060	1 008	8 076
35 TO 39 YEARS	347	164	183	164	183	***	***	388
40 TO 44 YEARS	326	169	157	169	157	***	***	329
45 TO 49 YEARS	327	158	169	157	168	1	1	311
50 TO 54 YEARS	265	138	127	134	127	***	***	305
55 TO 59 YEARS	173	86	87	86	87	***	***	239
60 TO 64 YEARS	204	100	104	100	104	***	***	228
65 TO 69 YEARS	207	118	89	118	88	***	1	192
70 TO 74 YEARS	189	91	98	91	98	***	***	197
75 TO 79 YEARS	192	98	94	98	94	***	***	206
80 TO 84 YEARS	174	79	95	79	95	***	***	208
85 TO 89 YEARS	208	112	96	112	96	***	***	192
90 TO 94 YEARS	184	83	101	82	100	1	1	189
95 TO 99 YEARS	177	93	84	93	84	***	***	139
100 YEARS OVER	153	68	85	68	85	***	***	111
AGE NOT REPORTED	116	59	57	59	57	***	***	94
UNDER 18 YEARS	61	29	32	29	32	***	***	105
21 YEARS OVER	36	10	26	10	26	***	***	
MEDIAN AGE	21	9	12	9	12	***	***	19
UNDER 18 YEARS	1 167	583	584	582	583	1	1	1 241
21 YEARS OVER	387	175	212	175	212	***	***	329
MEDIAN AGE	31.0	30.8	31.2	30.8	31.2	***	***	28.4

CULPEPER

AGE	1960 POPULATION ALL CLASSES TOTAL	ALL CLASSES MALE	ALL CLASSES FEMALE	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	NONWHITE MALE	NONWHITE FEMALE	1950 POPULATION TOTAL
ALL AGES	15 088	7 477	7 611	5 336	5 609	2 141	2 002	13 262
UNDER 1 YEAR	338	171	167	105	99	66	68	234
1 YEAR	341	177	164	114	100	63	64	584
2 YEARS	323	172	151	103	93	69	58	
3 YEARS	327	176	153	113	106	63	47	550
4 YEARS	321	173	148	115	105	58	43	
5 YEARS	344	184	180	98	122	86	58	258
6 YEARS	312	162	170	95	115	67	55	289
7 YEARS	358	180	178	113	126	67	52	
8 YEARS	296	161	135	106	83	55	52	784
9 YEARS	300	147	153	100	91	47	53	
10 YEARS	283	148	135	92	90	56	45	
11 YEARS	319	146	173	96	120	50	53	913
12 YEARS	301	148	153	106	103	42	50	
13 YEARS	271	142	129	92	83	50	46	
14 YEARS	227	139	88	78	45	49	49	226
15 YEARS	240	133	107	89	79	44	28	220
16 YEARS	286	151	135	110	97	41	38	484
17 YEARS	265	142	123	100	87	42	36	
18 YEARS	227	121	106	70	75	51	31	375
19 YEARS	182	91	91	61	58	30	33	
20 YEARS	162	74	88	43	62	31	26	169
21 YEARS	9 032	4 387	4 645	3 327	3 637	1 060	1 008	8 076
22 TO 24 YEARS	1 650	867	783	550	503	317	280	1 388
25 TO 29 YEARS	1 610	794	816	512	537	282	279	1 331
30 TO 34 YEARS	1 434	717	717	476	474	241	243	1 219
35 TO 39 YEARS	1 200	638	562	430	396	208	166	1 059
40 TO 44 YEARS	852	414	438	278	299	136	139	896
45 TO 49 YEARS	866	398	466	284	329	114	142	906
50 TO 54 YEARS	884	445	439	308	333	137	106	913
55 TO 59 YEARS	923	465	458	348	354	121	104	958
60 TO 64 YEARS	922	454	468	361	381	93	87	812
65 TO 69 YEARS	893	480	413	364	334	116	79	740
70 TO 74 YEARS	764	384	380	299	312	85	68	638
75 TO 79 YEARS	737	387	350	304	268	83	82	586
80 TO 84 YEARS	576	267	309	217	249	50	60	505
85 TO 89 YEARS	581	273	308	208	240	65	68	485
90 TO 94 YEARS	464	213	251	166	211	47	40	371
95 TO 99 YEARS	358	135	223	117	190	18	33	349
100 YEARS OVER	211	85	126	70	110	15	16	
AGE NOT REPORTED	165	61	104	50	94	11	10	86
UNDER 18 YEARS	5 485	2 804	2 681	1 835	1 777	969	904	4 622
21 YEARS OVER	1 779	767	1 012	611	849	156	167	1 291
MEDIAN AGE	29.6	28.9	30.3	32.3	34.1	20.8	21.2	29.0

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL	1960 POPULATION						
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE			ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
	CUMBERLAND								DICKENSON						
ALL AGES	6 360	3 188	3 172	1 465	1 465	1 723	1 707	7 252	20 211	10 209	10 002	10 138	9 915	71	87
UNDER 1 YEAR	140	68	72	29	19	39	53	157	488	253	235	253	231	***	6
1 YEAR	167	76	91	26	34	50	57	386	522	268	254	267	253	1	1
2 YEARS	134	58	76	23	26	35	50	399	492	233	259	231	252	2	7
3 YEARS	146	74	72	16	25	58	47		502	271	231	269	230	2	1
4 YEARS	138	66	72	26	28	40	44		516	246	270	243	268	3	2
5 YEARS	158	78	77	28	31	51	46	180	528	291	237	288	236	3	1
6 YEARS	144	71	73	25	23	46	50	174	504	269	235	267	229	2	6
7 YEARS	160	72	88	23	34	49	54		537	263	274	261	268	2	6
8 YEARS	142	73	69	20	25	53	44	500	563	265	298	261	296	4	2
9 YEARS	149	71	78	23	27	48	51		455	223	232	220	232	3	***
10 YEARS	151	82	69	27	34	55	35		559	276	283	273	280	3	3
11 YEARS	148	80	68	25	27	55	41	624	605	332	273	320	279	2	1
12 YEARS	165	92	73	46	28	46	45		562	314	248	308	310	245	4
13 YEARS	158	78	80	32	29	46	51		595	294	301	292	298	2	3
14 YEARS	135	79	56	31	23	48	33	170	517	248	269	248	268	***	1
15 YEARS	141	68	73	28	28	40	45	146	540	282	258	281	254	1	4
16 YEARS	136	67	69	32	30	35	39	283	482	252	230	248	229	4	1
17 YEARS	128	65	63	26	29	39	34		477	249	228	249	226	***	2
18 YEARS	101	54	47	26	25	30	22	242	402	212	190	210	189	2	1
19 YEARS	74	41	33	17	7	24	26		260	126	134	126	134	***	***
20 YEARS	81	45	36	16	15	29	21	82	259	112	138	112	136	***	***
21 AND OVER	3 466	1 729	1 737	902	917	827	820	3 949	9 855	4 940	4 915	4 909	4 882	31	33
UNDER 5 YEARS	725	362	383	120	132	222	251	902	2 520	1 271	1 249	1 263	1 236	8	13
5 TO 9 YEARS	751	366	385	119	140	247	245	854	2 587	1 311	1 276	1 297	1 261	14	15
10 TO 14 YEARS	757	411	346	161	142	250	204	796	2 438	1 456	1 384	1 443	1 370	11	14
15 TO 19 YEARS	540	295	245	127	119	168	126	671	2 161	1 121	1 040	1 116	1 032	7	8
20 TO 24 YEARS	329	171	158	79	75	92	83	423	1 192	580	612	577	607	3	5
25 TO 29 YEARS	299	138	161	83	89	55	72	435	1 095	524	571	523	567	1	4
30 TO 34 YEARS	295	139	156	78	72	61	84	409	1 150	572	578	568	571	4	7
35 TO 39 YEARS	342	166	176	88	92	78	84	437	1 154	544	610	543	607	1	3
40 TO 44 YEARS	328	164	164	90	95	74	69	393	1 126	563	563	558	558	5	5
45 TO 49 YEARS	361	179	182	104	99	75	83	350	1 002	525	477	522	474	3	3
50 TO 54 YEARS	339	184	155	97	90	87	65	370	856	452	404	446	402	6	2
55 TO 59 YEARS	275	133	142	67	74	66	68	309	769	397	372	395	370	2	2
60 TO 64 YEARS	276	129	145	65	67	64	78	245	579	281	298	277	297	4	1
65 TO 69 YEARS	280	152	128	61	62	91	66	266	461	237	224	235	224	2	***
70 TO 74 YEARS	179	100	79	45	46	55	33	193	305	144	161	144	158	***	3
75 TO 79 YEARS	134	61	73	33	44	28	29	172	223	114	109	114	109	***	***
80 TO 84 YEARS	71	33	38	19	20	14	18		110	67	43	67	43	***	***
85 AND OVER	41	25	16	9	7	16	9	27	83	48	35	48	35	***	***
UNDER 18 YEARS	2 638	1 319	1 319	486	501	833	818	2 979	9 446	4 819	4 625	4 781	4 574	38	51
65 AND OVER	705	371	334	167	179	204	155	658	1 182	614	568	612	565	2	3
MEDIAN AGE	29.6	25.3	29.9	32.1	32.5	19.5	19.6	26.8	20.0	19.8	20.4	19.8	20.5	***	***
	DINWIDDIE								ESSEX						
ALL AGES	22 183	11 355	10 828	6 295	6 204	7 060	6 624	18 839	6 690	3 310	3 380	1 744	1 765	1 566	1 615
UNDER 1 YEAR	438	218	224	99	93	119	131	353	153	76	77	31	36	45	41
1 YEAR	493	252	241	100	92	152	149	763	145	75	70	34	25	41	45
2 YEARS	525	260	265	118	95	142	170		127	59	68	20	25	39	43
3 YEARS	443	229	214	97	81	132	133	731	130	67	63	31	30	36	33
4 YEARS	445	236	209	83	87	153	122		157	68	89	26	41	42	48
5 YEARS	461	228	233	84	74	139	139	383	155	91	64	42	30	49	34
6 YEARS	430	215	215	86	85	129	130	381	140	70	70	28	28	42	42
7 YEARS	399	216	183	88	64	128	119		133	76	57	27	27	32	47
8 YEARS	360	183	177	66	66	117	111	994	146	61	85	27	28	34	57
9 YEARS	380	190	190	65	70	125	120		161	78	83	41	38	37	45
10 YEARS	412	209	203	88	80	121	123		148	59	89	33	46	26	43
11 YEARS	419	217	202	82	78	135	124	1 273	133	62	71	31	28	31	43
12 YEARS	429	235	194	105	73	130	121		166	90	76	40	35	50	41
13 YEARS	404	215	189	86	88	129	101		130	73	57	42	25	31	32
14 YEARS	358	169	189	66	71	125	98	300	127	69	58	39	26	30	32
15 YEARS	383	195	188	74	81	121	107	295	120	55	65	26	37	29	28
16 YEARS	371	181	190	71	82	110	108	549	112	54	58	31	21	23	37
17 YEARS	339	169	170	67	65	102	105		122	61	61	25	28	36	33
18 YEARS	318	183	135	52	51	83	83	544	96	48	48	25	16	23	31
19 YEARS	299	141	158	42	66	99	92		102	53	49	30	27	23	22
20 YEARS	298	151	147	57	69	94	78	225	81	44	37	17	18	27	19
21 AND OVER	13 799	7 047	6 752	2 616	2 596	4 431	4 156	12 048	3 906	1 921	1 985	1 098	1 163	823	842
UNDER 5 YEARS	2 346	1 191	1 153	497	448	694	705	1 847	712	345	367	142	157	203	210
5 TO 9 YEARS	2 010	1 032	978	394	359	638	619	1 758	735	376	359	165	156	211	203
10 TO 14 YEARS	2 022	1 065	957	425	386	640	571	1 573	704	353	351	189	160	164	191
15 TO 19 YEARS	1 710	869	841	304	346	565	495	1 388	552	271	281	137	131	134	150
20 TO 24 YEARS	1 447	753	694	294	310	459	384	1 243	373	183	190	95	75	88	115
25 TO 29 YEARS	1 306	712	594	253	261	459	333	1 388	370	171	199	95	106	76	93
30 TO 34 YEARS	1 373	728	645	255	255	473	390	1 371	394	207	187	98	126	93	61
35 TO 39 YEARS	1 246	812	734	326	311	486	423	1 481	397	191	206	110	111	78	81
40 TO 44 YEARS	1 461	739	722	299	294	440	428	1 227	380	188	192	110	108	100	82
45 TO 49 YEARS	1 494	819	675	287	270	532	405	1 166	419	228	191	128	108	119	71
50 TO 54 YEARS	1 180	622	558	229	204	393	354	1 002	363	190	173	119	119	71	54
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 148	577	571	188	196	389	375	855	283	140	143	88	86	52	57
60 TO 64 YEARS	877	396	481	160	172	236	309	646	260	110	150	68	83	42	67
65 TO 69 YEARS	760	363	397	148	130	215	267	745	268	128	140	70	77	58	63
70 TO 74 YEARS	491	331	360	108	104	223	256	490	218	106	112	57	68	49	47
75 TO 79 YEARS	457	210	247	82	93	128	154	434	196	67	89	34	61	33	28
80 TO 84 YEARS	223	85	138	30	61	55	97		83	36	47	29	29	7	18
85 AND OVER	134	51	83	16	26	37	59	75	43	20	23	13	16	7	9
UNDER 18 YEARS	7 469	3 833	3 636	1 528	1 421	2 305	2 215	6 022	2 505	1 244	1 261	574	559	670	702
65 AND OVER	2 265	1 040	1 225	382	392	658	833	1 704	768	357	411	203	246	154	185
MEDIAN AGE	30.9	30.6	31.5	29.6	29.8	30.8	32.6	30.8	28.6	28.7	28.6	32.9	34.8	23.8	23.3

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

FAIRFAX

AGE	1960 POPULATION ALL CLASSES TOTAL	ALL CLASSES MALE	ALL CLASSES FEMALE	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	NONWHITE MALE	NONWHITE FEMALE	1950 POPULATION TOTAL
ALL AGES	275 002	144 067	130 935	135 049	125 096	9 018	5 839	98 557
UNDER 1 YEAR	6 865	3 506	3 359	3 352	3 210	176	169	2 685
1 YEAR	7 409	3 834	3 575	3 662	3 366	172	219	6 240
2 YEARS	7 796	3 938	3 856	3 761	3 641	177	215	
3 YEARS	7 808	4 032	3 776	3 848	3 585	184	191	5 570
4 YEARS	8 060	4 050	3 990	3 873	3 816	177	174	
5 YEARS	7 827	4 020	3 807	3 822	3 642	198	165	2 320
6 YEARS	7 616	3 872	3 744	3 727	3 580	145	164	2 250
7 YEARS	7 582	3 848	3 734	3 672	3 579	176	155	
8 YEARS	6 957	3 518	3 439	3 398	3 317	120	122	5 538
9 YEARS	6 819	3 485	3 334	3 396	3 170	129	164	
10 YEARS	6 525	3 380	3 145	3 280	3 017	121	128	
11 YEARS	6 428	3 277	3 151	3 152	3 039	125	112	5 267
12 YEARS	6 494	3 344	3 150	3 223	3 050	121	100	
13 YEARS	6 186	3 184	3 002	3 082	2 902	102	100	
14 YEARS	6 060	3 068	2 992	2 982	2 912	86	80	1 032
15 YEARS	6 081	2 018	2 063	1 941	1 983	77	80	963
16 YEARS	3 904	1 976	1 928	1 886	1 838	90	90	2 208
17 YEARS	3 601	1 917	1 684	1 836	1 605	81	79	
18 YEARS	3 153	2 098	1 055	2 064	1 037	106	58	3 297
19 YEARS	3 172	2 176	996	1 982	910	194	86	
20 YEARS	2 966	1 991	975	1 799	900	192	75	1 731
21 YEARS OVER	149 715	78 977	71 138	72 590	68 015	5 987	3 123	59 470
UNDER 5 YEARS	37 916	19 360	18 556	18 476	17 608	884	948	16 695
5 TO 9 YEARS	36 801	18 763	18 038	17 975	17 284	788	754	10 048
10 TO 14 YEARS	29 693	15 253	14 440	14 700	13 920	553	520	6 299
15 TO 19 YEARS	17 911	10 143	7 768	9 509	7 369	634	399	6 444
20 TO 24 YEARS	17 011	11 016	5 995	9 970	5 605	1 046	390	8 198
25 TO 29 YEARS	17 965	8 879	9 086	7 856	8 538	1 023	548	10 638
30 TO 34 YEARS	23 641	11 729	11 912	10 721	11 405	1 008	507	10 938
35 TO 39 YEARS	28 470	13 966	14 504	13 077	14 088	889	416	9 018
40 TO 44 YEARS	23 421	13 021	10 400	12 333	10 061	688	339	6 716
45 TO 49 YEARS	15 005	8 418	6 587	7 882	6 301	536	286	4 511
50 TO 54 YEARS	9 640	5 302	4 338	4 936	4 129	366	209	3 340
55 TO 59 YEARS	5 952	3 247	2 705	3 004	2 545	243	160	2 459
60 TO 64 YEARS	3 955	1 963	1 992	1 805	1 899	158	93	1 825
65 TO 69 YEARS	2 904	1 274	1 630	1 183	1 598	91	80	1 408
70 TO 74 YEARS	2 096	819	1 277	758	1 202	61	75	1 037
75 TO 79 YEARS	1 356	524	832	485	786	39	46	950
80 TO 84 YEARS	782	390	912	231	697	19	15	
85 AND OVER	913	170	343	158	329	12	14	165
UNDER 18 YEARS	115 996	59 267	56 729	56 816	54 234	2 453	2 495	36 059
65 AND OVER	7 631	3 037	4 594	2 805	4 364	222	230	3 360
MEDIAN AGE	29.5	23.9	25.6	23.6	25.6	28.0	23.6	26.8

FAUQUIER

AGE	1960 POPULATION ALL CLASSES TOTAL	ALL CLASSES MALE	ALL CLASSES FEMALE	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	NONWHITE MALE	NONWHITE FEMALE	1950 POPULATION TOTAL
ALL AGES	24 086	12 078	11 988	8 961	8 877	3 137	3 111	21 248
UNDER 1 YEAR	560	269	291	193	193	76	98	400
1 YEAR	580	294	286	187	195	97	91	1 003
2 YEARS	579	307	272	210	176	97	96	
3 YEARS	572	310	262	214	182	92	81	975
4 YEARS	568	278	287	179	195	100	92	
5 YEARS	603	304	299	200	219	104	80	437
6 YEARS	545	283	262	188	185	95	77	420
7 YEARS	542	299	283	172	198	87	85	
8 YEARS	543	280	263	196	175	84	88	5 538
9 YEARS	520	283	237	176	173	87	84	1 264
10 YEARS	501	248	253	183	174	65	79	
11 YEARS	588	291	267	199	194	92	73	5 267
12 YEARS	512	264	248	185	170	79	78	1 345
13 YEARS	506	258	248	187	168	71	80	
14 YEARS	429	208	221	143	144	65	77	
15 YEARS	409	202	207	148	136	54	71	383
16 YEARS	380	182	198	130	147	52	51	397
17 YEARS	398	194	204	128	148	66	56	703
18 YEARS	347	160	187	110	139	50	48	
19 YEARS	287	150	137	108	98	42	41	737
20 YEARS	310	170	140	131	106	39	34	
21 YEARS OVER	13 819	6 904	6 915	5 362	5 364	1 542	1 551	12 550
UNDER 5 YEARS	2 857	1 458	1 399	996	981	462	418	2 383
5 TO 9 YEARS	2 753	1 389	1 364	937	930	439	434	2 121
10 TO 14 YEARS	2 506	1 269	1 237	897	850	372	387	1 928
15 TO 19 YEARS	1 821	888	933	625	684	263	267	1 797
20 TO 24 YEARS	1 571	842	729	664	569	173	160	1 958
25 TO 29 YEARS	1 411	682	729	516	547	167	167	1 380
30 TO 34 YEARS	1 324	799		604	585	195	180	1 439
35 TO 39 YEARS	1 465	772		582	642	190	151	1 356
40 TO 44 YEARS	1 416	696	720	545	552	149	168	1 247
45 TO 49 YEARS	1 331	667	664	512	506	155	158	1 063
50 TO 54 YEARS	1 203	626	579	491	484	135	115	1 083
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 011	520	491	401	391	119	100	962
60 TO 64 YEARS	926	446	480	356	379	88	101	772
65 TO 69 YEARS	822	426	396	321	319	105	77	718
70 TO 74 YEARS	640	301	339	238	286	63	73	526
75 TO 79 YEARS	435	204	231	158	191	46	40	512
80 TO 84 YEARS	227	82	145	66	117	16	28	
85 AND OVER	149	54	95	49	82	5	13	105
UNDER 18 YEARS	9 303	4 694	4 609	3 230	3 172	1 464	1 437	7 492
65 AND OVER	2 273	1 067	1 206	855	979	242	231	1 861
MEDIAN AGE	36.9	38.4	37.3	38.6	39.6	30.4	30.8	36.9

FLOYD

AGE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	NONWHITE MALE	NONWHITE FEMALE	1950 POPULATION TOTAL
ALL AGES	10 462	5 314	5 148	5 007	4 922	307	226	11 351
UNDER 1 YEAR	168	84	84	78	78	6	6	206
1 YEAR	163	91	72	88	68	3	4	471
2 YEARS	196	108	88	102	82	6	6	
3 YEARS	191	93	98	89	84	4	6	503
4 YEARS	187	95	92	92	86	3	6	
5 YEARS	192	95	97	87	88	8	9	236
6 YEARS	202	107	94	102	90	5	4	246
7 YEARS	200	113	87	107	86	6	3	
8 YEARS	198	102	96	97	91	5	5	782
9 YEARS	169	85	84	80	81	5	3	
10 YEARS	229	117	112	112	104	5	8	
11 YEARS	211	109	102	103	98	6	4	1 009
12 YEARS	218	113	105	101	102	12	3	
13 YEARS	238	111	127	107	120	4	7	
14 YEARS	208	116	94	102	92	12	2	247
15 YEARS	211	113	98	109	93	4	5	227
16 YEARS	232	122	110	117	107	5	3	442
17 YEARS	239	139	100	134	95	5	5	
18 YEARS	204	120	84	114	79	6	5	334
19 YEARS	145	80	65	75	62	5	3	
20 YEARS	137	74	63	63	61	11	2	162
21 YEARS OVER	6 325	3 129	3 196	2 948	3 069	181	127	6 486
UNDER 5 YEARS	905	471	434	449	406	22	28	1 180
5 TO 9 YEARS	960	502	458	473	434	29	24	1 244
10 TO 14 YEARS	1 106	564	540	525	516	39	24	1 256
15 TO 19 YEARS	1 031	576	457	549	436	25	21	1 003
20 TO 24 YEARS	613	323	290	292	277	31	13	678
25 TO 29 YEARS	503	240	259	215	248	29	11	706
30 TO 34 YEARS	581	267	284	243	269	24	15	739
35 TO 39 YEARS	647	321	326	292	310	29	16	832
40 TO 44 YEARS	687	361	326	340	313	21	13	621
45 TO 49 YEARS	728	376	352	362	345	14	7	523
50 TO 54 YEARS	549	268	281	260	268	8	13	546
55 TO 59 YEARS	489	232	257	224	250	8	7	518
60 TO 64 YEARS	489	247	242	241	239	6	3	329
65 TO 69 YEARS	403	208	195	198	187	10	8	370
70 TO 74 YEARS	334	157	177	154	172	3	5	296
75 TO 79 YEARS	231	103	128	96	121	7	7	241
80 TO 84 YEARS	145	65	80	64	77	1	3	
85 AND OVER	93	31	62	30	54	1	8	53
UNDER 18 YEARS	3 651	1 911	1 740	1 807	1 651	104	89	4 369
65 AND OVER	1 206	566	640	542	611	22	31	1 060
MEDIAN AGE	31.0	29.6	32.4	30.0	32.7	26.3	26.4	27.1

FLUVANNA

AGE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	NONWHITE MALE	NONWHITE FEMALE	1950 POPULATION TOTAL
ALL AGES	7 227	3 721	3 506	2 301	2 201	1 420	1 305	7 121
UNDER 1 YEAR	157	71	86	33	47	38	39	137
1 YEAR	177	92	85	46	47	46	38	388
2 YEARS	186	89	97	48	50	41	47	
3 YEARS	159	70	89	28	48	42	41	314
4 YEARS	143	70	73	33	37	37	36	
5 YEARS	157	71	86	33	38	38	30	129
6 YEARS	166	67	99	33	34	34	33	138
7 YEARS	164	78	86	35	43	43	43	
8 YEARS	151	88	63	46	35	42	28	383
9 YEARS	196	132	64	92	38	40	26	
10 YEARS	136	76	60	39	37	37	23	
11 YEARS	153	75	78	46	37	29	32	
12 YEARS	170	88	82	50	55	38	27	365
13 YEARS	126	61	65	35	39	26	26	
14 YEARS	189	106	83	65	51	41	24	
15 YEARS	110	58	52	33	29	25	19	137
16 YEARS	111	54	57	29	27	29	30	133
17 YEARS	133	74	59	47	34	27	25	384
18 YEARS	162	119	43	100	22	19	21	184
19 YEARS	104	71	33	59	23	12	12	
20 YEARS	81	35	46	26	27	11	19	82
21 YEARS OVER	4 168	2 150	2 018	1 417	1 373	733	645	4 329
UNDER 5 YEARS	822	392	430	186	229	206	201	779
5 TO 9 YEARS	782	402	380	200	203	202	177	646
10 TO 14 YEARS	794	344	398	212	230	134	158	702
15 TO 19 YEARS	620	376	244	262	139	114	105	583
20 TO 24 YEARS	377	182	195	90	108	92	87	449
25 TO 29 YEARS	372	193	179	104	115	89	64	465
30 TO 34 YEARS	422	227	195	143	131	84	64	639
35 TO 39 YEARS	397	198	199	129	130	69	69	634
40 TO 44 YEARS	403	208	195	143	138	65	57	434
45 TO 49 YEARS	386	199	187	139	133	60	54	390
50 TO 54 YEARS	396	211	185	153	133	58	52	381
55 TO 59 YEARS	326	167	159	121	116	46	43	346
60 TO 64 YEARS	329	170	159	113	122	57	37	299
65 TO 69 YEARS	297	140	157	97	101	43	56	248
70 TO 74 YEARS	252	137	115	97	75	40	40	246
75 TO 79 YEARS	137	80	57	63	38	17	19	213
80 TO 84 YEARS	104	52	52	40	37	12	15	
85 AND OVER	51	21	30	19	23	2	7	47
UNDER 18 YEARS	2 712	1 366	1 346	703	796	643	610	2 526
65 AND OVER	841	430	411	306	274	124	137	754
MEDIAN AGE	28.9	28.7	28.2	33.4	32.9	21.8	20.7	29.3

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
FRANKLIN								
ALL AGES	25 925	13 108	12 817	11 210	10 959	1 889	1 858	24 560
UNDER 1 YEAR	556	275	281	219	225	56	56	509
1 YEAR	580	285	295	228	226	57	71	1 216
2 YEARS	589	279	306	221	256	58	50	
3 YEARS	572	289	283	233	230	56	53	1 227
4 YEARS	560	286	274	226	232	62	46	
5 YEARS	569	298	271	229	223	69	48	562
6 YEARS	500	239	261	195	209	44	52	571
7 YEARS	578	283	295	225	237	58	58	
8 YEARS	561	277	284	229	222	48	62	1 652
9 YEARS	520	252	268	208	214	44	54	
10 YEARS	560	289	271	240	210	49	61	
11 YEARS	593	305	288	248	242	57	46	2 131
12 YEARS	625	342	283	301	233	41	50	
13 YEARS	628	314	314	266	260	48	54	
14 YEARS	498	258	240	221	207	37	33	499
15 YEARS	519	268	251	214	213	50	42	467
16 YEARS	502	252	250	214	210	38	40	986
17 YEARS	576	292	284	250	242	42	34	
18 YEARS	497	253	244	212	213	41	31	813
19 YEARS	407	230	177	203	139	27	18	
20 YEARS	410	227	183	191	146	36	37	376
21 AND OVER	16 529	7 319	9 210	6 448	6 353	871	857	13 551
UNDER 5 YEARS	2 853	1 416	1 439	1 125	1 167	289	272	2 952
5 TO 9 YEARS	2 728	1 349	1 379	1 086	1 106	263	273	2 785
10 TO 14 YEARS	2 904	1 508	1 396	1 276	1 152	232	244	2 630
15 TO 19 YEARS	2 901	1 291	1 610	1 093	1 037	198	173	1 803
20 TO 24 YEARS	1 711	887	824	784	700	128	102	1 730
25 TO 29 YEARS	1 569	799	767	715	665	83	102	1 613
30 TO 34 YEARS	1 597	800	797	697	693	103	104	1 591
35 TO 39 YEARS	1 627	829	798	727	697	102	101	
40 TO 44 YEARS	1 469	719	750	620	655	99	95	1 328
45 TO 49 YEARS	1 446	738	708	655	634	79	78	1 168
50 TO 54 YEARS	1 216	645	571	572	514	73	57	1 055
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 079	543	536	481	479	62	57	925
60 TO 64 YEARS	957	465	492	409	442	56	50	932
65 TO 69 YEARS	805	406	399	358	352	48	47	702
70 TO 74 YEARS	632	310	322	275	279	35	43	518
75 TO 79 YEARS	441	222	219	196	197	26	22	566
80 TO 84 YEARS	231	104	127	96	118	8	9	96
85 AND OVER	163	84	79	79	79	5	5	
UNDER 18 YEARS	10 082	5 079	5 003	4 165	4 088	918	915	9 820
65 AND OVER	2 272	1 126	1 146	1 004	1 020	122	126	1 882
MEDIAN AGE	25.8	25.7	26.0	26.9	27.4	19.1	19.0	26.6
GILES								
ALL AGES	17 219	8 499	8 720	8 276	8 503	225	217	18 936
UNDER 1 YEAR	297	161	136	157	134	4	2	461
1 YEAR	314	160	154	158	149	2	5	1 044
2 YEARS	361	172	189	165	167	7	5	
3 YEARS	328	165	163	156	154	5	8	1 021
4 YEARS	382	182	200	176	193	6	5	
5 YEARS	345	179	166	173	163	6	10	421
6 YEARS	340	175	165	171	175	4	5	478
7 YEARS	372	197	175	186	170	9	5	
8 YEARS	378	187	191	183	186	4	5	1 245
9 YEARS	362	174	188	168	183	6	5	
10 YEARS	377	186	191	181	186	5	8	1 496
11 YEARS	404	219	185	209	236	6	3	
12 YEARS	454	215	239	209	233	3	3	
13 YEARS	464	228	236	225	233	3	8	343
14 YEARS	340	173	167	168	159	5	7	336
15 YEARS	394	205	189	199	189	6	6	635
16 YEARS	384	209	175	191	175	6	3	
17 YEARS	384	203	181	201	181	7	3	578
18 YEARS	392	208	184	201	186	7	3	
19 YEARS	279	148	131	146	128	2	3	
20 YEARS	200	100	100	97	99	3	***	295
21 AND OVER	191	88	103	86	103	2	2	
	9 861	4 773	5 088	4 661	4 968	112	120	10 603
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 660	839	821	807	799	32	22	2 530
5 TO 9 YEARS	1 817	912	905	883	877	29	28	2 160
10 TO 14 YEARS	2 039	1 021	1 018	997	991	24	27	1 839
15 TO 19 YEARS	1 651	866	785	840	765	26	11	1 549
20 TO 24 YEARS	854	395	459	387	448	8	11	1 992
25 TO 29 YEARS	906	436	470	422	469	14	11	1 631
30 TO 34 YEARS	1 177	520	657	510	650	10	17	1 552
35 TO 39 YEARS	1 272	578	694	556	681	18	17	1 353
40 TO 44 YEARS	1 226	615	611	601	597	14	14	1 102
45 TO 49 YEARS	1 089	573	526	565	519	8	7	998
50 TO 54 YEARS	908	466	442	457	431	9	11	712
55 TO 59 YEARS	748	387	361	379	364	8	13	594
60 TO 64 YEARS	581	302	279	292	276	10	5	461
65 TO 69 YEARS	514	236	278	229	271	7	7	420
70 TO 74 YEARS	327	155	172	151	168	4	4	283
75 TO 79 YEARS	253	128	125	127	123	1	2	272
80 TO 84 YEARS	117	63	54	60	54	3	***	
85 AND OVER	79	31	48	31	42	***	1	37
UNDER 18 YEARS	6 688	3 390	3 298	3 286	3 205	106	93	7 480
65 AND OVER	1 285	613	672	598	658	15	14	1 012
MEDIAN AGE	28.2	27.9	29.0	27.6	29.0	20.9	25.2	28.5
FREDERICK								
ALL AGES	21 941	11 077	10 864	10 869	10 638	208	226	
UNDER 1 YEAR	527	271	256	269	250	2	6	
1 YEAR	522	256	266	251	260	5	6	
2 YEARS	518	249	269	246	261	3	4	
3 YEARS	550	275	275	267	269	8	6	
4 YEARS	511	257	254	254	250	3	4	
5 YEARS	467	248	219	246	213	2	6	
6 YEARS	481	241	240	236	230	5	10	
7 YEARS	503	250	253	246	245	4	8	
8 YEARS	473	250	223	240	217	1	6	
9 YEARS	475	227	248	220	244	7	5	
10 YEARS	475	223	252	219	247	4	4	
11 YEARS	482	230	252	212	235	12	5	
12 YEARS	497	269	228	260	224	9	4	
13 YEARS	475	260	215	252	212	8	3	
14 YEARS	357	179	178	173	169	6	5	
15 YEARS	385	205	180	203	179	2	2	
16 YEARS	380	206	174	203	168	3	3	
17 YEARS	381	179	202	177	197	2	2	
18 YEARS	306	156	150	153	147	3	3	
19 YEARS	279	130	149	123	146	7	7	
20 YEARS	226	113	113	110	111	3	3	
21 AND OVER	12 711	6 403	6 308	6 288	6 191	115	117	
UNDER 5 YEARS	2 638	1 308	1 330	1 287	1 290	21	26	
5 TO 9 YEARS	2 399	1 216	1 183	1 166	1 171	21	21	
10 TO 14 YEARS	2 295	1 161	1 134	1 130	1 094	31	21	
15 TO 19 YEARS	1 731	876	855	859	833	17	22	
20 TO 24 YEARS	1 328	630	698	618	685	12	13	
25 TO 29 YEARS	1 528	767	761	741	748	6	13	
30 TO 34 YEARS	1 520	752	768	740	734	12	14	
35 TO 39 YEARS	1 507	767	740	736	725	11	15	
40 TO 44 YEARS	1 327	696	631	686	619	10	12	
45 TO 49 YEARS	1 250	637	613	617	603	20	10	
50 TO 54 YEARS	1 063	574	489	563	488	11	5	
55 TO 59 YEARS	934	480	454	473	451	7	3	
60 TO 64 YEARS	735	385	350	378	342	11	8	
65 TO 69 YEARS	639	316	323	310	315	6	8	
70 TO 74 YEARS	487	230	257	225	247	5	10	
75 TO 79 YEARS	325	168	156	163	152	5	4	
80 TO 84 YEARS	188	83	105	82	104	1	1	
85 AND OVER	107	51	56	51	56	***	***	
UNDER 18 YEARS	8 919	4 275	4 644	4 195	4 043	80	101	
65 AND OVER	1 748	848	897	830	875	18	23	
MEDIAN AGE	27.1	27.3	26.9	27.3	26.9	26.7	23.3	
GLOUCESTER								
ALL AGES	11 919	6 028	5 891	4 337	4 225	1 687	1 670	
UNDER 1 YEAR	271	132	139	93	93	39	46	
1 YEAR	251	123	118	76	79	49	39	
2 YEARS	280	144	136	91	95	53	51	
3 YEARS	239	116	119	84	82	32	37	
4 YEARS	270	147	123	99	78	48	47	
5 YEARS	272	159	113	115	77	44	36	
6 YEARS	248	137	111	93	81	44	24	
7 YEARS	265	128	137	86	87	42	50	
8 YEARS	203	104	99	69	67	41	34	
9 YEARS	220	108	114	72	65	36	43	
10 YEARS	231	108	123	72	85	36	38	
11 YEARS	236	136	100	95	64	41	36	
12 YEARS	201	105	96	71	66	34	30	
13 YEARS	261	147	114	104	82	43	39	
14 YEARS	228	116	112	79	84	37	33	
15 YEARS	203	112	91	77	60	35	31	
16 YEARS	201	101	100	77	72	24	28	
17 YEARS	212	116	96	83	66	33	33	
18 YEARS	179	92	87	74	56	18	21	
19 YEARS	132	63	69	44	47	19	22	
20 YEARS	120	56	64	45	44	11	20	
21 AND OVER	7 223	3 586	3 637	2 642	2 699	944	938	
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 297	662	635	441	425	221	210	
5 TO 9 YEARS	1 209	634	575	429	377	205	196	
10 TO 14 YEARS	1 147	602	545	435	399	177	136	
15 TO 19 YEARS	923	480	443	395	301	129	78	
20 TO 24 YEARS	604	300	304	212	226	88	68	
25 TO 29 YEARS	677	324	353	262	265	62	64	
30 TO 34 YEARS	717	370	347	293	251	77	96	
35 TO 39 YEARS	769	393	376	312	283	107	93	
40 TO 44 YEARS	729	375	354	270	254	105	100	
45 TO 49 YEARS	680	346	334	255	247	91	87	
50 TO 54 YEARS	563	266	297	195	233	71	64	
55 TO 59 YEARS	509	250	259	193	192	57	67	
60 TO 64 YEARS	528	256	272	182	196	74	76	
65 TO 69 YEARS	360	176	184	136	157	40	47	
70 TO 74 YEARS	254	116	138	79	97	37	41	
75 TO 79 YEARS	131	79	52	60	42	19	26	
80 TO 84 YEARS	68	28	40	17	28	11	12	
85 AND OVER								
UNDER 18 YEARS	4 269	2 227	2 042	1 532	1 379	695	681	
65 AND OVER	1 341	651	690	463	498	188	218	
MEDIAN AGE	30.7	30.1	31.0	30.8	32.8	26.9	27.4	

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

AGE	GOOCHLAND								GRAYSON							
	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE			ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALL AGES	9 206	4 748	4 458	2 488	2 285	2 260	2 173	8 934	17 390	8 558	8 832	8 221	8 487	337	345	21 370
UNDER 1 YEAR	231	124	107	60	63	64	44	185	329	164	165	152	155	12	10	432
1 YEAR	208	99	109	37	40	62	69	384	306	160	146	148	140	12	6	975
2 YEARS	206	114	92	44	46	70	46		336	170	166	156	154	14	12	
3 YEARS	186	91	95	38	47	53	48	351	336	170	166	155	154	15	12	
4 YEARS	195	105	90	45	38	60	52		358	183	175	178	160	5	15	928
5 YEARS	196	102	94	37	47	65	47	159	327	158	169	152	155	6	14	
6 YEARS	189	93	96	34	43	59	53	173	338	166	172	156	165	10	7	842
7 YEARS	220	117	103	55	45	62	58		359	176	183	168	176	8	7	634
8 YEARS	173	80	93	35	36	45	57	529	370	196	174	187	167	9	7	
9 YEARS	176	92	84	48	31	44	53		331	164	167	155	159	9	8	1 320
10 YEARS	178	93	85	41	31	52	54		325	164	161	156	154	8	7	
11 YEARS	191	99	92	52	41	47	51	601	377	208	169	199	159	9	10	1 751
12 YEARS	188	92	96	46	35	46	61		411	205	206	200	197	5	9	
13 YEARS	212	110	102	51	50	59	52		392	198	194	191	186	7	8	
14 YEARS	160	88	72	32	31	56	41	139	289	142	147	136	144	6	3	447
15 YEARS	161	92	69	45	33	47	36	151	338	167	171	156	165	11	6	380
16 YEARS	149	79	70	34	35	45	35	302	311	169	142	162	138	7	4	786
17 YEARS	181	85	96	41	41	44	55		351	166	185	157	178	9	7	
18 YEARS	142	58	84	27	36	31	48	319	276	152	122	143	117	9	5	693
19 YEARS	122	60	62	26	28	34	34		247	122	125	116	115	6	7	
20 YEARS	109	56	53	28	21	28	32	196	198	94	104	88	104	6	10	309
AGE, NR.	5 433	2 819	2 614	1 634	1 487	1 185	1 127	5 483	10 502	5 089	5 413	4 930	5 243	159	170	12 472
21 YEARS	1 026	533	493	224	214	309	279	930	1 650	842	808	789	757	53	51	2 335
22 YEARS	954	484	470	209	202	275	268	857	1 725	880	845	818	810	62	35	2 206
23 YEARS	939	482	457	220	188	262	289	740	1 794	917	877	882	840	35	37	2 198
24 YEARS	735	374	361	173	173	201	208	768	1 521	756	765	716	730	40	35	1 858
25 YEARS	563	300	263	154	112	146	151	759	1 023	507	516	484	500	23	16	1 578
26 YEARS	610	314	296	170	153	144	143	748	1 061	524	537	497	520	27	17	1 931
27 YEARS	621	331	290	189	159	142	131	596	1 060	513	547	501	528	12	19	1 496
28 YEARS	604	300	304	175	159	125	145	639	1 087	541	546	529	527	13	19	1 612
29 YEARS	539	293	246	172	147	121	99	586	1 077	505	572	485	568	20	28	1 312
30 YEARS	528	277	251	150	147	127	104	480	1 080	517	563	504	511	13	12	1 159
31 YEARS	481	257	224	165	139	92	85	421	952	497	455	455	478	12	7	1 010
32 YEARS	603	319	284	133	126	86	58	352	910	480	430	441	448	9	12	971
33 YEARS	331	170	161	108	94	62	67	335	743	340	403	327	386	13	17	786
34 YEARS	321	163	158	99	89	64	69	294	617	286	331	272	320	14	11	630
35 YEARS	229	107	118	57	67	50	51	204	523	241	282	234	276	7	6	462
36 YEARS	179	80	99	50	59	30	40	198	345	180	165	173	164	7	1	499
AGE, NR.	62	34	28	21	20	13	8	27	171	79	92	77	90	2	2	
									111	53	58	50	55	3	3	99
37 YEARS	3 600	1 795	1 845	773	713	982	932	2 980	6 169	3 101	3 068	2 944	2 908	157	160	7 905
38 YEARS	862	418	468	246	272	168	176	723	1 767	839	928	806	905	33	23	1 690
AGE	28.1	28.2	28.0	32.5	33.2	22.8	22.4	27.8	29.7	28.9	30.6	29.3	30.9	19.6	19.6	26.7
	GREENE								GREENSVILLE							
AGES	4 715	2 353	2 362	2 068	2 061	285	301	4 745	16 159	7 861	8 298	3 542	3 739	4 319	4 559	16 319
YEAR	116	65	51	48	44	17	7	85	370	184	186	61	68	123	118	440
	96	45	51	36	50	7	4	217	365	174	191	67	59	107	132	950
	118	57	61	53	54	6	7		387	191	196	72	69	119	127	
	109	55	54	46	47	11	7	239	404	195	209	76	66	119	125	899
	99	51	48	46	42	7	6		415	202	213	69	80	133	133	
	109	54	55	49	46	5	7	117	454	232	222	70	73	162	159	428
	91	45	46	37	39	8	7	97	422	221	201	90	78	131	123	421
	93	50	43	46	41	6	2	331	389	191	198	71	56	120	142	
	87	42	45	36	40	6	5		400	194	206	66	57	128	149	1 146
	97	55	42	49	34	6	8		425	204	221	58	67	146	154	
	116	56	60	48	38	8	8	689	417	226	191	76	70	150	121	
	91	44	47	39	40	5	7		410	200	210	73	87	127	123	1 339
	117	67	50	60	46	7	4		437	244	193	89	66	155	127	
	104	64	50	59	46	5	4	111	432	210	222	86	93	124	130	
	102	43	59	38	50	5	4		333	167	166	56	55	111	116	334
	90	61	49	39	45	9	7	111	365	187	178	58	68	129	110	327
	71	34	37	30	33	4	4	209	330	150	180	49	80	101	100	626
	98	45	53	38	47	7	4	146	351	190	161	81	57	109	104	
	76	36	40	32	38	4	4		268	135	133	50	49	85	84	559
	65	28	37	25	33	3	4		216	102	114	36	47	66	67	
AGE, NR.	2 699	1 340	1 359	1 101	1 160	149	179	2 543	181	90	91	32	43	58	48	258
									8 384	3 982	4 402	2 156	2 343	1 826	2 059	8 544
39 YEARS	561	273	288	227	237	46	51	541	1 941	946	995	345	384	601	611	2 289
40 YEARS	490	239	251	206	219	33	32	548	2 090	1 032	1 058	355	331	677	727	2 013
41 YEARS	525	276	249	245	219	31	30	600	2 029	1 047	982	360	367	667	615	1 673
42 YEARS	438	197	238	176	213	23	25	460	1 530	784	746	274	301	490	465	1 522
43 YEARS	344	175	169	152	145	23	24	277	834	382	452	174	224	208	228	1 250
44 YEARS	284	140	144	126	128	14	16	267	840	376	464	199	214	177	250	1 275
45 YEARS	249	124	125	117	113	7	12	264	932	448	484	249	251	199	233	1 091
46 YEARS	259	140	119	126	106	14	13	281	1 097	526	571	285	293	241	278	1 074
47 YEARS	246	136	110	126	106	12	12	247	935	489	446	260	270	229	176	869
48 YEARS	212	101	111	89	96	12	15	238	907	481	466	270	253	211	213	824
49 YEARS	219	115	104	98	86	17	18	209	753	358	395	219	241	139	154	661
50 YEARS	175	78	97	67	81	11	16	173	647	305	342	152	181	153	161	532
51 YEARS	169	90	79	82	68	8	11	161	561	272	289	140	137	111	132	402
52 YEARS	133	67	66	56	54	11	12	133	387	178	209	86	120	92	89	394
53 YEARS	90	34	56	27	47	7	10	149	308	142	166	82	107	60	59	327
54 YEARS	54	23	31	20	21	3	10		195	86	109	45	59	41	50	213
55 YEARS	38	16	22	15	20	1	2	26	89	26	63	16	38	10	25	
AGES	1 819	906	913	785	803	121	110	2 000	61	24	37	11	16	13	19	32
56 YEARS	484	230	254	200	210	30	44	469	7 106	3 552	3 554	1 268	1 257	2 284	2 297	6 938
AGE	25.6	25.6	25.2	26.2	24.9	22.1	27.7	24.1	1 040	456	584	240	342	216	242	866
									22.9	21.9	23.8	30.9	31.6	17.2	18.2	22.7

ES PART OF POPULATION (2,645) OF GALAX TOWN MADE INDEPENDENT OF THE COUNTY IN 1953.

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION TOTAL	1960 POPULATION						
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE			ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
	HALIFAX								HANOVER						
ALL AGES	33 637	16 877	16 760	9 395	9 307	7 482	7 453	141 662	27 550	14 100	13 450	10 470	10 091	3 630	3 359
UNDER 1 YEAR	775	386	389	190	187	196	202	916	595	291	304	213	186	78	118
1 YEAR	734	368	366	162	178	206	188	2 129	590	319	271	211	176	108	95
2 YEARS	764	372	392	169	203	203	189		610	290	320	257	226	33	94
3 YEARS	815	409	406	189	203	220	203	2 114	648	319	329	234	219	85	110
4 YEARS	853	438	415	202	193	236	222		665	345	320	245	237	100	83
5 YEARS	801	387	414	174	193	213	221	967	632	306	326	218	223	88	103
6 YEARS	776	371	405	163	193	208	212	1 035	603	327	276	243	190	84	86
7 YEARS	812	431	381	215	178	216	203		600	301	299	211	208	90	91
8 YEARS	794	378	366	169	164	209	202	2 826	555	278	277	198	193	80	84
9 YEARS	781	432	349	196	152	236	197		507	269	238	178	169	91	69
10 YEARS	813	407	406	179	179	228	227		558	265	293	186	218	79	75
11 YEARS	778	372	402	181	186	191	216	3 970	584	293	291	212	183	81	108
12 YEARS	830	436	394	224	190	212	204		582	302	280	192	190	110	90
13 YEARS	802	387	415	179	196	208	219		595	324	271	208	191	116	80
14 YEARS	896	372	524	179	159	193	165	872	568	325	243	190	169	135	74
15 YEARS	894	372	522	183	172	183	184	745	616	316	270	190	168	126	112
16 YEARS	722	366	356	203	180	211	185	1 588	586	309	277	187	190	122	87
17 YEARS	779	414	365	203	180	211	185		489	261	228	178	155	83	73
18 YEARS	721	393	328	202	199	191	160		471	275	196	146	120	79	76
19 YEARS	648	306	342	187	197	119	145	1 370	399	228	171	102	118	26	53
20 YEARS	506	266	240	130	122	136	118		413	273	140	82	102	19	38
21 YEARS	421	199	222	105	120	94	102	683	413	253	160	82	96	17	64
21 AND OVER	18 146	8 987	9 159	5 653	5 724	3 334	3 435	22 627	15 734	7 864	7 870	6 172	6 260	1 692	1 610
UNDER 5 YEARS	3 965	1 973	1 972	921	923	1 052	1 049	5 199	3 108	1 574	1 534	1 110	1 044	464	490
5 TO 9 YEARS	3 914	1 999	1 915	919	865	1 080	1 050	4 628	2 897	1 481	1 416	1 042	966	439	450
10 TO 14 YEARS	3 915	1 976	1 941	932	910	1 042	1 031	4 452	2 857	1 459	1 398	988	957	521	441
15 TO 19 YEARS	3 296	1 745	1 551	865	765	880	786	3 703	2 841	1 419	1 422	963	728	476	694
20 TO 24 YEARS	2 006	1 015	991	576	542	439	449	3 303	1 768	961	807	729	606	232	201
25 TO 29 YEARS	1 731	864	867	538	542	326	325	3 081	1 683	825	860	628	667	197	193
30 TO 34 YEARS	1 917	911	1 006	598	645	313	361	2 706	1 739	841	898	675	697	166	201
35 TO 39 YEARS	2 081	1 036	1 045	676	639	360	406	2 693	1 920	978	942	755	748	223	194
40 TO 44 YEARS	2 005	999	1 006	618	657	381	348	2 250	1 789	932	857	729	701	203	156
45 TO 49 YEARS	1 907	1 005	902	641	557	364	345	1 916	1 619	805	814	634	661	171	153
50 TO 54 YEARS	1 576	778	798	497	518	281	280	1 614	1 401	738	663	606	552	132	111
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 358	675	683	438	455	237	228	1 336	1 146	606	540	479	450	127	90
60 TO 64 YEARS	1 149	563	605	376	387	187	218	1 299	972	483	519	362	425	91	94
65 TO 69 YEARS	1 107	538	569	312	337	226	232	1 101	788	368	390	287	292	78	98
70 TO 74 YEARS	767	395	372	225	242	170	130	746	606	283	321	220	284	63	37
75 TO 79 YEARS	529	247	282	143	183	104	99	696	414	199	215	153	172	46	43
80 TO 84 YEARS	283	131	152	83	107	48	45		211	94	117	73	99	21	18
85 AND OVER	182	89	93	62	90	27	33	139	126	56	70	46	60	10	10
UNDER 18 YEARS	13 996	7 110	6 877	3 360	3 209	3 750	3 668	19 768	10 533	5 480	5 053	3 701	3 473	1 779	1 580
65 AND OVER	2 838	1 370	1 468	804	919	566	549	2 676	2 110	997	1 113	779	887	218	226
MEDIAN AGE	29,4	28,7	30,1	29,5	30,7	18,2	18,8	33,0	30,8	29,8	31,8	28,3	30,0	19,2	19,7
	HENRICO								HENRY						
ALL AGES	117 339	57 306	59 993	55 387	56 882	2 959	3 111	57 340	40 335	20 221	20 114	15 626	15 996	6 595	6 518
UNDER 1 YEAR	3 871	1 984	1 887	1 806	1 822	88	65	1 471	1 060	532	528	382	375	170	153
1 YEAR	3 903	1 910	1 993	1 429	1 435	81	58	3 339	1 038	542	496	388	358	154	138
2 YEARS	3 159	1 643	1 516	1 496	1 439	92	77		1 093	567	526	413	381	155	145
3 YEARS	3 093	1 697	1 396	1 459	1 319	98	77	3 018	1 048	526	522	388	378	138	144
4 YEARS	2 912	1 506	1 406	1 439	1 326	67	80		1 059	552	507	428	360	124	147
5 YEARS	2 903	1 465	1 438	1 397	1 361	68	77	1 216	1 025	508	517	378	388	130	129
6 YEARS	2 709	1 384	1 325	1 306	1 264	78	61	1 228	976	507	469	379	344	128	125
7 YEARS	2 709	1 369	1 340	1 330	1 206	39	63		987	496	483	342	331	138	152
8 YEARS	2 680	1 388	1 292	1 300	1 214	88	78	2 960	967	494	473	343	340	129	133
9 YEARS	2 665	1 365	1 300	1 270	1 141	75	79		1 006	511	495	353	313	126	116
10 YEARS	2 716	1 382	1 334	1 296	1 196	86	73		889	463	426	319	307	144	119
11 YEARS	2 595	1 362	1 233	1 198	1 168	89	72	3 093	890	473	417	332	296	141	121
12 YEARS	2 369	1 237	1 132	1 165	1 089	72	69		919	461	458	340	348	121	110
13 YEARS	2 359	1 192	1 167	1 129	1 103	63	64		873	438	435	332	309	103	126
14 YEARS	2 375	1 209	1 166	1 131	1 110	78	56		873	493	380	260	238	96	142
15 YEARS	2 702	1 357	1 345	1 289	1 285	68	60	646	809	356	339	240	250	116	89
16 YEARS	2 868	1 460	1 408	1 377	1 345	83	63	623	709	361	348	250	289	111	59
17 YEARS	2 868	1 500	1 368	1 377	1 288	123	80	1 280	765	372	393	270	288	102	105
18 YEARS	2 976	1 540	1 436	1 391	1 321	149	115		749	358	391	246	277	112	114
19 YEARS	2 977	1 545	1 432	1 391	1 321	154	111	1 381	744	358	386	233	280	125	106
20 YEARS	2 977	1 561	1 416	1 391	1 321	170	95		644	344	300	202	220	91	80
21 YEARS	2 977	1 561	1 416	1 391	1 321	170	95		644	344	300	202	220	91	80
21 AND OVER	70 319	33 636	36 683	32 037	34 788	1 999	1 895	34 590	21 918	10 961	10 977	8 858	8 947	2 823	2 830
UNDER 5 YEARS	14 818	7 640	7 178	7 262	6 886	378	352	7 828	5 270	2 719	2 559	1 985	1 852	734	707
5 TO 9 YEARS	13 160	6 651	6 509	6 304	6 163	359	326	9 408	4 760	2 396	2 375	1 745	1 717	649	658
10 TO 14 YEARS	11 163	5 698	5 465	5 304	5 168	390	321	3 607	4 280	2 189	2 078	1 581	1 495	608	583
15 TO 19 YEARS	7 012	3 584	3 428	3 113	3 289	291	269	3 106	3 221	1 716	1 507	1 209	1 046	507	461
20 TO 24 YEARS	6 222	2 990	3 232	2 955	3 213	139	182	2 886	3 009	1 441	1 568	1 079	1 163	362	405
25 TO 29 YEARS	6 872	3 137	3 735	3 098	3 613	179	221	2 903	3 051	1 507	1 544	1 231	1 277	276	267
30 TO 34 YEARS	8 990	4 588	4 402	4 000	4 181	179	221	2 903	3 051	1 507	1 544	1 231	1 277	276	267
35 TO 39 YEARS	10 739	5 290	5 449	5 088	5 240	202	209	3 096	3 679	1 879	1 800	1 498	1 398	381	402
40 TO 44 YEARS	8 766	4 458	4 308	4 275	4 080	183	228	2 962	3 362	1 681	1 681	1 362	1 346	319	335
45 TO 49 YEARS	7 128	3 631	3 497	3 516	3 316	115	177	3 078	2 827	1 483	1 344	1 098	986	385	358
50 TO 54 YEARS	5 516	2 726	2 790	2 579	2 626	147	164	2 503	2 227	1 163	1 064	869	713	294	351
55 TO 59 YEARS	4 301	2 168	2 213	2 040	2 071	128	142	1 892	1 795	926	869	786	713	140	156
60 TO 64 YEARS	3 026	1 436	1 590	1 361	1 493	80	109	1 686	1 319	677	642	542	516	135	126
65 TO 69 YEARS	2 461	1 109	1 352	987	1 246	122	106	1 390	972	475	497	393	413	82	84
70 TO 74 YEARS	1 777	793	984	697	861	96	123	831	931	442	489	306	319	71	170
75 TO 79 YEARS	1 107	428	679	402	640	26	39	730	597	270	327	242	289	28	38
80 TO 84 YEARS	573	212	361	192	368	20	13		387	175	212	192	195	16	17
85 AND OVER	296	127	169	116	168	11	6	99	192	83	109	69	67	14	42
UNDER 18 YEARS	43 922	22 291	21 631	21 031	20 460	1 260	1 171	18 816	16 576	8 387	8 189	6 007	5 935	2 290	2 244
65 AND OVER	6 214	2 629	3 585	2 386	3 360	245	225	2 898	1 979	901	1 078	769	838	172	208
MEDIAN AGE	28,6	28,4	28,8	28,5	28,8	25,6	27,1	28,6	24,0	23,9	24,2	23,0	23,9	18,3	18,4

1 INCLUDES POPULATION (6,097) OF SOUTH BOSTON CITY MADE INDEPENDENT OF THE COUNTY IN 1959.

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

(Medians not shown where base is less than 100)

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
HIGHLAND								
ALL AGES	3 221	1 603	1 618	1 593	1 610	10	8	4 089
UNDER 1 YEAR	69	31	38	31	38	***	***	68
1 YEAR	57	25	32	25	32	***	***	166
2 YEARS	70	36	34	36	34	***	***	
3 YEARS	55	26	29	26	29	***	***	184
4 YEARS	62	36	26	36	26	***	***	
5 YEARS	59	36	23	36	23	***	***	59
6 YEARS	59	27	32	27	32	***	***	69
7 YEARS	49	25	24	25	24	***	***	
8 YEARS	52	33	19	33	19	***	***	253
9 YEARS	53	26	27	26	27	***	***	
10 YEARS	55	24	31	24	31	***	***	
11 YEARS	58	25	33	25	32	***	1	336
12 YEARS	56	28	28	28	28	***	***	
13 YEARS	62	37	25	37	24	***	1	
14 YEARS	51	26	25	26	25	***	***	76
15 YEARS	49	25	24	25	24	***	***	83
16 YEARS	55	28	27	28	27	***	***	192
17 YEARS	52	26	26	26	26	***	***	
18 YEARS	59	31	28	31	28	***	***	120
19 YEARS	33	16	17	16	17	***	***	
20 YEARS	39	19	20	19	20	***	***	56
21 YEARS AND OVER	2 086	1 008	1 078	998	1 042	10	6	2 497
UNDER 5 YEARS	313	154	159	154	159	***	***	388
5 YEARS	278	146	132	146	138	***	***	361
6 TO 13 YEARS	392	190	142	150	140	***	2	412
14 TO 17 YEARS	293	136	117	126	117	***	***	359
18 TO 20 YEARS	178	92	86	92	86	***	***	260
21 TO 24 YEARS	170	83	87	83	87	***	***	240
25 TO 29 YEARS	166	92	74	92	74	***	***	268
30 TO 34 YEARS	161	87	74	87	73	***	1	261
35 TO 39 YEARS	198	97	101	97	101	***	***	264
40 TO 44 YEARS	189	99	91	98	91	***	1	226
45 TO 49 YEARS	222	99	123	98	122	1	1	185
50 TO 54 YEARS	180	83	97	83	96	***	1	179
55 TO 59 YEARS	161	82	79	80	77	2	2	186
60 TO 64 YEARS	167	84	83	82	82	2	1	193
65 TO 69 YEARS	135	66	69	66	68	2	1	132
70 TO 74 YEARS	113	47	66	46	66	1	***	136
75 TO 79 YEARS	55	22	33	22	33	***	***	
80 YEARS AND OVER	33	17	16	17	16	***	***	17
18 YEARS AND OVER	1 039	529	510	529	508	***	2	1 306
21 YEARS AND OVER	673	317	356	311	355	6	1	478
62 YEARS AND OVER	34.1	32.7	35.8	32.8	36.7	***	***	30.2
JAMES CITY								
ALL AGES	11 539	5 629	5 910	3 575	3 864	2 054	2 046	6 317
UNDER 1 YEAR	310	165	145	82	76	83	69	137
1 YEAR	292	158	134	76	71	82	63	325
2 YEARS	284	140	144	78	66	62	78	
3 YEARS	246	121	125	79	57	42	68	304
4 YEARS	265	145	120	84	56	61	64	
5 YEARS	245	132	113	75	67	57	46	139
6 YEARS	236	116	120	66	70	50	50	146
7 YEARS	241	123	118	70	60	53	57	
8 YEARS	212	115	97	61	52	54	63	389
9 YEARS	240	129	111	76	54	53	57	
10 YEARS	207	90	117	56	63	44	54	
11 YEARS	208	100	108	66	62	34	46	
12 YEARS	207	108	99	66	65	42	34	428
13 YEARS	209	100	109	64	72	36	37	
14 YEARS	178	79	99	37	58	42	41	93
15 YEARS	179	98	81	60	51	38	30	103
16 YEARS	197	97	100	89	61	48	39	168
17 YEARS	191	93	98	97	69	36	29	
18 YEARS	181	82	99	99	55	33	44	177
19 YEARS	193	98	95	91	87	23	42	
20 YEARS	147	78	69	67	58	27	25	85
21 YEARS AND OVER	6 901	3 319	3 586	2 276	2 971	1 041	1 015	3 837
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 398	729	666	398	384	334	348	786
5 YEARS	1 178	613	559	346	303	267	266	690
6 TO 13 YEARS	1 827	977	850	569	528	410	380	1 222
14 TO 17 YEARS	697	420	477	286	293	176	184	448
18 TO 20 YEARS	760	372	373	249	228	123	148	435
21 TO 24 YEARS	751	395	356	252	215	161	143	505
25 TO 29 YEARS	795	384	411	244	278	138	133	488
30 TO 34 YEARS	590	416	474	286	341	130	133	584
35 TO 39 YEARS	674	432	442	299	308	133	134	609
40 TO 44 YEARS	771	369	402	261	310	108	92	510
45 TO 49 YEARS	631	319	312	226	237	93	75	580
50 TO 54 YEARS	461	233	228	160	172	73	56	586
55 TO 59 YEARS	400	186	214	133	176	53	40	217
60 TO 64 YEARS	300	108	192	80	156	28	36	192
65 TO 69 YEARS	203	90	113	66	97	24	26	116
70 TO 74 YEARS	130	51	85	36	65	15	20	95
75 TO 79 YEARS	61	24	37	20	30	4	7	
80 YEARS AND OVER	30	15	17	8	15	5	2	21
18 YEARS AND OVER	6 157	2 103	2 054	1 176	1 136	929	918	2 816
21 YEARS AND OVER	730	286	444	208	253	78	91	426
AGE	28.6	27.6	29.6	30.7	34.3	21.7	20.7	29.3

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ISLE OF WIGHT								
ALL AGES	17 164	8 551	8 613	4 045	4 088	4 506	4 525	14 908
UNDER 1 YEAR	490	238	252	93	108	145	144	337
1 YEAR	429	208	221	76	78	132	143	748
2 YEARS	443	227	216	86	82	141	134	
3 YEARS	415	197	218	76	79	121	139	674
4 YEARS	407	221	186	92	67	129	119	
5 YEARS	461	234	227	96	90	138	137	352
6 YEARS	378	205	173	81	71	124	102	378
7 YEARS	481	215	226	99	91	116	135	
8 YEARS	383	177	206	68	72	109	134	972
9 YEARS	405	207	198	80	71	127	127	
10 YEARS	377	184	193	67	67	117	126	
11 YEARS	390	193	197	83	78	110	119	1 206
12 YEARS	379	185	194	82	77	103	117	
13 YEARS	357	177	180	73	80	104	100	
14 YEARS	320	168	152	61	62	107	90	273
15 YEARS	339	177	162	95	83	82	79	282
16 YEARS	337	177	160	68	82	109	86	923
17 YEARS	350	171	179	83	79	88	100	
18 YEARS	273	138	135	58	64	83	69	478
19 YEARS	257	137	120	59	62	78	78	
20 YEARS	225	121	104	50	42	71	62	206
21 YEARS AND OVER	9 308	4 607	4 701	2 454	2 537	2 153	2 164	6 477
UNDER 5 YEARS	2 184	1 091	1 093	423	404	668	689	1 730
5 YEARS	2 060	1 038	1 030	402	383	636	645	1 702
6 TO 13 YEARS	1 823	904	919	366	342	538	577	1 679
14 TO 17 YEARS	1 356	790	766	350	352	440	414	1 283
18 TO 20 YEARS	1 114	584	530	258	230	326	291	1 055
21 TO 24 YEARS	1 087	527	560	266	243	283	257	1 116
25 TO 29 YEARS	1 082	503	579	264	317	239	262	1 062
30 TO 34 YEARS	1 099	538	561	259	282	279	279	1 009
35 TO 39 YEARS	1 044	524	520	276	287	248	233	919
40 TO 44 YEARS	944	479	465	278	251	201	214	783
45 TO 49 YEARS	834	428	406	236	247	192	159	674
50 TO 54 YEARS	715	350	365	200	208	150	157	599
55 TO 59 YEARS	497	219	278	140	169	79	109	480
60 TO 64 YEARS	500	251	249	162	161	89	88	411
65 TO 69 YEARS	358	137	221	98	122	61	76	291
70 TO 74 YEARS	205	81	124	54	69	27	55	234
75 TO 79 YEARS	119	60	59	30	42	30	17	
80 YEARS AND OVER	58	27	31	17	17	10	14	44
18 YEARS AND OVER	7 301	3 598	3 703	1 627	1 997	2 121	2 106	5 745
21 YEARS AND OVER	5 237	2 576	2 661	1 369	1 826	2 117	2 139	4 982
AGE	34.3	33.9	34.7	29.6	31.3	19.7	19.8	25.8
KING AND QUEEN								
ALL AGES	5 889	3 019	2 870	1 396	1 363	1 623	1 507	6 299
UNDER 1 YEAR	101	49	52	18	18	31	34	105
1 YEAR	130	64	66	21	17	43	49	290
2 YEARS	117	61	56	26	26	35	30	
3 YEARS	120	69	51	29	20	22	47	268
4 YEARS	130	67	63	29	21	42	42	
5 YEARS	131	77	54	23	20	34	34	160
6 YEARS	138	69	73	20	30	48	43	142
7 YEARS	133	65	68	27	24	38	44	
8 YEARS	120	59	61	17	23	42	38	418
9 YEARS	161	72	89	26	31	46	58	
10 YEARS	138	76	62	29	24	47	38	
11 YEARS	127	70	57	37	21	33	36	510
12 YEARS	136	71	65	34	28	37	36	
13 YEARS	132	67	65	27	30	40	35	
14 YEARS	131	66	65	29	35	37	33	137
15 YEARS	137	67	70	35	34	32	36	135
16 YEARS	122	63	59	27	29	36	30	271
17 YEARS	123	64	59	27	29	37	36	
18 YEARS	89	59	30	26	19	33	11	103
19 YEARS	78	61	17	11	14	23	17	
20 YEARS	57	31	26	15	9	16	17	69
21 YEARS AND OVER	3 398	1 698	1 650	871	864	827	790	3 638
UNDER 5 YEARS	608	308	296	107	106	201	192	643
5 YEARS	663	338	325	111	108	227	197	720
6 TO 13 YEARS	1 007	540	467	198	178	342	289	1 051
14 TO 17 YEARS	496	260	236	108	123	152	112	449
18 TO 20 YEARS	274	151	123	60	54	91	69	308
21 TO 24 YEARS	275	133	142	50	64	83	78	408
25 TO 29 YEARS	279	130	149	57	77	73	72	404
30 TO 34 YEARS	337	173	164	79	77	94	87	393
35 TO 39 YEARS	395	187	208	93	71	94	114	393
40 TO 44 YEARS	376	182	194	89	107	93	87	313
45 TO 49 YEARS	336	175	161	107	98	68	63	310
50 TO 54 YEARS	295	159	136	97	83	62	53	295
55 TO 59 YEARS	266	142	124	73	64	69	60	306
60 TO 64 YEARS	210	105	105	57	56	48	49	258
65 TO 69 YEARS	263	130	133	73	63	57	70	251
70 TO 74 YEARS	177	80	97	61	57	19	40	184
75 TO 79 YEARS	136	61	75	53	61	8	14	163
80 YEARS AND OVER	79	38	41	33	36	5	5	
18 YEARS AND OVER	4 016	1 998	2 018	1 000	1 018	998	1 000	4 016
21 YEARS AND OVER	3 398	1 698	1 650	871	864	827	790	3 638
AGE	38.3	38.5	38.1	39.1	38.3	21.9	23.6	36.7

[fol. 99]

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL	1960 POPULATION						
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE			ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
	KING GEORGE								KING WILLIAM						
ALL AGES	7 283	3 690	3 593	2 666	2 617	1 024	936	6 710	7 563	3 784	3 779	1 958	2 041	1 826	1 738
UNDER 1 YEAR	191	76	115	49	85	27	30	146	165	89	76	37	51	52	64
1 YEAR	196	88	108	60	72	28	36	336	161	68	93	30	40	38	53
2 YEARS	143	71	72	45	51	26	21		159	79	80	27	22	52	58
3 YEARS	177	84	93	61	59	23	34	336	179	98	81	43	47	55	34
4 YEARS	185	95	90	66	59	29	31		173	82	91	46	39	36	52
5 YEARS	193	110	82	79	53	31	29	142	150	70	80	32	40	38	40
6 YEARS	162	91	71	61	51	30	20	165	168	68	100	35	51	33	49
7 YEARS	151	85	66	55	50	30	16		181	90	91	34	45	56	46
8 YEARS	159	72	87	45	63	27	24	391	171	90	81	46	46	44	35
9 YEARS	148	72	76	39	61	33	15		168	78	90	29	35	49	55
10 YEARS	131	77	54	49	41	28	13		148	82	66	46	33	36	33
11 YEARS	163	103	60	65	45	38	15	452	163	79	84	43	46	36	38
12 YEARS	141	77	64	48	49	29	15		167	79	88	44	42	35	46
13 YEARS	130	60	70	38	40	22	30		176	93	83	46	42	47	41
14 YEARS	143	63	80	48	60	15	20	97	147	74	73	35	33	39	40
15 YEARS	130	55	75	38	48	24	27	87	134	69	65	30	39	39	26
16 YEARS	131	64	67	48	52	16	15	196	163	94	69	56	34	38	35
17 YEARS	113	53	60	35	40	18	20		161	78	83	39	40	39	43
18 YEARS	99	56	43	46	31	10	12	216	113	68	45	21	35	47	10
19 YEARS	73	38	35	29	23	9	12		93	46	47	19	13	27	34
20 YEARS	76	41	35	31	22	10	13	117	72	42	30	16	17	26	13
21 AND OVER	4 209	2 159	2 050	1 638	1 562	521	488	4 029	4 355	2 171	2 184	1 207	1 284	964	900
UNDER 5 YEARS	892	416	476	281	326	133	152	818	837	416	421	183	179	233	242
5 TO 9 YEARS	812	430	382	279	278	151	104	698	816	396	420	176	208	222	212
10 TO 14 YEARS	708	380	328	248	235	132	93	599	799	407	392	203	192	204	200
15 TO 19 YEARS	546	266	280	189	194	77	86	466	607	214	393	90	92	124	177
20 TO 24 YEARS	490	220	270	163	197	57	73	358	411	213	198	101	101	112	97
25 TO 29 YEARS	476	237	239	181	179	56	58	378	409	198	211	111	121	87	90
30 TO 34 YEARS	516	289	227	213	173	76	54	509	409	230	179	130	150	100	29
35 TO 39 YEARS	512	253	259	199	192	54	67	489	489	244	245	143	159	101	86
40 TO 44 YEARS	446	230	216	180	166	50	50	383	489	264	225	148	136	116	89
45 TO 49 YEARS	373	198	175	161	140	33	35	326	485	258	227	144	130	114	97
50 TO 54 YEARS	310	147	163	109	131	38	32	340	432	230	202	139	121	91	81
55 TO 59 YEARS	313	180	133	162	105	18	28	282	326	196	130	102	104	94	26
60 TO 64 YEARS	271	131	140	99	102	32	38	205	279	134	145	88	91	46	54
65 TO 69 YEARS	248	122	126	86	90	36	36	181	265	119	146	71	96	48	50
70 TO 74 YEARS	168	99	69	75	69	23	22	127	203	108	95	57	56	51	39
75 TO 79 YEARS	119	99	91	75	69	23	22	144	128	69	59	41	40	28	19
80 TO 84 YEARS	114	54	60	36	46	18	14		59	19	40	9	25	10	15
85 AND OVER	52	26	26	18	18	8	8		39	19	20	11	9	8	12
	27	9	18	7	16	2	2	16							
UNDER 18 YEARS	2 786	1 396	1 390	922	979	474	411	2 348	2 930	1 480	1 450	609	692	785	758
65 AND OVER	630	309	321	222	239	87	82	468	696	335	360	189	226	145	136
MEDIAN AGE	27.4	27.6	26.9	29.8	29.3	21.7	22.6	26.9	27.9	27.5	28.3	32.4	33.8	23.1	22.2
	LANCASTER								LEE						
ALL AGES	9 174	4 553	4 621	2 718	2 817	1 835	1 804	8 640	25 824	12 768	13 056	12 688	12 967	80	89
UNDER 1 YEAR	190	103	87	42	40	61	47	153	489	286	203	242	241	44	38
1 YEAR	195	89	106	46	52	43	54	394	464	214	250	211	211	***	***
2 YEARS	208	115	93	63	57	52	36		499	251	248	251	248	***	***
3 YEARS	189	98	91	63	37	49	50	379	564	291	273	289	269	2	4
4 YEARS	199	97	102	67	47	30	55		548	303	245	301	243	2	2
5 YEARS	208	100	108	43	58	57	50	155	553	303	250	249	247	4	3
6 YEARS	187	84	103	46	48	38	56	159	485	231	254	230	253	1	1
7 YEARS	204	103	106	52	56	51	50		591	292	299	289	299	3	***
8 YEARS	189	92	97	53	50	39	47	469	600	283	317	283	314	***	3
9 YEARS	204	107	97	62	61	45	36		534	270	264	270	264	***	***
10 YEARS	162	80	82	46	43	34	39		588	286	302	284	302	2	***
11 YEARS	186	99	87	56	50	43	37	616	647	362	285	359	284	3	1
12 YEARS	184	107	77	62	51	45	26		732	393	339	392	337	1	2
13 YEARS	199	107	92	68	50	39	42		732	368	364	367	363	1	1
14 YEARS	168	77	91	50	60	27	31	155	630	317	313	312	312	5	1
15 YEARS	161	83	78	50	44	33	34	143	653	338	315	337	315	1	***
16 YEARS	157	85	72	47	45	38	27	286	601	329	272	327	271	2	1
17 YEARS	138	61	77	39	37	22	40		635	309	326	306	323	3	3
18 YEARS	137	93	44	45	37	48	27	234	697	354	343	352	349	2	1
19 YEARS	112	68	44	35	29	33	15		306	162	144	162	143	***	1
20 YEARS	113	91	22	27	32	24	30		306	147	159	146	159	1	***
21 AND OVER	84	49	35	22	21	23	18	135	306	147	159	146	159	1	***
	5 591	2 737	2 854	1 737	1 876	1 000	978	5 376	14 172	6 792	7 380	6 750	7 322	42	58
UNDER 5 YEARS	979	502	473	247	220	255	253	932	2 562	1 341	1 221	1 333	1 212	8	9
5 TO 9 YEARS	993	486	507	296	290	190	217	783	2 763	1 379	1 384	1 371	1 375	8	9
10 TO 14 YEARS	878	466	412	328	266	138	146	771	3 339	1 726	1 613	1 714	1 598	12	15
15 TO 19 YEARS	687	337	350	190	202	147	148	663	2 692	1 383	1 309	1 374	1 301	9	8
20 TO 24 YEARS	661	211	230	101	131	110	99	606	1 313	633	680	628	676	5	4
25 TO 29 YEARS	907	233	276	122	166	111	110	597	1 099	501	598	499	594	2	4
30 TO 34 YEARS	994	384	270	170	147	114	123	595	1 261	569	692	569	687	***	5
35 TO 39 YEARS	994	382	284	174	197	88	87	582	1 481	681	800	678	795	3	5
40 TO 44 YEARS	944	262	284	177	182	102	102	508	1 562	799	763	793	809	6	4
45 TO 49 YEARS	563	279	284	177	182	102	102	508	1 562	799	763	793	809	6	4
50 TO 54 YEARS	977	297	280	182	178	119	102	491	1 538	707	831	706	817	3	6
55 TO 59 YEARS	467	218	229	140	182	78	77	503	1 453	703	750	701	744	2	6
60 TO 64 YEARS	467	245	235	158	173	87	62	469	1 271	644	627	639	618	5	9
65 TO 69 YEARS	466	211	257	160	195	51	62	403	1 015	507	508	507	505	***	3
70 TO 74 YEARS	455	225	230	160	158	65	72	327	946	471	475	464	468	7	7
75 TO 79 YEARS	325	172	153	117	111	55	42	224	716	353	361	349	354	4	7
80 TO 84 YEARS	182	89	93	58	68	31	25	176	456	230	226	226	225	4	1
85 AND OVER	84	37	47	23	33	14	14		260	131	129	130	128	1	1
	46	23	23	17	16	6	7	40	121	60	61	59	60	1	1
UNDER 18 YEARS	3 276	1 652	1 624	897	859	755	763	2 905	10 543	5 422	5 121	5 388	5 094	39	27
65 AND OVER	1 092	542	550	375	386	167	184	767	2 495	1 245	1 250	1 228	1 239	17	11
MEDIAN AGE	31.3	31.1	31.5	35.2	36.4	24.8	24.7	29.8	26.2	26.6	27.8	26.6	27.7	***	***

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
LOUDOUN								
	24 549	12 161	12 388	9 982	10 222	2 179	2 166	21 147
	542	243	299	183	226	60	73	467
	566	292	274	228	222	64	52	945
	573	294	279	229	215	65	64	
	550	268	282	217	221	51	61	1 016
	572	256	316	200	257	56	59	
	556	268	288	218	231	50	57	478
	506	250	256	191	214	59	42	452
	521	259	262	213	211	46	51	
	491	261	230	196	189	65	41	1 279
	515	265	250	214	199	51	51	
	562	311	281	238	220	73	61	
	552	278	274	225	225	53	49	1 607
	511	260	251	212	207	48	44	
	543	298	245	253	195	50	50	
	461	227	234	189	184	38	50	395
	451	222	229	180	180	42	49	363
	477	230	247	183	190	47	57	725
	449	239	210	189	155	44	55	
	321	157	164	121	129	36	35	612
	298	136	162	107	123	29	39	
	249	131	118	109	98	22	20	281
	14 253	7 016	7 237	5 893	6 121	1 123	1 116	12 527
	2 803	1 353	1 450	1 057	1 141	296	309	2 428
	2 589	1 303	1 286	1 030	1 094	273	242	2 209
	2 659	1 374	1 285	1 117	1 031	257	254	2 002
	1 996	984	1 012	776	787	208	225	1 700
	1 341	632	709	512	575	120	134	1 345
	1 465	707	758	582	629	125	129	1 406
	1 360	812	748	690	620	122	128	1 322
	1 306	737	769	613	642	124	127	1 448
	1 467	710	757	596	623	114	134	1 257
	1 468	773	695	642	603	131	92	1 129
	1 222	634	588	545	507	89	81	1 089
	1 198	562	636	476	493	86	85	930
	981	473	508	406	435	67	73	876
	791	375	416	323	340	52	67	792
	665	341	324	276	288	67	36	573
	440	223	239	197	217	26	22	525
	270	106	164	97	148	9	18	
	186	62	104	51	94	11	10	97
	9 428	4 721	4 707	3 752	3 751	969	956	7 727
	2 386	1 107	1 267	982	1 094	165	153	1 987
	28,0	28,1	28,0	29,3	29,2	22,3	22,0	28,2
LUNENBERG								
	12 523	6 220	6 303	3 548	3 685	2 672	2 618	14 116
	248	124	124	53	50	71	74	288
	513	258	255	93	88	165	167	674
	268	147	121	63	58	84	63	
	246	125	121	55	54	70	67	667
	282	146	136	64	68	82	68	
	261	138	123	69	61	69	57	307
	292	145	147	66	85	81	62	346
	282	150	132	76	65	74	67	
	276	134	142	73	72	61	70	948
	298	148	150	69	78	79	70	
	283	161	122	74	66	87	56	
	286	152	134	76	74	76	60	1 179
	289	139	150	72	74	67	76	
	259	134	125	61	80	63	75	
	279	146	133	82	62	64	71	303
	250	113	137	57	63	56	74	249
	287	138	149	78	81	60	68	540
	231	116	115	58	59	58	56	
	218	98	120	51	57	47	63	459
	144	74	70	34	33	40	37	
	134	62	72	28	36	34	36	241
	7 165	3 607	3 638	2 235	2 376	1 272	1 282	7 915
	1 295	670	625	395	383	275	242	1 629
	1 407	700	707	347	361	353	346	1 601
	1 416	722	694	365	356	357	338	1 482
	1 184	589	567	278	273	311	294	1 248
	615	303	312	169	153	134	159	991
	626	290	336	158	190	132	146	1 027
	664	340	324	215	206	125	118	957
	617	389	428	237	271	152	157	899
	719	416	398	268	274	148	124	900
	731	366	365	295	262	111	123	693
	620	324	296	210	204	114	92	668
	569	278	291	186	200	92	91	634
	538	258	280	166	206	72	86	558
	491	236	255	156	175	80	80	519
	427	208	219	137	152	71	67	309
	196	104	92	73	71	31	21	288
	103	42	60	28	42	14	18	
	79	39	40	25	28	10	14	53
	4 886	2 459	2 427	1 200	1 203	1 259	1 224	5 501
	1 295	625	670	419	468	206	202	1 069
	29,4	27,7	28,7	34,2	35,6	19,5	19,8	25,5

	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
LOUISA								
	12 950	6 594	6 365	3 939	3 856	2 655	2 511	12 826
	307	152	155	71	73	81	82	247
	281	148	133	67	72	81	61	578
	285	147	138	63	70	84	68	
	299	147	152	77	83	70	69	584
	305	150	155	76	88	74	67	
	313	165	148	83	72	82	76	261
	286	146	140	68	72	78	68	299
	279	147	132	76	60	71	72	
	272	142	130	70	67	72	63	784
	268	142	126	76	60	66	66	
	286	154	132	81	57	73	75	
	284	154	130	82	71	72	59	1 089
	300	169	131	92	77	77	54	
	270	129	141	83	70	46	71	
	243	138	105	70	60	68	45	249
	268	142	126	70	68	72	58	256
	259	127	132	67	80	60	52	479
	219	110	109	57	62	53	47	
	221	118	103	66	58	52	45	331
	158	82	76	60	40	42	36	
	157	77	80	41	40	36	40	148
	7 399	3 708	3 691	2 483	2 454	1 245	1 237	7 931
	1 477	744	733	354	386	390	347	1 409
	1 418	742	676	373	331	369	345	1 344
	1 383	746	639	408	338	336	304	1 338
	1 285	579	706	300	368	279	278	1 066
	719	360	359	193	189	167	170	822
	668	335	333	216	197	119	136	809
	690	350	340	211	219	139	121	783
	722	349	373	283	286	66	87	766
	732	384	348	258	256	126	92	712
	689	351	338	240	228	102	110	708
	687	359	328	242	228	117	102	594
	572	329	243	219	251	110	92	568
	515	259	256	195	197	74	59	547
	509	254	255	169	162	85	93	537
	398	196	202	131	139	65	63	417
	281	136	145	91	98	45	45	360
	190	82	108	60	68	22	30	
	97	46	51	31	63	17	40	14	23	66
	5 026	2 609	2 417	1 329	1 262	1 280	1 153	4 826
	1 462	699	763	468	505	231	258	1 360
	27,7	26,9	28,4	33,0	34,1	19,2	20,6	27,7
MADISON								
	8 187	4 200	3 987	3 243	3 114	957	873	8 273
	198	97	97	71	72	26	29	179
	353	177	176	93	73	84	103	374
	175	94	81	61	60	33	21	
	195	101	94	67	70	34	24	356
	164	93	71	71	46	22	25	
	173	91	82	49	48	22	26	196
	181	90	91	65	66	25	25	166
	156	78	78	56	62	22	30	
	160	81	79	62	61	19	18	528
	152	84	68	70	58	14	12	
	188	105	83	73	56	32	27	
	173	100	73	76	48	24	25	667
	186	98	88	69	62	29	26	
	146	77	69	54	55	21	14	
	185	91	94	60	58	31	22	173
	143	80	63	60	42	20	21	149
	150	86	64	59	48	27	16	313
	185	89	96	70	78	19	28	
	128	62	66	45	59	17	17	264
	101	53	48	38	35	15	13	
	108	52	56	32	44	20	12	107
	4 781	2 407	2 374	1 940	1 943	467	431	4 841
	911	476	435	343	316	133	119	909
	822	424	398	322	288	102	110	850
	858	471	387	334	273	137	114	840
	707	370	337	272	250	98	87	726
	496	235	261	182	203	53	58	512
	453	232	221	187	187	45	34	513
	453	229	224	189	179	40	45	480
	460	234	226	189	188	45	38	547
	453	234	219	195	190	39	29	467
	481	243	238	200	204	43	34	454
	477	252	225	203	193	49	32	373
	410	218	192	169	155	49	37	375
	300	153	147	117	120	36	27	321
	332	169	163	140	131	29	32	318
	227	106	121	86	99	20	22	237
	182	86	96	64	80	22	16	271
	93	60	53	33	47	7	6	
	72	28	44	20	31	8	13	48
	3 069	1 636	1 443	1 188	1 043	438	400	3 061
	906	429	477	343	388	86	89	874
	28,3	27,7	29,0	29,5	31,1	20,8	20,6	27,9

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL	1960 POPULATION						
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE			ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
	MATHEWS								MECKLENBURG						
ALL AGES	7 121	3 480	3 641	2 992	2 772	488	869	7 148	31 429	15 637	15 791	8 295	8 462	7 342	7 32
UNDER 1 YEAR	106	52	54	26	33	26	21	82	720	328	392	139	168	189	22
1 YEAR	138	71	67	49	42	22	19	219	759	394	365	168	171	226	19
2 YEARS	124	72	52	41	33	31	19		705	358	347	147	152	211	19
3 YEARS	113	50	63	31	42	19	21	236	723	361	362	158	152	203	21
4 YEARS	117	61	56	42	33	19	23		764	391	373	171	154	220	21
5 YEARS	118	69	49	31	44	18	15	103	711	342	369	155	143	187	22
6 YEARS	108	59	49	37	32	22	15	126	768	384	384	144	176	240	21
7 YEARS	112	65	47	37	32	28	15		797	399	398	181	180	218	21
8 YEARS	113	61	52	38	35	23	17	304	717	376	341	151	156	225	18
9 YEARS	107	52	55	34	36	18	19		736	400	336	177	135	223	19
10 YEARS	112	55	57	47	38	8	19		723	354	369	142	139	212	23
11 YEARS	115	63	52	45	36	18	16	356	738	387	351	160	173	227	19
12 YEARS	108	57	51	42	28	15	23		798	372	388	161	170	211	21
13 YEARS	112	59	53	40	39	19	14		758	387	371	177	182	210	19
14 YEARS	125	75	50	54	40	21	10		692	378	314	162	130	216	18
15 YEARS	100	47	53	34	37	13	16	107	644	332	312	131	139	201	21
16 YEARS	119	59	60	45	49	14	11	92	644	341	303	158	151	183	19
17 YEARS	112	57	55	36	39	8	16	186	677	370	307	167	115	203	19
18 YEARS	99	44	55	36	39	8	8		519	288	231	121	120	167	11
19 YEARS	48	22	26	19	18	3	8		445	216	229	103	112	113	11
20 YEARS	55	21	34	14	22	7	12	74	321	169	152	80	80	85	7
21 AND OVER	4 871	2 327	2 544	1 793	2 016	534	528	5 051	17 098	8 370	8 728	5 098	5 376	3 272	3 3
UNDER 5 YEARS	592	306	286	189	183	117	103	539	3 671	1 832	1 839	783	797	1 049	1 0
5 TO 9 YEARS	552	282	270	189	185	93	85	533	3 721	1 871	1 850	808	790	1 063	1 0
10 TO 14 YEARS	560	301	259	215	180	86	79	465	3 691	1 878	1 813	880	796	1 076	1 0
15 TO 19 YEARS	491	243	248	192	186	51	62	486	2 926	1 517	1 409	680	625	837	7
20 TO 24 YEARS	317	155	162	100	106	55	56	440	1 676	843	831	464	448	379	3
25 TO 29 YEARS	327	149	178	102	124	47	54	434	1 727	807	920	491	535	316	3
30 TO 34 YEARS	391	200	191	169	145	31	46	434	1 922	958	964	610	595	348	3
35 TO 39 YEARS	379	182	197	135	148	47	49	501	1 971	983	988	580	597	403	3
40 TO 44 YEARS	438	193	245	139	187	54	58	488	1 917	912	1 005	567	627	345	3
45 TO 49 YEARS	457	247	210	184	163	63	47	485	1 852	938	914	586	586	353	3
50 TO 54 YEARS	455	212	243	152	195	60	48	466	1 697	764	733	489	484	275	2
55 TO 59 YEARS	483	244	239	203	203	41	36	420	1 356	658	698	410	426	248	2
60 TO 64 YEARS	427	187	240	155	197	32	43	423	1 041	518	523	331	336	187	1
65 TO 69 YEARS	399	189	210	152	179	37	31	405	1 013	476	537	269	315	211	1
70 TO 74 YEARS	345	164	181	149	162	15	19	309	676	327	349	192	284	135	1
75 TO 79 YEARS	262	118	144	98	123	20	21	301	428	205	223	119	149	86	
80 TO 84 YEARS	157	76	81	60	73	16	8	43	212	88	124	49	93	39	
85 AND OVER	89	32	57	29	51	3	6		133	62	71	30	41	32	
UNDER 18 YEARS	2 048	1 066	982	730	677	336	305	1 837	13 045	6 624	6 421	2 899	2 786	3 775	3 6
65 AND OVER	1 252	579	673	488	570	91	103	1 054	2 462	1 158	1 304	605	842	503	4
MEDIAN AGE	39.4	37.9	40.6	40.9	43.4	29.5	29.6	37.4	29.1	28.3	29.8	30.8	31.9	19.0	1
	MIDDLESEX								MONTGOMERY						
ALL AGES	6 319	3 112	3 207	1 810	1 890	1 302	1 317	6 715	32 923	17 661	15 262	10 888	10 908	773	7
UNDER 1 YEAR	116	45	71	20	25	25	26	126	690	341	349	333	338	8	
1 YEAR	128	70	58	37	21	33	37	265	673	369	304	357	298	12	
2 YEARS	126	70	56	29	28	41	32		670	335	335	328	321	9	
3 YEARS	126	70	56	29	24	41	32	263	615	298	317	296	303	13	
4 YEARS	131	69	62	22	31	47	31		639	321	318	316	304	7	
5 YEARS	136	75	61	38	27	37	34	128	644	319	325	302	314	17	
6 YEARS	139	75	64	35	22	40	38	150	582	299	283	283	272	16	
7 YEARS	123	53	70	23	36	30	34		637	335	302	317	291	18	
8 YEARS	114	55	59	27	26	28	33	387	548	265	283	262	265	13	
9 YEARS	141	72	69	39	26	33	43		540	273	267	262	251	11	
10 YEARS	125	63	61	34	28	32	31	433	561	275	286	261	265	14	
11 YEARS	114	52	62	20	28	30	34		562	261	301	240	280	21	
12 YEARS	108	53	55	23	24	30	31		641	336	305	317	287	19	
13 YEARS	106	40	66	22	36	18	30		663	331	332	301	327	30	
14 YEARS	117	58	63	28	32	30	31		697	238	259	217	251	21	
15 YEARS	118	63	55	30	31	33	24	112	517	264	253	252	239	12	
16 YEARS	122	60	62	25	32	35	30	128	536	262	272	248	259	14	
17 YEARS	130	61	69	36	40	25	29	244	536	262	274	229	258	13	
18 YEARS	108	56	52	35	25	21	27		615	329	286	316	269	13	
19 YEARS	87	41	46	22	26	19	20	193	930	662	268	649	258	13	
20 YEARS	91	51	40	21	19	30	21		1 117	888	229	878	222	10	
21 AND OVER	3 969	1 935	2 034	1 247	1 339	688	675	4 243	19 091	9 910	9 181	9 427	8 644	483	
UNDER 5 YEARS	637	329	308	196	132	183	176	656	3 287	1 644	1 643	1 616	1 561	28	
5 TO 9 YEARS	636	317	319	158	130	159	189	631	2 949	1 491	1 458	1 516	1 393	75	
10 TO 14 YEARS	563	262	301	123	140	139	182	545	2 925	1 491	1 434	1 510	1 351	66	
15 TO 19 YEARS	498	248	250	127	133	121	117	561	3 713	2 005	1 708	2 343	1 843	66	
20 TO 24 YEARS	290	123	167	84	98	39	69	322	4 025	2 268	1 757	2 703	1 813	68	
25 TO 29 YEARS	316	152	164	127	127	63	64	380	2 419	1 313	1 106	1 256	1 082	84	
30 TO 34 YEARS	380	182	198	152	99	98	63	398	1 970	973	997	1 053	915	80	
35 TO 39 YEARS	382	176	206	176	107	108	67	398	1 908	993	915	818	890	99	
40 TO 44 YEARS	376	176	200	166	119	101	57	457	1 801	867	934	812	837	55	
45 TO 49 YEARS	388	185	203	195	109	128	67	412	1 769	873	896	730	791	51	
50 TO 54 YEARS	368	183	185	101	135	78	50	371	1 599	763	836	605	739	36	
55 TO 59 YEARS	379	200	179	137	130	63	49	382	1 279	641	638	434	497	28	
60 TO 64 YEARS	290	140	150	102	99	38	51	371	998	462	536	336	401	26	
65 TO 69 YEARS	284	173	111	102	72	61	39	315	882	435	447	301	409	34	
70 TO 74 YEARS	251	106	145	78	115	28	30	229	647	298	349	269	283	29	
75 TO 79 YEARS	194	100	94	70	69	30	25	195	410	172	238	160	225	12	
80 TO 84 YEARS	99	48	51	39	40	13	11		238	103	135	100	130	3	
85 AND OVER	50	28	22	19	19	10	3	48	129	67	78	43	79	4	
UNDER 18 YEARS	2 194	1 085	1 111	523	506	562	605	2 199	10 826	5 461	5 385	5 184	5 127	277	
65 AND OVER	968	495	493	298	363	157	130	787	2 332	1 085	1 267	973	1 182	82	
MEDIAN AGE	33.7	33.6	33.9	38.8	41.4	24.2	21.8	33.0	34.5	33.3	27.2	33.2	27.0	28.0	

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
NANSEMOND								
	31 366	15 518	15 848	5 861	5 723	9 657	10 125	25 238
	854	436	418	131	102	305	316	594
	843	434	409	111	129	323	280	1 215
	808	402	406	112	129	290	277	
	938	490	448	133	120	357	288	1 299
	846	417	429	129	138	292	291	
	839	423	416	130	126	293	290	599
	832	446	386	147	113	299	273	591
	839	440	399	146	126	292	273	
	779	396	383	124	110	252	273	1 716
	754	398	358	116	101	280	257	
	696	367	329	124	97	243	232	
	688	352	336	122	99	230	241	1 994
	748	380	368	120	115	260	253	
	703	374	329	148	108	226	221	
	558	253	305	102	94	151	211	501
	578	312	266	111	90	201	176	444
	603	329	274	116	98	213	176	816
	570	279	291	97	92	182	199	
	470	239	231	75	76	164	155	756
	404	201	203	68	79	133	124	
	365	157	208	52	69	105	139	343
	16 771	8 075	8 696	3 449	3 516	4 626	5 180	14 372
	4 189	2 119	2 070	612	618	1 507	1 452	3 108
	4 083	2 081	1 982	665	576	1 416	1 366	2 906
	3 393	1 726	1 667	616	509	1 110	1 158	2 595
	2 625	1 360	1 265	467	435	893	830	2 016
	1 770	807	963	276	343	531	620	1 880
	1 806	847	959	339	374	508	585	1 935
	2 072	929	1 143	376	436	553	707	1 845
	2 165	1 081	1 084	453	423	628	661	1 696
	1 981	1 006	975	405	374	601	601	1 519
	1 693	821	872	357	369	464	503	1 331
	1 421	682	739	334	332	348	407	1 230
	1 239	642	597	286	252	356	345	967
	942	435	507	207	225	228	282	746
	835	412	423	195	169	217	234	667
	588	288	300	140	136	148	164	448
	399	197	202	79	93	118	109	390
	186	89	97	40	40	49	57	
	83	40	43	14	19	26	24	67
	13 396	6 846	6 550	2 217	1 983	4 629	4 527	9 767
	2 047	982	1 065	668	457	516	608	1 568
	24.1	22.9	25.1	29.3	30.1	19.5	22.1	25.6
NELSON								
	12 752	6 467	6 285	4 642	4 855	1 825	1 730	14 062
	273	194	110	102	82	52	37	268
	265	132	133	85	80	47	53	599
	299	139	120	95	83	44	37	
	252	119	133	76	83	43	50	614
	280	139	141	82	92	57	49	
	288	159	129	108	89	51	43	307
	266	130	136	84	85	46	51	28
	258	130	128	80	73	50	55	
	266	135	131	88	94	47	47	94
	264	141	123	95	76	46	47	
	280	143	137	88	92	55	45	
	281	147	134	97	89	50	45	1 265
	283	147	136	94	94	53	40	
	282	174	108	93	105	43	41	
	234	114	120	72	84	42	36	298
	259	134	125	99	84	35	41	277
	224	108	116	77	90	31	26	576
	233	130	103	84	79	32	28	
	188	88	100	68	58	20	22	429
	165	88	77	67	67	21	30	
	146	87	59	60	42	27	17	178
	7 506	3 767	3 739	2 644	2 849	923	890	8 027
	1 329	683	646	438	420	245	226	1 461
	1 342	695	647	455	404	240	243	1 531
	1 360	687	673	444	446	243	207	1 563
	1 069	548	521	401	374	147	147	1 282
	747	372	375	267	264	105	111	920
	658	338	320	253	221	85	99	961
	688	346	342	257	250	89	92	826
	738	365	373	265	299	100	74	870
	727	378	349	288	267	94	82	823
	752	359	393	284	306	75	87	784
	729	387	342	293	266	94	76	710
	629	325	304	256	238	69	66	615
	540	246	294	201	231	45	63	499
	527	274	253	200	188	74	65	517
	388	195	189	152	152	43	37	353
	290	160	130	114	95	46	35	365
	149	68	81	51	69	17	12	
	94	61	33	27	49	14	4	62
NEW KENT								
	4 504	2 315	2 189	1 083	1 043	1 232	1 146	3 995
	85	41	44	20	22	21	24	88
	110	49	61	11	21	38	40	176
	128	66	62	28	30	38	32	
	100	55	45	18	16	37	29	195
	116	67	49	18	27	29	42	
	121	68	53	28	19	40	34	87
	98	60	38	25	10	35	28	91
	119	63	56	28	14	35	42	
	102	51	51	15	23	36	29	251
	99	53	46	22	23	31	23	
	94	47	47	15	27	32	20	
	90	46	44	23	22	23	22	339
	97	50	47	23	17	27	30	
	92	44	48	23	19	23	27	
	79	37	42	18	19	19	23	79
	90	47	43	24	26	23	17	79
	70	33	37	19	14	14	23	149
	78	39	39	16	12	23	27	
	78	31	47	19	20	12	27	102
	47	26	21	9	8	17	13	
	61	32	29	11	6	21	23	56
	2 934	1 330	1 324	676	646	654	958	2 309
	537	258	279	91	116	167	165	459
	539	295	244	118	88	177	156	429
	452	224	228	104	106	120	122	414
	361	176	185	67	80	93	105	330
	267	134	133	55	46	79	87	287
	274	139	135	53	55	86	80	266
	281	154	127	71	68	83	59	268
	288	140	148	76	83	64	65	281
	273	156	117	74	68	82	43	236
	268	131	137	72	81	59	56	177
	241	120	121	68	71	52	50	201
	169	93	76	57	61	36	32	173
	148	72	76	40	43	33	33	165
	161	82	79	47	32	35	27	163
	131	64	67	37	39	29	26	78
	78	47	31	21	13	26	16	65
	63	32	31	11	11	11	10	
	19	6	13	3	4	1	7	25
	1 764	894	868	372	360	524	508	1 530
	606	221	185	119	99	102	86	311
	26.8	27.5	25.9	32.6	32.6	23.7	21.4	28.5
NORFOLK								
	91 612	25 868	25 744	19 130	18 946	6 738	6 798	99 937
	1 370	685	685	490	463	235	222	2 695
	1 447	770	677	537	442	233	235	6 932
	1 420	713	707	480	453	233	253	
	1 367	703	664	498	458	205	206	6 119
	1 393	712	681	480	475	232	206	
	1 495	783	712	550	477	233	235	2 714
	1 351	701	650	493	440	210	208	2 523
	1 303	666	637	444	438	222	199	
	1 338	694	644	492	443	202	201	6 213
	1 196	610	586	464	410	146	176	
	1 216	668	548	466	397	182	171	
	1 273	678	595	479	443	204	152	6 615
	1 246	652	594	481	420	171	176	
	1 250	626	624	480	481	146	173	
	991	501	490	373	367	128	123	1 619
	973	506	467	361	337	145	130	1 378
	914	462	452	345	327	117	125	2 596
	911	464	447	337	307	127	140	
	688	393	335	242	232	111	103	2 366
	491	230	261	164	177	66	84	
	507	295	252	166	179	89	73	1 199
	27 472	13 456	14 016	10 373	10 789	3 083	3 227	97 568
	6 997	3 583	3 414	2 448	2 332	1 138	1 082	19 34
	6 683	3 454	3 229	2 423	2 208	1 031	1 021	11 45
	5 976	3 105	2 871	2 276	2 058	831	813	9 03
	5 977	3 015	2 962	2 449	1 980	566	582	6 340
	4 691	2 234	2 457	1 862	1 982	372	375	7 628
	4 248	2 471	1 777	1 769	1 387	702	390	11 199
	3 886	1 795	2 091	1 443	1 630	352	461	9 701
	4 236	2 063	2 173	1 599	1 668	464	505	6 190
	3 566	1 828	1 738	1 420	1 360	408	358	6 133
	3 035	1 611	1 424	1 209	1 093	402	331	6 701
	2 220	1 154	1 066	903	826	251	242	3 673
	1 706	906	800	700	614	206	186	2 647
	1 193	604	549	480	427	124	122	1 778
	921	455	466	321	335	134	131	1 380
	623	288	335	224	243	64	92	889
	400	171	229	129	173	42	56	744
	190	78	112	50	84	28	28	
	124	53	71	30	48	23	23	108
	22 494	11 974	10 520	8 185	7 569	3 309	3 311	38 804
	2 258	1 045	1 213	754	883	291	330	3 121
	24.0	23.1	29.0	25.5	26.5	18.3	19.1	25.9

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

(Median not shown where base is less than 100)

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL	1960 POPULATION						
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE			ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
	NORTHAMPTON								NORTHUMBERLAND						
ALL AGES	16 946	8 291	8 675	3 805	3 973	4 486	4 702	17 300	10 185	5 071	5 114	2 872	2 968	2 199	2 146
UNDER 1 YEAR	401	210	191	76	77	134	114	309	207	105	102	35	37	70	65
1 YEAR	417	198	219	67	72	131	147	808	213	104	109	42	42	62	67
2 YEARS	410	218	192	75	75	143	117		221	113	108	49	48	64	60
3 YEARS	380	179	201	66	61	113	140	711	226	129	97	58	48	71	49
4 YEARS	392	197	195	66	55	131	140		196	96	100	46	43	50	57
5 YEARS	404	201	203	64	72	137	131	316	236	113	121	45	56	68	66
6 YEARS	349	193	156	73	56	120	100	337	190	93	97	44	46	49	51
7 YEARS	419	192	227	61	61	131	166		195	90	105	47	49	43	56
8 YEARS	419	192	227	61	51	107	116	907	226	119	107	40	53	79	54
9 YEARS	335	168	167	61	41	108	101		215	110	105	51	56	59	49
10 YEARS	312	170	142	66	41	104	101		188	90	98	51	45	39	53
11 YEARS	339	160	179	63	58	97	121	1 138	212	114	98	49	39	65	58
12 YEARS	327	173	154	67	45	106	109		210	102	108	41	58	61	50
13 YEARS	358	170	188	73	65	97	123		196	98	98	56	42	42	56
14 YEARS	325	174	151	70	60	104	91		186	98	88	39	39	59	48
15 YEARS	285	152	133	60	55	92	78	262	187	98	89	46	40	52	49
16 YEARS	288	144	144	50	49	94	95	303	182	88	94	40	40	48	54
17 YEARS	268	126	142	50	58	76	84	581	201	101	100	56	55	45	45
18 YEARS	274	147	127	51	54	96	73		188	98	90	51	42	47	48
19 YEARS	233	109	124	47	43	62	81	561	164	89	75	41	35	48	40
20 YEARS	163	72	91	22	34	50	57		138	58	80	27	29	31	51
21 AND OVER	161	84	77	36	32	48	45	274	118	58	60	27	29	31	31
	10 126	4 894	5 272	2 541	2 799	2 313	2 473	10 793	6 088	2 999	3 089	1 926	2 039	1 073	1 050
UNDER 5 YEARS	2 000	1 002	998	350	340	652	658	1 828	1 063	547	516	230	222	317	294
5 TO 9 YEARS	1 819	926	893	325	281	599	614	1 540	1 060	535	535	227	260	298	275
10 TO 14 YEARS	1 634	829	805	333	283	496	522	1 400	993	502	491	246	219	256	272
15 TO 19 YEARS	1 226	598	628	220	238	378	390	1 445	863	440	423	216	199	224	224
20 TO 24 YEARS	803	399	404	192	169	207	235	1 279	496	268	228	122	114	146	114
25 TO 29 YEARS	908	426	482	213	199	213	283	1 190	492	229	263	110	149	119	114
30 TO 34 YEARS	999	474	525	234	245	240	291	1 131	518	246	272	159	159	87	117
35 TO 39 YEARS	999	484	515	237	250	247	265	1 162	642	333	309	202	182	131	127
40 TO 44 YEARS	1 048	511	537	240	274	271	263	1 125	623	318	305	194	186	124	119
45 TO 49 YEARS	1 041	527	514	272	249	255	265	1 053	601	309	292	209	213	104	79
50 TO 54 YEARS	965	454	511	246	298	208	213	1 031	549	291	258	204	182	87	76
55 TO 59 YEARS	879	431	448	245	258	186	190	825	532	252	280	187	212	65	68
60 TO 64 YEARS	828	409	419	225	263	184	156	705	484	221	263	164	201	57	55
65 TO 69 YEARS	714	329	385	172	232	157	153	647	389	229	260	160	173	69	87
70 TO 74 YEARS	445	213	232	125	161	88	71	434	388	187	199	129	139	58	60
75 TO 79 YEARS	360	150	210	95	141	55	69	401	222	105	117	77	87	28	30
80 TO 84 YEARS	185	77	108	55	69	22	39		106	45	61	23	48	22	13
85 AND OVER	113	54	59	31	34	23	25	84	66	28	42	17	27	7	15
UNDER 18 YEARS	6 283	3 172	3 111	1 159	1 065	2 013	2 046	5 672	3 687	1 861	1 826	850	838	1 011	988
65 AND OVER	1 817	823	994	478	637	345	357	1 566	1 269	590	679	406	496	186	209
MEDIAN AGE	30.5	29.6	31.2	35.9	39.9	22.9	23.6	29.8	31.2	30.5	31.9	38.1	39.6	20.2	20.4
	NOTTOWAY								ORANGE						
ALL AGES	15 141	7 403	7 738	4 194	4 470	3 209	3 268	15 479	12 900	6 371	6 529	4 962	5 051	1 409	1 478
UNDER 1 YEAR	311	145	166	76	77	69	89	319	274	132	142	100	90	32	52
1 YEAR	338	176	164	86	83	88	81	649	303	158	145	111	97	47	48
2 YEARS	313	152	161	83	93	69	68		281	135	146	104	106	31	40
3 YEARS	309	162	147	78	71	84	76	646	288	144	144	104	99	40	45
4 YEARS	325	167	158	85	77	82	81		278	163	115	113	97	50	18
5 YEARS	321	157	164	80	81	77	83	337	317	198	119	95	92	103	27
6 YEARS	282	122	160	69	92	53	68	341	260	116	144	99	103	18	40
7 YEARS	324	172	152	86	76	86	76		281	127	144	93	83	29	44
8 YEARS	315	166	149	94	76	72	73	940	249	122	127	77	55	37	40
9 YEARS	309	166	143	84	74	82	69		195	114	81	101	92	37	36
10 YEARS	321	160	161	71	91	89	70		256	138	118	111	111	29	29
11 YEARS	310	155	155	78	86	77	69	1 084	288	137	151	108	100	28	31
12 YEARS	305	167	138	79	69	88	69		275	138	137	110	111	40	36
13 YEARS	331	170	161	96	74	74	87		281	139	142	94	88	31	36
14 YEARS	263	129	134	56	62	68	77	254	245	118	127	87	83	30	34
15 YEARS	297	151	146	85	77	66	69	286	228	119	109	89	83	30	26
16 YEARS	276	138	138	76	62	62	76	558	234	109	125	80	92	29	33
17 YEARS	323	167	156	81	74	86	82		233	121	112	94	83	27	21
18 YEARS	210	109	101	57	38	52	63	526	177	85	92	64	68	21	24
19 YEARS	180	77	103	38	48	39	55		115	54	61	30	37	16	15
20 YEARS	158	76	82	31	42	45	40	225	144	74	70	35	55	19	19
21 AND OVER	9 022	4 326	4 696	2 617	2 947	1 709	1 749	9 272	7 698	3 750	3 948	3 054	3 219	696	729
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 596	800	796	418	401	382	395	1 656	1 426	717	709	511	489	206	220
5 TO 9 YEARS	1 951	783	768	413	399	370	369	1 618	1 302	677	625	477	500	202	165
10 TO 14 YEARS	1 530	776	754	380	382	396	372	1 338	1 345	665	680	499	502	165	178
15 TO 19 YEARS	1 286	642	644	239	299	307	343	1 370	987	488	499	395	360	123	127
20 TO 24 YEARS	761	351	390	189	215	162	175	1 203	687	343	344	270	265	73	79
25 TO 29 YEARS	775	361	414	217	227	144	187	1 133	726	340	386	277	307	63	79
30 TO 34 YEARS	911	441	470	267	273	174	197	1 045	764	387	377	337	303	50	74
35 TO 39 YEARS	984	473	511	288	285	185	226	1 116	813	388	425	330	360	58	65
40 TO 44 YEARS	995	494	501	292	320	202	181	846	829	413	416	328	346	85	70
45 TO 49 YEARS	962	492	470	286	294	206	176	807	808	406	402	328	328	78	74
50 TO 54 YEARS	753	373	380	225	267	148	113	807	730	379	351	316	288	63	63
55 TO 59 YEARS	705	361	344	215	225	146	119	705	562	291	271	234	221	57	50
60 TO 64 YEARS	675	310	365	191	230	119	135	605	529	251	278	197	225	54	53
65 TO 69 YEARS	627	275	352	171	241	104	111	488	450	210	240	186	195	24	45
70 TO 74 YEARS	474	232	242	161	178	71	64	352	391	164	227	146	177	18	50
75 TO 79 YEARS	293	134	159	87	123	47	36	336	319	157	162	120	134	37	28
80 TO 84 YEARS	193	88	105	55	82	33	23		195	97	98	80	85	17	13
85 AND OVER	112	41	71	24	49	17	22	56	83	40	43	32	39	8	11
UNDER 18 YEARS	5 571	2 815	2 756	1 451	1 395	1 366	1 361	5 456	4 766	2 408	2 358	1 751	1 679	657	679
65 AND OVER	1 699	766	933	478	673	288	260	1 232	1 398	628	770	484	629	144	199
MEDIAN AGE	30.5	29.8	31.1	32.7	35.7	24.6	24.4	27.4	29.9	29.3	30.5	31.2	32.8	20.7	20.6

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
PAGE								
ALL AGES	15 572	7 647	7 925	7 396	7 698	251	227	15 152
1 YEAR	306	151	155	148	147	3	6	273
2 YEARS	288	144	155	139	149	5	6	689
3 YEARS	323	160	163	152	159	8	4	
4 YEARS	288	152	136	145	132	7	4	651
5 YEARS	301	159	142	154	138	5	4	
6 YEARS	332	164	168	155	164	9	4	293
7 YEARS	303	153	150	147	145	6	5	328
8 YEARS	296	157	139	148	133	9	6	
9 YEARS	332	163	169	155	164	8	5	966
10 YEARS	312	158	154	149	151	9	3	
11 YEARS	321	162	159	158	157	4	5	
12 YEARS	289	145	144	138	136	7	9	1 195
13 YEARS	369	186	183	175	179	11	4	
14 YEARS	335	184	151	179	147	5	4	
15 YEARS	262	122	140	120	138	2	2	287
16 YEARS	271	130	141	126	135	4	6	259
17 YEARS	290	152	138	149	132	3	6	532
18 YEARS	326	166	160	161	155	5	5	
19 YEARS	264	126	120	121	117	5	3	475
20 YEARS	198	99	99	98	98	1	3	
21 YEARS	185	94	91	94	88	***	3	201
22 YEARS OVER	9 392	4 522	4 870	4 387	4 734	135	136	9 011
5 YEARS	1 515	766	749	738	725	28	24	1 613
10 YEARS	1 575	795	780	754	757	41	23	1 589
15 YEARS	1 576	799	777	770	757	29	20	1 462
18 YEARS	1 329	671	658	653	637	18	21	1 276
21 YEARS	898	437	461	430	447	7	14	1 057
25 YEARS	885	435	450	423	434	12	16	1 092
30 YEARS	982	481	501	470	489	11	12	1 035
40 YEARS	1 030	499	531	485	518	14	13	1 022
50 YEARS	956	492	464	485	455	7	9	966
60 YEARS	930	447	483	426	473	21	10	813
70 YEARS	859	414	445	398	433	16	12	743
80 YEARS	775	371	404	363	389	8	15	625
90 YEARS	669	308	386	298	368	10	8	538
100 YEARS	581	269	312	258	299	11	13	508
110 YEARS	444	207	237	196	229	11	8	374
120 YEARS	328	143	185	141	181	2	4	366
130 YEARS	168	77	91	74	87	3	4	
140 YEARS OVER	77	36	41	34	40	2	1	75
18 YEARS	5 553	2 808	2 745	2 698	2 661	110	84	5 465
85 YEARS OVER	1 598	732	866	703	836	29	30	1 323
MEDIAN AGE	30,0	29,1	30,9	29,2	30,9	26,0	28,6	27,7
PATRICK								
ALL AGES	15 282	7 766	7 516	7 038	6 864	728	652	15 642
1 YEAR	299	136	163	119	140	17	23	307
2 YEARS	328	177	151	151	132	26	19	772
3 YEARS	337	178	159	153	138	25	21	
4 YEARS	347	193	154	159	138	34	16	735
5 YEARS	318	165	153	150	131	15	22	
6 YEARS	324	176	148	152	131	24	17	364
7 YEARS	287	186	131	132	113	54	18	367
8 YEARS	326	161	165	139	149	22	16	
9 YEARS	326	167	159	146	146	21	13	1 171
10 YEARS	305	164	141	140	123	24	18	
11 YEARS	337	195	142	164	123	31	20	
12 YEARS	329	171	158	134	143	37	15	1 414
13 YEARS	386	190	196	179	174	16	22	
14 YEARS	341	183	158	166	148	17	10	
15 YEARS	306	184	122	162	139	22	13	364
16 YEARS	288	143	145	121	128	22	17	338
17 YEARS	343	167	176	155	155	12	21	682
18 YEARS	329	153	176	143	155	10	21	
19 YEARS	278	142	136	130	126	12	10	556
20 YEARS	235	122	113	108	102	14	11	
21 YEARS	227	113	114	98	99	15	15	215
22 YEARS OVER	8 692	4 362	4 330	4 042	4 034	320	296	8 337
5 YEARS	1 623	847	776	732	675	115	101	1 834
10 YEARS	1 568	824	744	709	662	115	82	1 902
15 YEARS	1 699	893	806	800	728	93	78	1 778
18 YEARS	1 473	727	746	657	666	70	80	1 576
21 YEARS	1 068	502	566	458	495	44	71	1 028
25 YEARS	922	486	436	445	410	41	26	1 011
30 YEARS	923	470	453	430	418	40	35	1 009
40 YEARS	883	443	440	416	404	27	36	1 001
50 YEARS	914	454	460	420	427	34	33	832
60 YEARS	882	448	434	411	408	37	26	764
70 YEARS	722	377	345	350	332	27	13	647
80 YEARS	661	311	350	294	322	17	28	572
90 YEARS	528	284	284	259	253	15	11	445
100 YEARS	486	248	238	231	219	17	19	444
110 YEARS	395	189	206	177	188	12	18	364
120 YEARS	277	149	128	133	121	16	7	372
130 YEARS	180	84	96	79	91	5	5	
140 YEARS OVER	98	50	48	47	45	3	3	63
18 YEARS	5 850	3 027	2 823	2 660	2 503	367	320	6 534
85 YEARS OVER	1 436	720	716	667	664	53	52	1 243
MEDIAN AGE	29,2	25,9	28,6	28,8	27,5	17,9	19,1	23,6
PITTSYLVANIA								
ALL AGES	58 296	29 180	29 116	19 202	19 137	9 978	9 979	66 096
1 YEAR	1 361	684	677	372	330	312	347	1 478
2 YEARS	1 442	717	725	397	403	320	322	3 447
3 YEARS	1 447	726	721	421	380	325	321	
4 YEARS	1 400	711	689	396	383	315	306	3 428
5 YEARS	1 382	691	691	385	383	306	308	
6 YEARS	1 318	664	654	356	350	308	304	1 529
7 YEARS	1 390	704	686	418	398	286	290	1 631
8 YEARS	1 419	703	716	389	409	314	307	
9 YEARS	1 377	708	669	401	388	307	281	4 579
10 YEARS	1 318	673	645	381	370	292	275	
11 YEARS	1 351	712	639	407	340	305	299	
12 YEARS	1 377	687	690	385	409	302	281	5 699
13 YEARS	1 427	713	714	423	452	290	262	
14 YEARS	1 402	721	681	441	401	280	280	
15 YEARS	1 217	588	629	396	403	230	226	1 390
16 YEARS	1 181	607	574	374	347	233	227	1 338
17 YEARS	1 245	613	632	387	370	226	262	2 610
18 YEARS	1 210	643	567	413	364	230	203	
19 YEARS	1 038	540	498	305	303	235	195	2 213
20 YEARS	804	419	385	258	218	161	167	
21 YEARS	799	422	377	258	236	164	141	1 043
22 YEARS OVER	31 439	15 516	15 923	11 277	11 558	4 239	4 365	35 711
5 YEARS	6 978	3 569	3 429	1 971	1 821	1 598	1 608	8 353
10 YEARS	6 828	3 490	3 378	1 945	1 915	1 509	1 463	7 739
15 YEARS	6 774	3 421	3 353	2 014	2 005	1 407	1 348	7 089
18 YEARS	5 478	2 822	2 656	1 737	1 602	1 085	1 054	6 161
21 YEARS	3 596	1 784	1 812	1 124	1 153	660	659	5 351
25 YEARS	3 387	1 693	1 694	1 134	1 115	559	579	5 239
30 YEARS	3 681	1 793	1 888	1 271	1 299	522	589	4 619
40 YEARS	3 926	1 920	2 006	1 363	1 426	557	580	4 545
50 YEARS	3 482	1 727	1 755	1 268	1 299	459	456	3 658
60 YEARS	3 321	1 743	1 578	1 290	1 176	453	402	3 081
70 YEARS	2 608	1 309	1 299	999	1 007	310	292	2 719
80 YEARS	2 287	1 139	1 148	874	881	265	267	2 179
90 YEARS	1 843	883	960	695	746	188	214	1 760
100 YEARS	1 618	783	835	615	642	168	193	1 539
110 YEARS	1 120	528	592	397	451	131	141	992
120 YEARS	763	367	396	285	320	82	76	909
130 YEARS	375	170	205	137	166	33	39	
140 YEARS OVER	231	99	132	74	109	25	27	184
18 YEARS	24 216	12 283	11 933	7 104	6 822	5 179	5 111	27 129
85 YEARS OVER	4 107	1 947	2 160	1 508	1 684	439	476	3 603
MEDIAN AGE	29,9	29,8	30,0	28,6	29,9	19,3	17,9	23,9
POWHATAN								
ALL AGES	6 747	4 000	2 747	2 448	1 623	1 552	1 124	5 556
1 YEAR	125	57	68	37	44	20	24	118
2 YEARS	129	62	67	33	38	29	29	258
3 YEARS	121	59	62	38	38	21	24	
4 YEARS	114	62	52	37	36	25	15	242
5 YEARS	143	70	73	37	41	33	32	
6 YEARS	125	65	60	37	31	28	29	102
7 YEARS	132	74	58	41	31	33	27	99
8 YEARS	129	93	66	32	35	31	31	
9 YEARS	131	72	59	40	38	32	21	342
10 YEARS	125	60	65	27	29	33	36	
11 YEARS	126	60	66	36	35	24	31	
12 YEARS	140	67	73	39	35	28	38	441
13 YEARS	147	89	58	54	32	35	26	
14 YEARS	151	93	58	70	29	23	29	
15 YEARS	150	106	44	76	18	30	26	149
16 YEARS	169	117	52	98	29	19	23	136
17 YEARS	205	155	50	127	28	28	25	297
18 YEARS	177	114	63	82	38	32	25	
19 YEARS	131	62	39	34	22	28	17	173
20 YEARS	96	63	33	38	21	25	12	
21 YEARS	92	68	24	30	17	18	7	68
22 YEARS OVER	3 939	2 382	1 557	1 405	971	977	586	3 132
5 YEARS	632	310	322	182	197	128	125	618
10 YEARS	642	336	308	177	164	157	146	540
15 YEARS	716	415	299	275	139	140	160	590
18 YEARS	748	511	237	379	135	132	102	608
21 YEARS	403	270	133	153	86	117	47	368
25 YEARS	419	261	158	142	95	119	64	360
30 YEARS	449	290	159	169	87	121	72	328
40 YEARS	428	263	165	150	110	113	55	317
50 YEARS	426	249	177	133	112	96	65	297
60 YEARS	379	247	132	148	87	99	45	285
70 YEARS	303	188	117	118	77	70	40	262
80 YEARS	293	170	123	113	70	57	53	233
90 YEARS	253	147	106	94	68	53	38	190
100 YEARS	238	126	112	79	71	47	41	232
110 YEARS	175	91	84	50	48	41	36	190
120 YEARS	128	60	68	31	46	29	20	136
130 YEARS	72	43	29	19	20	24	9	
140 YEARS OVER	47	27	20	16	12	11	8	32
18 YEARS	4 539	2 744	1 795	1 594	1 092	1 150	703	4 191
85 YEARS OVER	658	347	311	195	197	152	114	550
MEDIAN AGE	27,8	28,1	27,4	27,0	29,8	29,3	23,3	25,8

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

PRINCE EDWARD

AGE	1960 POPULATION ALL CLASSES TOTAL	ALL CLASSES MALE	ALL CLASSES FEMALE	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	NONWHITE MALE	NONWHITE FEMALE	1950 POPULATION TOTAL
ALL AGES	14 121	6 720	7 401	3 911	4 577	2 809	2 824	15 398
UNDER 1 YEAR	268	118	130	49	53	69	77	287
1 YEAR	303	156	147	69	65	87	82	654
2 YEARS	291	150	141	65	65	85	78	
3 YEARS	284	137	127	69	60	72	67	625
4 YEARS	284	153	131	68	57	87	74	
5 YEARS	299	148	151	70	69	78	82	283
6 YEARS	270	147	123	73	53	74	70	309
7 YEARS	294	145	149	70	73	75	76	904
8 YEARS	237	129	108	63	51	66	57	
9 YEARS	246	128	118	59	55	69	63	
10 YEARS	267	129	118	61	49	68	69	
11 YEARS	255	119	136	56	65	63	71	1 223
12 YEARS	278	154	124	72	58	82	66	
13 YEARS	270	148	122	73	65	75	57	
14 YEARS	281	128	113	59	56	69	57	283
15 YEARS	227	108	119	54	64	54	55	281
16 YEARS	250	110	140	47	81	63	59	586
17 YEARS	232	129	118	68	73	61	45	
18 YEARS	437	162	275	120	234	42	41	860
19 YEARS	488	140	348	101	306	39	42	
20 YEARS	424	137	287	105	252	32	35	397
21 AND OVER	8 021	3 845	4 176	2 486	2 679	1 399	1 497	8 706
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 390	714	676	314	298	400	378	1 566
5 TO 9 YEARS	1 346	697	649	335	301	362	348	1 496
10 TO 14 YEARS	1 291	678	613	321	293	357	320	1 506
15 TO 19 YEARS	1 449	649	1 000	390	758	259	242	1 727
20 TO 24 YEARS	1 300	556	744	397	548	159	196	1 663
25 TO 29 YEARS	662	301	361	183	207	118	154	1 009
30 TO 34 YEARS	742	367	375	250	243	117	132	897
35 TO 39 YEARS	777	377	400	242	251	135	149	1 005
40 TO 44 YEARS	734	356	398	229	253	127	145	837
45 TO 49 YEARS	869	424	445	252	286	172	159	720
50 TO 54 YEARS	688	359	329	223	211	136	118	682
55 TO 59 YEARS	632	287	335	191	210	96	125	625
60 TO 64 YEARS	580	278	302	173	191	105	111	568
65 TO 69 YEARS	502	235	267	169	173	66	94	513
70 TO 74 YEARS	427	198	229	122	144	76	85	385
75 TO 79 YEARS	273	142	131	82	93	60	38	339
80 TO 84 YEARS	150	56	94	32	70	24	24	
85 AND OVER	99	46	53	26	27	20	26	64
UNDER 18 YEARS	4 751	2 436	2 315	1 139	1 110	1 297	1 205	5 435
65 AND OVER	1 451	677	774	411	507	266	267	1 297
MEDIAN AGE	25.6	26.1	25.3	30.3	26.7	20.8	23.5	24.8

PRINCE GEORGE

AGE	1960 POPULATION ALL CLASSES TOTAL	ALL CLASSES MALE	ALL CLASSES FEMALE	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	NONWHITE MALE	NONWHITE FEMALE	1950 POPULATION TOTAL
ALL AGES	20 270	12 457	7 813	9 575	5 869	2 882	1 944	
UNDER 1 YEAR	509	279	230	203	178	76	52	
1 YEAR	478	242	236	185	173	57	69	
2 YEARS	509	266	243	202	178	64	65	
3 YEARS	468	247	221	181	163	66	58	
4 YEARS	482	244	238	172	185	72	53	
5 YEARS	442	232	210	188	164	44	46	
6 YEARS	491	289	202	177	145	72	57	
7 YEARS	405	214	191	176	143	40	48	
8 YEARS	374	202	172	148	132	54	40	
9 YEARS	340	181	159	131	125	50	56	
10 YEARS	342	213	179	166	128	47	51	
11 YEARS	329	161	168	121	117	40	51	
12 YEARS	396	201	195	160	138	61	57	
13 YEARS	377	201	176	136	123	65	53	
14 YEARS	238	149	89	89	80	60	33	
15 YEARS	243	139	104	80	59	59	45	
16 YEARS	301	161	140	98	86	63	54	
17 YEARS	384	258	126	211	82	47	44	
18 YEARS	548	450	98	367	99	103	34	
19 YEARS	679	573	106	441	72	132	34	
20 YEARS	625	528	97	403	71	125	26	
21 AND OVER	11 280	7 071	4 209	5 582	3 278	1 489	931	
UNDER 5 YEARS	2 486	1 278	1 168	943	877	335	291	
5 TO 9 YEARS	2 032	1 078	954	818	709	260	245	
10 TO 14 YEARS	1 732	921	811	652	564	269	245	
15 TO 19 YEARS	2 155	1 581	574	1 177	368	404	206	
20 TO 24 YEARS	3 573	2 961	612	2 406	499	537	133	
25 TO 29 YEARS	1 746	1 058	688	796	538	262	150	
30 TO 34 YEARS	1 506	840	666	660	536	180	130	
35 TO 39 YEARS	1 273	684	589	542	465	142	125	
40 TO 44 YEARS	1 167	675	492	549	398	126	96	
45 TO 49 YEARS	1 006	644	362	372	284	102	82	
50 TO 54 YEARS	915	687	228	229	185	58	43	
55 TO 59 YEARS	590	200	190	148	130	52	60	
60 TO 64 YEARS	305	153	152	95	104	58	48	
65 TO 69 YEARS	290	115	122	79	81	36	41	
70 TO 74 YEARS	191	93	98	59	67	34	31	
75 TO 79 YEARS	98	51	47	36	37	15	10	
80 TO 84 YEARS	46	17	27	11	19	6	8	
85 AND OVER	17	8	9	5	6	3	3	
UNDER 18 YEARS	7 138	3 635	3 303	2 802	2 379	1 033	938	
65 AND OVER	590	287	303	190	210	97	93	
MEDIAN AGE	22.9	22.3	23.2	22.5	24.2	21.6	19.6	

PRINCE WILLIAM

AGE	1960 POPULATION ALL CLASSES TOTAL	ALL CLASSES MALE	ALL CLASSES FEMALE	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	NONWHITE MALE	NONWHITE FEMALE	1950 POPULATION TOTAL
ALL AGES	50 164	26 978	23 186	24 716	21 316	2 262	1 870	22 612
UNDER 1 YEAR	1 781	848	933	772	810	78	75	611
1 YEAR	1 735	898	876	796	806	63	72	1 274
2 YEARS	1 679	843	836	795	772	48	64	
3 YEARS	1 622	852	770	796	724	56	46	1 072
4 YEARS	1 523	820	703	760	661	60	42	
5 YEARS	1 498	777	721	723	666	54	55	453
6 YEARS	1 307	650	657	593	600	57	57	442
7 YEARS	1 288	662	586	611	532	51	54	
8 YEARS	1 092	531	561	485	512	46	46	1 111
9 YEARS	1 002	491	511	446	476	45	35	
10 YEARS	1 029	499	530	467	481	32	32	
11 YEARS	964	492	472	429	450	63	42	1 277
12 YEARS	956	489	467	443	437	46	30	
13 YEARS	838	424	414	391	379	33	33	
14 YEARS	831	528	303	307	274	21	29	304
15 YEARS	597	311	286	287	260	24	26	277
16 YEARS	552	263	289	239	267	24	22	597
17 YEARS	604	313	291	281	259	32	32	
18 YEARS	694	390	304	355	258	44	37	1 035
19 YEARS	696	368	328	564	305	54	23	
20 YEARS	1 212	819	393	738	364	81	29	690
21 AND OVER	26 694	14 708	11 986	13 460	11 017	1 248	969	13 469
UNDER 5 YEARS	8 300	4 222	4 078	3 917	3 779	305	299	2 957
5 TO 9 YEARS	6 147	3 111	3 036	2 958	2 786	253	250	2 006
10 TO 14 YEARS	4 618	2 214	2 404	2 017	2 021	197	183	1 581
15 TO 19 YEARS	3 393	1 904	1 489	1 726	1 349	178	180	1 909
20 TO 24 YEARS	4 267	4 031	2 236	3 651	2 077	380	159	2 940
25 TO 29 YEARS	4 835	2 664	2 171	2 476	2 022	188	149	2 430
30 TO 34 YEARS	4 258	2 253	2 005	2 092	1 875	161	130	2 039
35 TO 39 YEARS	3 599	1 890	1 709	1 761	1 592	129	117	1 508
40 TO 44 YEARS	2 909	1 553	1 356	1 254	971	99	75	1 148
45 TO 49 YEARS	1 849	912	777	821	701	91	76	906
50 TO 54 YEARS	1 305	697	608	634	535	63	73	760
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 018	540	478	482	429	58	59	632
60 TO 64 YEARS	774	384	390	342	346	42	44	517
65 TO 69 YEARS	654	301	353	260	301	41	52	483
70 TO 74 YEARS	455	208	247	178	216	30	31	368
75 TO 79 YEARS	340	160	180	140	154	20	26	361
80 TO 84 YEARS	207	94	113	80	105	14	8	
85 AND OVER	106	40	66	29	57	11	9	67
UNDER 18 YEARS	20 618	10 434	10 184	9 599	9 372	835	812	7 418
65 AND OVER	1 762	803	959	687	832	116	126	1 279
MEDIAN AGE	22.3	22.5	21.8	22.5	21.7	22.6	22.0	24.9

PRINCESS ANNE

AGE	1960 POPULATION ALL CLASSES TOTAL	ALL CLASSES MALE	ALL CLASSES FEMALE	WHITE MALE	WHITE FEMALE	NONWHITE MALE	NONWHITE FEMALE	1950 POPULATION TOTAL
ALL AGES	76 124	40 020	36 104	33 607	29 887	6 413	6 217	
UNDER 1 YEAR	2 106	1 061	1 045	861	815	200	230	
1 YEAR	2 370	1 187	1 183	985	976	202	207	
2 YEARS	2 216	1 152	1 064	956	867	196	197	
3 YEARS	2 216	1 151	1 065	966	849	185	216	
4 YEARS	2 253	1 137	1 096	969	900	168	196	
5 YEARS	2 179	1 072	1 107	882	911	190	196	
6 YEARS	2 140	1 116	1 024	942	855	174	186	
7 YEARS	2 019	1 029	990	831	824	178	166	
8 YEARS	1 915	984	931	807	781	177	150	
9 YEARS	1 768	906	862	731	711	175	151	
10 YEARS	1 746	906	838	759	679	147	159	
11 YEARS	1 682	857	825	710	668	147	157	
12 YEARS	1 575	871	804	727	670	144	134	
13 YEARS	1 485	731	754	622	651	109	103	
14 YEARS	1 129	586	543	462	432	124	111	
15 YEARS	1 096	541	555	445	441	101	114	
16 YEARS	1 122	577	545	476	386	101	96	
17 YEARS	976	498	478	417	373	334	103	
18 YEARS	1 013	576	437	473	334	103	104	
19 YEARS	1 418	1 033	385	890	289	134	96	
20 YEARS	1 302	1 134	368	1 010	284	124	102	
21 AND OVER	1 306	1 027	279	913	269	114	101	
UNDER 5 YEARS	11 143	5 688	5 455	4 695	4 407	993	1 048	
5 TO 9 YEARS	10 021	5 107	4 914	4 213	4 082	894	832	
10 TO 14 YEARS	7 715	3 951	3 764	3 280	3 100	671	664	
15 TO 19 YEARS	6 029	3 818	2 211	3 244	1 710	574	501	
20 TO 24 YEARS	4 075	2 220	1 855	3 515	1 789	562	431	
25 TO 29 YEARS	5 815	2 779	3 036	2 343	2 606	436	430	
30 TO 34 YEARS	5 823	3 297	3 526	2 869	3 064	428	462	
35 TO 39 YEARS	4 751	3 447	3 304	3 041	2 918	406	386	
40 TO 44 YEARS	4 516	2 428	2 088	2 082	1 790	346	338	
45 TO 49 YEARS	3 122	1 565	1 557	1 295	1 334	270	223	
50 TO 54 YEARS	2 286	1 239	1 047	1 037	820	239	217	
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 723	875	848	698	683	177	165	
60 TO 64 YEARS	1 291	596	695	496	554	100	141	
65 TO 69 YEARS	1 040	487	553	380	440	107	113	
70 TO 74 YEARS	701	307	394	235	313	72	81	
75 TO 79 YEARS	487	224	263	157	210	67	58	
80 TO 84 YEARS	254	101	153	80	132	21	21	
85 AND OVER	132	46	86	36	73	10	13	
UNDER 18 YEARS	31 988	16 397	15 591	13 523	12 744	2 874	2 841	
65 AND OVER	2 614	1 165	1 449	888	1 168	277	281	
MEDIAN AGE	22.5	21.8	23.8	22.0	24.6	20.7	20.7	

1 INCLUDES POPULATION (5,390) OF VIRGINIA BEACH CITY MADE INDEPENDENT OF THE COUNTY IN 1952.

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

PULASKI

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
All ages	27 258	13 296	13 962	12 377	13 064	919	898	27 758
Under 1 year	531	274	257	251	237	23	20	610
1 year	567	301	266	273	252	28	14	1 433
2 years	536	291	245	267	230	24	15	
3 years	546	278	268	256	241	22	27	1 377
4 years	569	275	294	251	255	24	19	
5 years	562	292	270	266	251	28	19	591
6 years	502	285	317	269	291	16	26	672
7 years	582	295	287	275	264	20	23	
8 years	589	310	279	287	263	23	16	1 870
9 years	534	263	271	241	249	22	22	
10 years	581	319	262	292	249	27	13	
11 years	615	314	301	294	276	20	27	2 252
12 years	702	357	345	335	322	22	23	
13 years	623	299	324	284	311	15	13	
14 years	502	246	256	235	242	11	14	516
15 years	527	276	251	240	231	16	20	456
16 years	570	278	292	265	276	13	18	983
17 years	572	278	294	261	283	17	11	
18 years	481	220	261	202	247	18	14	870
19 years	349	152	197	141	185	11	12	
20 years	306	148	158	139	150	9	8	416
21 years	15 832	7 565	8 287	7 035	7 767	510	520	15 714
22 years	2 729	1 419	1 310	1 298	1 215	121	95	3 420
23 years	2 869	1 445	1 424	1 336	1 314	109	110	3 133
24 years	3 023	1 535	1 488	1 460	1 398	95	90	2 768
25 years	2 499	1 204	1 295	1 129	1 220	75	75	2 309
26 years	1 601	771	830	717	784	54	46	2 116
27 years	1 531	681	850	629	796	52	54	2 229
28 years	1 774	859	915	804	857	55	58	2 204
29 years	1 915	940	975	869	929	71	46	2 003
30 years	1 899	910	989	846	940	64	49	1 805
31 years	1 675	840	835	792	779	48	56	1 344
32 years	1 453	721	732	695	687	26	45	1 109
33 years	1 313	662	651	612	621	50	30	877
34 years	946	424	522	397	480	27	42	758
35 years	769	354	415	325	376	29	39	706
36 years	560	252	308	234	279	18	29	505
37 years	369	148	221	135	203	13	18	415
38 years	210	90	120	80	110	10	10	
39 years	123	41	82	39	76	2	6	97
40 years	10 290	5 231	5 059	4 860	4 715	371	344	10 760
45 years	2 031	885	1 146	813	1 044	72	102	1 683
50 years	28.0	27.0	28.7	27.1	28.8	25.5	28.1	25.3

RAPPAHANNOCK

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
All ages	5 368	2 765	2 603	2 276	2 147	489	456	6 112
Under 1 year	99	46	53	37	43	9	10	106
1 year	107	52	55	38	46	14	9	279
2 years	103	52	51	43	43	9	8	
3 years	106	53	53	39	43	14	10	259
4 years	98	57	41	45	30	12	11	
5 years	99	49	50	42	39	7	11	149
6 years	115	62	53	48	45	14	8	139
7 years	92	54	38	42	27	12	11	
8 years	130	65	65	52	52	13	13	393
9 years	112	60	52	51	41	9	11	
10 years	114	55	59	43	49	12	10	
11 years	129	67	62	56	51	11	11	539
12 years	122	67	55	57	42	10	13	
13 years	123	59	64	52	59	7	5	
14 years	102	51	51	41	43	10	8	127
15 years	124	68	56	59	48	9	8	122
16 years	108	65	43	54	35	11	8	237
17 years	103	63	40	54	32	9	9	
18 years	94	51	43	46	32	7	11	182
19 years	78	41	37	30	32	11	5	
20 years	62	36	26	35	21	1	5	89
21 years	3 148	1 592	1 556	1 314	1 294	278	262	3 693
22 years	513	260	253	202	205	58	48	642
23 years	548	290	258	235	204	55	54	681
24 years	590	299	291	249	246	50	45	666
25 years	507	288	219	241	179	47	40	541
26 years	312	169	143	142	116	27	27	428
27 years	277	144	133	119	106	25	27	391
28 years	311	155	156	132	139	23	17	398
29 years	292	136	156	110	133	26	23	408
30 years	313	164	149	141	125	23	24	342
31 years	343	179	164	151	138	28	26	297
32 years	265	127	138	106	116	21	22	290
33 years	249	140	109	117	83	23	26	262
34 years	230	112	118	98	95	17	23	229
35 years	249	127	122	100	100	27	22	216
36 years	168	85	83	61	71	24	12	169
37 years	111	51	60	41	55	10	5	153
38 years	57	25	32	21	22	4	10	
39 years	33	14	19	13	16	1	3	39
40 years	1 986	1 045	941	893	768	152	173	2 368
45 years	618	302	316	236	264	66	52	577
50 years	28.9	27.7	30.1	27.9	30.7	26.5	27.2	28.3

RICHMOND

AGE								
All ages	6 375	3 258	3 117	2 155	2 004	1 103	1 113	6 189
Under 1 year	140	78	62	44	29	34	33	121
1 year	121	62	59	38	34	24	25	249
2 years	133	59	74	32	34	27	38	
3 years	132	68	64	42	34	26	28	270
4 years	146	72	74	37	35	35	39	
5 years	138	67	71	37	39	30	32	119
6 years	128	56	72	35	38	21	35	126
7 years	134	75	59	41	37	34	22	
8 years	132	79	53	54	26	25	27	373
9 years	136	65	71	32	39	33	32	
10 years	122	65	57	32	30	33	27	
11 years	111	54	57	33	28	22	29	477
12 years	118	61	57	33	33	28	24	
13 years	131	55	76	34	44	21	32	
14 years	111	62	49	43	29	19	20	115
15 years	118	57	61	38	33	19	25	121
16 years	111	63	48	42	27	21	21	220
17 years	118	61	57	41	32	20	25	
18 years	103	59	44	31	25	28	19	187
19 years	75	43	32	29	19	14	13	
20 years	74	43	31	31	19	12	12	96
21 years	3 845	1 950	1 895	1 373	1 340	577	555	3 719
22 years	672	339	333	193	170	146	163	640
23 years	669	342	327	199	179	143	148	614
24 years	593	301	292	178	160	123	132	592
25 years	522	283	239	181	136	102	103	528
26 years	369	203	166	132	101	71	65	453
27 years	385	194	191	131	129	63	62	475
28 years	408	210	198	147	134	63	64	410
29 years	433	232	201	162	123	70	78	435
30 years	377	201	176	148	123	53	53	378
31 years	392	216	176	146	132	70	44	334
32 years	336	167	169	119	125	48	44	319
33 years	309	154	155	121	112	33	43	278
34 years	245	106	139	82	110	24	29	248
35 years	266	118	148	72	110	46	38	200
36 years	189	93	96	68	76	25	19	149
37 years	122	55	67	43	49	12	18	109
38 years	64	34	30	26	24	8	6	
39 years	25	10	15	7	11	3	4	27
40 years	2 278	1 163	1 115	691	601	472	514	2 187
45 years	665	310	355	216	270	94	85	685
50 years	29.7	29.1	30.3	32.2	34.7	23.6	20.6	27.8

ROANOKE

AGE								
All ages	61 693	30 974	30 719	28 923	29 088	2 051	1 631	41 486
Under 1 year	1 290	665	625	630	579	35	46	828
1 year	1 304	658	646	613	610	45	46	1 820
2 years	1 391	704	687	663	647	41	40	
3 years	1 414	723	691	686	648	37	43	1 650
4 years	1 375	669	706	626	665	43	41	
5 years	1 297	693	604	659	577	34	27	757
6 years	1 335	676	659	625	608	51	51	783
7 years	1 380	733	647	694	605	39	42	
8 years	1 301	647	654	605	610	42	44	2 340
9 years	1 164	602	562	519	519	40	43	
10 years	1 210	635	575	585	537	50	38	
11 years	1 193	606	587	567	545	39	42	2 560
12 years	1 318	668	650	618	616	50	34	
13 years	1 145	595	550	546	504	49	46	
14 years	946	488	458	452	432	36	26	631
15 years	925	464	461	441	432	23	29	640
16 years	971	484	487	456	457	28	30	1 311
17 years	946	479	467	452	445	27	22	
18 years	959	379	580	356	544	23	16	1 380
19 years	819	337	482	320	464	17	18	
20 years	785	315	470	301	452	14	18	730
21 years	37 225	18 754	18 471	17 464	17 550	1 290	921	26 036
22 years	6 774	3 410	3 355	3 220	3 149	199	206	4 298
23 years	6 477	3 351	3 126	3 145	2 919	206	207	3 880
24 years	5 812	2 992	2 820	2 768	2 656	224	164	3 211
25 years	4 620	2 143	2 477	2 025	2 362	118	115	3 331
26 years	3 478	1 479	1 999	1 410	1 905	69	94	3 423
27 years	4 126	1 947	2 179	1 850	2 079	97	100	3 642
28 years	4 937	2 510	2 427	2 399	2 330	151	97	3 347
29 years	5 094	2 729	2 365	2 528	2 270	201	95	3 087
30 years	4 123	2 184	1 939	2 008	1 842	176	97	2 820
31 years	3 614	1 895	1 719	1 778	1 619	121	100	2 299
32 years	3 114	1 546	1 568	1 447	1 486	99	82	2 305
33 years	2 643	1 327	1 316	1 233	1 238	94	78	1 833
34 years	2 284	1 231	1 053	1 111	997	120	54	1 293
35 years	1 846	1 000	846	900	782	100	66	1 113
36 years	1 225	586	639	543	605	43	34	757
37 years	746	323	423	309	397	14	26	716
38 years	479	199	280	191	272	8	8	
39 years	301	113	188	102	180	11	8	131
40 years	21 905	11 189	10 716	10 682	10 058	707	458	13 340
45 years	4 597	2 221	2 376	2 045	2 236	176	140	2 717
50 years	29.5	30.3	28.6	30.1	28.7	33.7	28.5	28.6

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL	1960 POPULATION						
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE			ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
	ROCKBRIDGE								ROCKINGHAM						
ALL AGES	24 039	12 828	11 211	11 869	10 176	959	1 035	23 359	60 485	19 993	20 492	19 585	20 182	408	310
UNDER 1 YEAR	496	262	234	284	221	18	13	496	891	453	438	445	430	8	8
1 YEAR	496	255	241	227	219	28	22	966	915	467	448	460	440	7	8
2 YEARS	450	219	231	199	201	20	30	961	908	477	432	444	426	6	6
3 YEARS	449	216	233	196	207	20	26	851	877	432	445	426	439	6	6
4 YEARS	492	242	250	220	229	22	21	910	851	422	429	415	421	7	8
5 YEARS	480	228	252	213	226	15	26	935	910	473	437	467	426	6	11
6 YEARS	466	253	213	228	198	25	15	957	856	429	427	429	422	5	5
7 YEARS	461	233	228	216	200	17	28	842	842	439	403	429	397	10	6
8 YEARS	473	246	227	217	198	29	29	1 217	862	479	383	476	375	3	8
9 YEARS	457	240	217	209	192	31	25	865	633	432	420	423	413	9	7
10 YEARS	473	252	221	228	200	24	21	857	849	408	438	400	400	8	8
11 YEARS	441	232	209	206	189	26	20	1 584	820	418	402	408	390	10	12
12 YEARS	434	217	217	196	199	21	18	910	845	465	440	439	406	5	6
13 YEARS	461	225	236	198	213	27	23	809	809	409	400	398	395	11	5
14 YEARS	376	187	189	171	170	16	19	355	656	355	301	350	297	5	4
15 YEARS	386	186	200	171	177	15	23	373	658	331	327	327	319	4	8
16 YEARS	397	194	203	177	182	17	21	879	715	361	354	355	353	6	1
17 YEARS	408	226	184	201	164	25	20	1 393	689	339	350	334	348	5	2
18 YEARS	707	559	148	568	137	11	11	792	366	426	361	377	363	5	2
19 YEARS	767	645	122	631	112	14	10	716	353	418	402	322	383	11	***
20 YEARS	680	533	147	526	135	7	12	683	683	339	344	324	335	15	9
21 AND OVER	13 789	6 980	6 809	6 447	6 215	533	594	13 560	23 403	11 373	12 030	11 122	11 854	251	176
UNDER 5 YEARS	2 383	1 196	1 189	1 086	1 073	108	116	2 423	4 842	2 222	2 220	2 190	2 184	32	36
5 TO 9 YEARS	2 357	1 200	1 157	1 083	1 010	117	147	2 109	4 352	2 253	2 082	2 216	2 045	37	37
10 TO 14 YEARS	2 185	1 113	1 072	999	971	114	101	2 299	4 052	2 076	1 976	2 034	1 944	42	32
15 TO 19 YEARS	2 665	1 808	857	1 728	772	80	85	2 645	3 570	1 730	1 840	1 699	1 820	31	20
20 TO 24 YEARS	2 344	1 626	718	1 591	670	35	48	2 561	2 882	1 399	1 483	1 358	1 460	41	23
25 TO 29 YEARS	1 812	716	696	671	637	45	59	1 802	2 928	1 286	1 342	1 250	1 326	36	16
30 TO 34 YEARS	1 453	713	740	653	677	60	63	1 490	2 713	1 308	1 405	1 272	1 376	36	29
35 TO 39 YEARS	1 494	744	750	693	677	60	47	1 491	2 679	1 365	1 314	1 326	1 297	41	17
40 TO 44 YEARS	1 382	682	700	617	634	65	66	1 239	2 432	1 227	1 205	1 212	1 185	15	20
45 TO 49 YEARS	1 332	666	666	616	607	50	59	1 205	2 156	1 103	1 053	1 083	1 039	20	14
50 TO 54 YEARS	1 134	542	592	502	539	40	53	1 003	1 886	899	987	877	968	22	19
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 044	513	531	465	474	48	57	933	602	787	815	777	807	10	8
60 TO 64 YEARS	826	381	445	350	396	31	49	780	1 396	663	733	653	726	10	7
65 TO 69 YEARS	767	339	428	294	384	45	44	686	1 309	618	691	602	683	16	8
70 TO 74 YEARS	564	270	294	247	268	23	26	490	1 013	455	558	448	551	7	7
75 TO 79 YEARS	381	166	215	146	196	20	19	501	712	320	392	310	387	10	5
80 TO 84 YEARS	215	103	112	96	104	7	8		408	172	232	171	230	1	2
85 AND OVER	121	52	69	41	61	11	8	62	276	110	166	109	160	1	6
UNDER 18 YEARS	8 096	4 111	3 985	3 717	3 577	394	408	7 723	14 891	7 582	7 309	7 456	7 193	126	116
65 AND OVER	2 048	930	1 118	824	1 013	106	105	1 739	3 712	1 675	2 037	1 640	2 011	35	26
MEDIAN AGE	25.4	23.8	29.5	23.3	29.8	27.8	28.4	25.0	28.8	26.2	27.4	26.2	27.4	27.9	27.2
	RUSSELL								SCOTT						
ALL AGES	26 290	13 356	12 934	13 041	12 741	315	193	26 810	25 813	12 821	12 992	12 622	12 880	199	112
UNDER 1 YEAR	591	315	276	512	272	3	4	590	499	250	249	249	244	1	5
1 YEAR	626	319	307	513	302	4	5	1 445	516	287	229	283	226	4	3
2 YEARS	570	298	272	295	268	3	4	1 396	481	234	247	228	246	6	1
3 YEARS	594	311	283	305	279	6	6		560	298	262	297	256	1	6
4 YEARS	607	299	308	296	300	3	8	671	544	273	271	267	267	6	4
5 YEARS	604	292	312	286	307	6	5	676	537	283	254	278	251	5	3
6 YEARS	644	337	307	327	303	10	4		536	260	276	258	275	2	1
7 YEARS	639	333	306	331	303	2	3	1 957	554	289	265	286	260	3	5
8 YEARS	596	279	317	272	312	7	5		483	251	232	247	230	4	2
9 YEARS	537	287	250	284	243	3	3		561	279	282	279	275	0	4
10 YEARS	637	317	320	309	317	8	3	2 600	631	313	318	307	316	6	2
11 YEARS	644	355	309	348	302	7	7		592	268	324	266	323	2	1
12 YEARS	604	369	325	364	318	5	7		656	317	339	316	338	1	1
13 YEARS	634	324	310	321	305	3	5		487	237	250	235	247	2	***
14 YEARS	542	270	272	263	270	7	2	634	588	301	287	300	287	1	***
15 YEARS	646	342	304	339	294	3	10	584	571	308	263	303	261	5	2
16 YEARS	562	289	273	284	265	5	8	1 172	562	283	279	282	259	1	***
17 YEARS	599	301	298	296	296	5	5		457	235	222	232	222	3	***
18 YEARS	425	211	214	205	210	6	4	913	385	197	188	193	186	4	2
19 YEARS	368	178	190	174	187	4	3		315	154	161	151	161	3	***
20 YEARS	331	167	164	157	163	10	1	426	419	216	203	208	196	8	7
21 AND OVER	14 180	7 163	7 017	6 956	6 925	205	92	13 734	14 819	7 216	7 603	7 086	7 540	130	63
UNDER 5 YEARS	2 988	1 542	1 446	1 523	1 421	19	25	3 431	2 555	1 357	1 198	1 340	1 182	17	16
5 TO 9 YEARS	3 020	1 528	1 492	1 500	1 468	28	24	3 304	2 694	1 356	1 338	1 336	1 283	20	15
10 TO 14 YEARS	3 171	1 635	1 536	1 605	1 512	30	30	3 234	2 927	1 414	1 513	1 399	1 499	15	14
15 TO 19 YEARS	2 600	1 321	1 279	1 298	1 252	23	27	2 649	2 543	1 324	1 219	1 310	1 215	14	4
20 TO 24 YEARS	1 690	861	829	819	824	42	5	2 092	1 620	786	834	767	831	19	3
25 TO 29 YEARS	1 546	773	773	736	763	37	10	1 896	1 468	709	759	681	734	28	25
30 TO 34 YEARS	1 647	834	813	807	803	27	10	1 635	1 519	772	747	752	733	20	14
35 TO 39 YEARS	1 648	843	805	816	798	27	9	1 649	1 615	769	846	749	840	20	6
40 TO 44 YEARS	1 539	788	771	750	765	18	6	1 311	1 638	788	850	777	848	11	2
45 TO 49 YEARS	1 446	736	710	722	699	12	11	1 180	1 547	761	786	750	781	11	5
50 TO 54 YEARS	1 000	514	486	510	476	4	10	1 102	1 338	668	670	663	665	5	5
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 082	534	548	520	499	14	9	1 038	1 358	651	707	647	701	4	6
60 TO 64 YEARS	922	463	459	434	472	9	7	772	953	460	493	453	489	7	4
65 TO 69 YEARS	765	375	390	365	380	10	6	672	796	390	406	388	400	2	6
70 TO 74 YEARS	570	280	290	266	286	6	4	459	648	323	345	321	342	2	3
75 TO 79 YEARS	401	210	191	206	187	4	0	436	465	223	242	220	240	3	2
80 TO 84 YEARS	198	111	87	110	85	1	2		225	111	114	111	112	***	2
85 AND OVER	99	50	49	44	49	6	***	93	124	59	65	58	65	1	***
UNDER 18 YEARS	10 986	5 637	5 349	5 547	5 256	90	93	11 725	9 837	5 019	4 818	4 960	4 771	59	47
65 AND OVER	2 033	1 026	1 007	999	991	27	16	1 660	2 278	1 106	1 172	1 098	1 159	8	13
MEDIAN AGE	29.0	28.8	29.3	29.6	29.4	27.2	19.4	21.8	27.1	26.2	27.9	26.2	27.9	27.0	24.0

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
SHENANDOAH								
ALL AGES	21 829	10 698	11 131	10 518	10 950	176	181	21 160
UNDER 1 YEAR	413	219	194	212	190	7	4	380
1 YEAR	419	227	192	224	189	3	3	896
2 YEARS	398	188	210	184	206	4	4	
3 YEARS	412	210	202	210	198	***	4	901
4 YEARS	417	222	195	216	193	6	2	
5 YEARS	400	213	187	209	185	4	2	393
6 YEARS	405	212	193	206	191	6	2	400
7 YEARS	446	222	224	215	222	7	2	
8 YEARS	426	219	207	214	203	5	4	1 206
9 YEARS	395	209	186	201	182	8	4	
10 YEARS	402	197	205	193	199	4	6	
11 YEARS	393	204	189	201	182	3	7	1 485
12 YEARS	489	256	233	252	227	4	6	
13 YEARS	428	199	229	197	223	2	6	
14 YEARS	408	210	198	203	192	7	6	378
15 YEARS	371	183	188	180	185	3	3	374
16 YEARS	392	191	201	190	199	1	2	744
17 YEARS	417	214	203	211	200	7	3	
18 YEARS	304	165	139	163	135	2	4	615
19 YEARS	263	135	128	132	124	3	4	
20 YEARS	223	94	129	92	124	2	5	268
21 YEARS OVER	13 604	6 505	7 099	6 415	7 001	90	98	13 131
21 YEARS	2 059	1 066	993	1 048	976	18	17	2 177
21 YEARS	2 072	1 075	997	1 045	983	30	14	1 997
22 TO 24 YEARS	2 120	1 066	1 054	1 046	1 023	20	31	1 863
25 TO 29 YEARS	1 767	888	859	872	843	16	16	1 733
30 TO 34 YEARS	1 190	540	650	526	636	14	14	1 446
35 TO 39 YEARS	1 231	613	618	609	613	4	5	1 457
40 TO 44 YEARS	1 290	634	656	622	646	12	10	1 356
45 TO 49 YEARS	1 363	676	687	667	680	7	9	1 411
50 TO 54 YEARS	1 315	643	672	637	661	6	11	1 337
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 352	684	668	676	660	8	8	1 231
60 TO 64 YEARS	1 285	619	666	613	657	6	9	1 155
65 TO 69 YEARS	1 203	594	609	584	599	10	10	994
70 TO 74 YEARS	1 022	472	550	467	541	5	9	898
75 TO 79 YEARS	879	401	478	390	470	11	8	790
80 TO 84 YEARS	719	326	393	322	391	4	2	606
85 YEARS AND OVER	528	233	295	233	294	***	***	611
85 TO 89 YEARS	299	112	187	112	181	***	6	
90 YEARS AND OVER	151	54	97	49	96	5	1	109
18 YEARS OVER	7 431	3 795	3 636	3 716	3 566	79	70	7 155
62 YEARS OVER	2 576	1 126	1 450	1 106	1 432	20	18	2 116
MEDIAN AGE	31.9	30.8	33.0	30.9	33.1	21.4	24.5	29.7
SMYTH								
ALL AGES	31 066	15 413	15 653	15 146	15 415	267	238	30 187
UNDER 1 YEAR	599	307	292	592	287	7	5	548
1 YEAR	613	306	307	599	302	7	5	1 558
2 YEARS	603	319	284	316	280	3	4	
3 YEARS	639	313	326	309	323	4	3	1 415
4 YEARS	644	321	323	313	321	8	2	
5 YEARS	672	346	329	339	322	5	7	662
6 YEARS	640	322	318	320	315	2	3	701
7 YEARS	619	325	294	322	289	3	5	
8 YEARS	577	305	272	300	272	5	***	1 986
9 YEARS	596	308	288	300	284	8	4	
10 YEARS	637	321	316	319	312	2	4	
11 YEARS	628	307	321	301	316	6	5	2 516
12 YEARS	702	362	340	357	337	5	3	
13 YEARS	663	353	310	350	307	3	3	
14 YEARS	568	304	264	303	260	1	4	626
15 YEARS	605	287	318	282	310	5	8	637
16 YEARS	603	319	284	316	277	3	7	1 469
17 YEARS	585	285	300	283	298	2	2	
18 YEARS	532	251	281	250	275	1	6	981
19 YEARS	416	206	210	199	208	7	2	
20 YEARS	406	184	222	181	220	3	2	449
21 YEARS OVER	18 518	9 064	9 454	8 887	9 304	177	150	16 909
21 YEARS	3 098	1 566	1 532	1 537	1 513	29	19	3 521
22 TO 24 YEARS	3 105	1 604	1 501	1 581	1 482	23	19	3 309
25 TO 29 YEARS	3 198	1 647	1 551	1 630	1 532	17	19	3 142
30 TO 34 YEARS	2 781	1 388	1 393	1 330	1 364	18	29	2 767
35 TO 39 YEARS	2 053	989	1 064	964	1 030	25	14	2 268
40 TO 44 YEARS	2 036	1 007	1 029	977	1 021	30	8	2 284
45 TO 49 YEARS	2 081	1 050	1 031	1 039	1 019	11	16	2 173
50 TO 54 YEARS	2 098	995	1 103	979	1 089	16	14	2 033
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 998	985	1 013	968	1 006	17	7	1 760
60 TO 64 YEARS	1 911	964	947	938	922	26	25	1 504
65 TO 69 YEARS	1 590	810	780	795	768	15	12	1 343
70 TO 74 YEARS	1 440	726	714	711	698	15	16	1 116
75 TO 79 YEARS	1 135	535	600	531	593	4	7	888
80 TO 84 YEARS	993	458	535	453	524	5	11	845
85 YEARS AND OVER	699	315	384	313	376	2	10	484
85 TO 89 YEARS	509	238	271	229	266	9	5	555
90 YEARS AND OVER	248	101	147	98	142	3	5	
18 YEARS OVER	153	73	78	73	76	2	2	861
18 YEARS OVER	11 104	5 708	5 406	5 629	5 408	79	78	11 758
62 YEARS OVER	2 602	1 187	1 415	1 166	1 382	21	33	2 070
MEDIAN AGE	28.3	27.7	28.9	27.7	28.9	28.6	33.4	29.2
SOUTHAMPTON								
ALL AGES	27 195	13 642	13 553	5 840	5 696	7 802	7 857	26 522
UNDER 1 YEAR	690	348	351	111	98	237	253	586
1 YEAR	664	349	315	113	111	236	204	1 413
2 YEARS	645	329	316	124	95	205	221	601
3 YEARS	628	313	315	110	82	203	233	1 337
4 YEARS	677	329	348	105	114	224	234	
5 YEARS	677	308	369	107	117	201	252	620
6 YEARS	673	337	336	122	97	215	239	642
7 YEARS	645	355	310	125	103	230	207	
8 YEARS	640	338	302	113	113	225	189	1 786
9 YEARS	658	352	306	136	83	216	223	
10 YEARS	581	291	290	101	108	190	182	
11 YEARS	611	292	319	107	104	185	215	2 238
12 YEARS	643	319	324	124	110	195	214	
13 YEARS	599	306	293	110	101	196	192	
14 YEARS	551	262	289	89	98	173	191	508
15 YEARS	543	270	273	96	96	178	177	532
16 YEARS	535	290	245	106	105	184	140	965
17 YEARS	567	283	284	109	99	174	185	
18 YEARS	460	263	217	88	86	155	133	885
19 YEARS	423	254	169	96	67	158	122	
20 YEARS	382	217	165	90	50	127	115	907
21 YEARS OVER	16 674	7 257	7 417	3 558	3 681	3 699	3 736	14 633
21 YEARS	3 313	1 668	1 645	563	500	1 105	1 145	3 336
21 YEARS	3 313	1 690	1 623	603	513	1 087	1 110	3 020
22 TO 24 YEARS	2 995	1 470	1 515	531	521	939	994	2 746
25 TO 29 YEARS	2 528	1 340	1 188	495	431	845	757	2 382
30 TO 34 YEARS	1 753	968	805	416	333	552	472	2 036
35 TO 39 YEARS	1 567	781	786	345	336	436	450	2 056
40 TO 44 YEARS	1 560	733	827	355	385	378	442	1 989
45 TO 49 YEARS	1 427	920	907	456	413	464	494	1 795
50 TO 54 YEARS	1 753	873	880	415	426	458	454	1 528
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 463	744	719	367	370	377	349	1 229
60 TO 64 YEARS	1 281	658	623	331	321	327	302	1 172
65 TO 69 YEARS	1 072	564	508	255	298	249	270	950
70 TO 74 YEARS	838	393	445	208	249	185	196	765
75 TO 79 YEARS	722	346	376	167	213	179	163	675
80 TO 84 YEARS	619	291	328	156	202	135	126	420
85 YEARS AND OVER	341	161	180	92	103	69	77	362
85 TO 89 YEARS	244	79	89	84	56	11	33	
90 YEARS AND OVER	96	47	49	21	30	26	19	63
18 YEARS OVER	11 256	5 671	5 585	2 008	1 834	3 663	3 751	10 597
62 YEARS OVER	1 942	920	1 022	480	604	440	418	1 320
MEDIAN AGE	24.2	23.4	25.0	29.3	32.8	19.6	19.5	24.6
SPOTSYLVANIA								
ALL AGES	13 819	7 019	6 800	5 429	5 234	1 590	1 566	11 920
UNDER 1 YEAR	291	142	149	114	102	28	47	231
1 YEAR	301	164	137	108	94	56	43	601
2 YEARS	330	159	171	121	120	38	51	
3 YEARS	335	170	165	126	108	44	57	569
4 YEARS	352	178	174	136	122	42	52	
5 YEARS	354	191	163	133	120	58	43	223
6 YEARS	332	172	160	129	119	43	41	272
7 YEARS	343	184	159	131	113	53	46	
8 YEARS	343	181	162	121	118	60	44	784
9 YEARS	316	162	154	124	101	38	53	
10 YEARS	296	145	151	102	112	43	39	
11 YEARS	316	163	153	121	113	42	40	936
12 YEARS	355	183	172	134	129	49	43	
13 YEARS	324	167	157	125	119	42	38	
14 YEARS	256	136	120	101	89	35	31	286
15 YEARS	205	104	101	77	77	27	24	239
16 YEARS	266	124	142	85	111	39	31	403
17 YEARS	221	117	104	86	75	31	29	
18 YEARS	181	99	82	77	62	22	20	342
19 YEARS	173	85	88	60	66	25	22	
20 YEARS	164	72	92	53	71	19	21	185
21 YEARS OVER	7 765	3 981	3 844	3 165	3 097	736	747	6 923
21 YEARS	1 609	813	796	605	586	208	230	1 401
21 YEARS	1 688	890	798	638	567	252	231	1 279
22 TO 24 YEARS	1 547	794	753	583	562	211	191	1 182
25 TO 29 YEARS	1 046	529	517	385	391	144	126	980
30 TO 34 YEARS	818	393	425	297	323	96	102	837
35 TO 39 YEARS	818	381	437	308	350	73	87	868
40 TO 44 YEARS	944	470	474	395	389	75	85	890
45 TO 49 YEARS	919	467	452	379	371	88	81	904
50 TO 54 YEARS	887	456	431	383	359	73	72	736
55 TO 59 YEARS	755	458	397	375	312	83	85	598
60 TO 64 YEARS	675	389	326	286	278	63	48	599
65 TO 69 YEARS	522	270	252	222	207	48	45	428
70 TO 74 YEARS	406	202	204	161	155	41	49	412
75 TO 79 YEARS	365	187	178	142	137	45	41	364
80 TO 84 YEARS	324	166	158	129	128	37	30	262
85 YEARS AND OVER	200	108	92	77	73	31	19	229
85 TO 89 YEARS	131	57	74	45	62	12	12	
90 YEARS AND OVER	69	29	36	19	24	10	12	48
18 YEARS OVER	5 536	2 842	2 694	2 074	1 938	768	756	4 520
62 YEARS OVER	1 085	547	538	412	429	135	114	998
MEDIAN AGE	26.2	26.2	26.3	28.4	28.3	19.3	19.4	26.6

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION: TOTAL	1960 POPULATION						
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE			ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
	STAFFORD								SURRY						
ALL AGES	16 876	8 560	8 316	7 567	7 333	993	983	11 902	6 220	3 130	3 090	1 075	1 121	2 055	1 969
UNDER 1 YEAR	520	275	245	230	198	36	47	314	158	83	75	15	15	68	60
1 YEAR	491	243	248	210	212	33	36	746	147	73	74	15	11	58	63
2 YEARS	473	237	236	203	201	34	35		171	77	94	13	23	64	71
3 YEARS	440	221	219	188	190	33	29	573	174	84	90	21	19	63	71
4 YEARS	440	230	210	206	177	24	33		162	88	74	13	14	75	60
5 YEARS	406	210	196	175	174	35	22	251	179	93	86	24	20	69	66
6 YEARS	399	195	204	186	178	29	26	271	155	74	81	24	29	50	52
7 YEARS	399	195	204	156	174	39	30		139	64	75	19	18	45	57
8 YEARS	396	190	206	181	184	22	22	643	153	73	80	23	19	48	61
9 YEARS	391	203	188	143	118	24	24		156	78	78	15	20	63	58
10 YEARS	309	167	142	143	118	24	24		171	90	81	25	25	65	57
11 YEARS	340	181	159	159	139	22	20	607	127	69	58	16	14	53	44
12 YEARS	363	174	189	151	172	23	17		139	71	68	17	21	54	47
13 YEARS	353	166	187	145	155	21	32		138	66	72	12	20	52	52
14 YEARS	302	151	151	132	138	19	13		133	77	56	24	19	53	37
15 YEARS	267	132	135	115	117	17	18	187	119	64	55	19	15	45	40
16 YEARS	252	138	114	117	99	21	15	175	116	55	61	17	14	38	47
17 YEARS	262	131	131	116	116	15	15	402	122	65	57	13	17	52	40
18 YEARS	271	150	121	128	110	22	11		99	52	47	8	14	44	33
19 YEARS	246	109	137	82	100	27	37	337	69	44	25	11	7	33	18
20 YEARS	200	89	111	77	99	12	12		81	43	38	5	13	38	25
21 YEARS	225	94	131	82	113	12	18	167	3 321	1 653	1 668	724	739	929	913
21 AND OVER	9 565	4 889	4 676	4 396	4 198	493	478	7 029							
UNDER 5 YEARS	2 364	1 206	1 158	1 046	978	160	180	1 633	812	405	407	77	82	328	325
5 TO 9 YEARS	1 901	965	936	821	808	144	128	1 165	782	382	400	107	106	275	294
0 TO 14 YEARS	1 625	804	821	702	717	102	104	994	703	371	332	94	98	277	234
5 TO 19 YEARS	1 196	602	594	520	519	82	75	916	521	276	245	68	67	208	178
0 TO 24 YEARS	1 384	693	691	613	601	80	90	963	391	182	173	37	41	145	132
5 TO 29 YEARS	1 297	649	648	578	576	71	72	1 138	327	155	165	44	39	111	106
0 TO 34 YEARS	1 213	578	635	522	563	56	72	936	298	149	149	48	37	101	92
5 TO 39 YEARS	1 230	661	569	600	515	61	54	790	325	164	161	75	64	89	97
0 TO 44 YEARS	989	522	467	474	426	48	41	666	338	171	167	66	81	105	86
5 TO 49 YEARS	869	457	412	408	376	49	36	601	323	162	161	73	68	89	93
0 TO 54 YEARS	700	371	329	337	297	34	32	491	314	154	160	81	82	73	78
5 TO 59 YEARS	571	299	272	267	243	32	29	416	271	138	133	79	76	59	57
0 TO 64 YEARS	499	247	252	230	234	17	18	365	240	120	120	65	62	55	58
5 TO 69 YEARS	409	200	209	179	183	21	26	330	223	106	117	53	58	53	59
0 TO 74 YEARS	289	145	144	128	133	16	12	235	172	87	85	48	43	39	42
5 TO 79 YEARS	182	89	93	76	91	13	2	227	125	69	56	43	38	26	18
0 TO 84 YEARS	90	43	47	40	41	3	6		52	30	22	9	21	11	11
5 AND OVER	68	30	38	26	34	4	4	38	46	19	27	8	18	11	9
UNDER 18 YEARS	4 675	2 394	2 281	2 930	2 828	464	453	4 369	2 654	1 362	1 312	327	332	1 015	980
65 AND OVER	1 038	506	532	449	482	57	50	830	618	301	317	161	178	140	139
MEDIAN AGE	26.9	25.1	28.7	25.7	29.6	20.5	20.3	28.2	24.1	23.6	24.7	39.2	38.9	18.5	18.7
	SUSSEX								TAZEWELL						
ALL AGES	12 811	6 167	6 644	2 057	2 129	4 090	4 135	12 785	44 791	22 151	22 640	21 176	21 607	977	1 033
UNDER 1 YEAR	343	173	170	45	37	128	133	320	969	502	467	481	447	21	20
1 YEAR	342	175	167	40	37	135	130	661	917	492	425	471	423	21	23
2 YEARS	277	143	134	36	33	107	101		1 010	488	522	465	498	23	24
3 YEARS	301	168	133	36	33	112	120	669	1 011	507	504	482	484	25	20
4 YEARS	334	172	162	45	27	127	135		999	508	491	489	479	19	12
5 YEARS	350	187	163	41	34	146	129	324	1 063	530	533	508	503	22	30
6 YEARS	328	152	176	40	44	112	130	337	997	540	457	511	431	29	26
7 YEARS	356	183	173	42	40	141	133		1 064	528	536	511	507	17	29
8 YEARS	322	157	165	37	34	120	131	848	1 111	559	552	523	525	36	27
9 YEARS	316	154	162	31	43	123	120		1 094	540	554	511	488	29	35
10 YEARS	292	138	154	32	43	106	111		1 096	584	512	595	490	29	22
11 YEARS	301	148	153	39	40	109	113	1 115	1 095	555	540	526	517	29	23
12 YEARS	303	161	142	41	45	120	97		1 148	594	554	561	531	33	23
13 YEARS	294	147	147	52	38	95	109		1 140	578	562	547	548	31	14
14 YEARS	273	143	130	36	36	109	94	259	927	487	440	465	423	22	17
15 YEARS	276	141	135	32	61	109	92	227	981	492	489	468	462	24	27
16 YEARS	272	136	136	36	37	90	99	532	962	486	476	471	455	15	21
17 YEARS	293	108	139	31	45	73	94		982	462	520	436	503	26	21
18 YEARS	224	111	113	29	37	82	76	444	763	385	378	376	357	9	21
19 YEARS	151	80	71	16	16	64	55		616	290	326	279	319	11	7
20 YEARS	147	73	74	21	21	56	53	191	538	254	284	247	276	7	8
21 AND OVER	6 368	3 121	3 247	1 295	1 367	1 826	1 880	6 868	26 308	11 790	12 518	11 294	11 903	496	575
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 597	811	786	202	167	609	619	1 650	4 936	2 497	2 439	2 388	2 333	109	106
5 TO 9 YEARS	1 672	833	839	191	198	642	641	1 509	5 289	2 607	2 582	2 561	2 454	136	128
10 TO 14 YEARS	1 663	797	726	199	202	539	524	1 376	5 406	2 798	2 608	2 654	2 505	144	103
15 TO 19 YEARS	1 164	572	592	154	176	418	416	1 103	4 314	2 115	2 199	2 030	2 096	85	103
20 TO 24 YEARS	687	342	345	106	111	236	234	955	2 541	1 164	1 377	1 136	1 336	28	41
25 TO 29 YEARS	641	328	313	116	91	212	222	885	2 538	1 207	1 331	1 182	1 292	25	39
30 TO 34 YEARS	680	319	361	111	131	208	230	843	2 717	1 273	1 444	1 241	1 390	32	54
35 TO 39 YEARS	676	339	337	136	137	183	220	829	2 814	1 366	1 450	1 317	1 396	49	54
40 TO 44 YEARS	696	374	322	155	146	219	176	746	2 730	1 322	1 408	1 265	1 362	57	46
45 TO 49 YEARS	669	331	338	137	139	194	199	578	2 667	1 325	1 342	1 262	1 273	63	69
50 TO 54 YEARS	601	300	301	139	139	161	162	559	2 285	1 159	1 126	1 104	1 053	55	73
55 TO 59 YEARS	494	232	262	105	119	127	143	467	1 898	949	949	894	881	55	68
60 TO 64 YEARS	426	201	225	89	109	112	116	380	1 469	737	732	689	698	48	34
65 TO 69 YEARS	370	180	190	84	97	96	93	340	1 230	596	634	557	600	39	34
70 TO 74 YEARS	288	141	147	73	77	68	70	257	932	449	483	420	452	29	31
75 TO 79 YEARS	167	72	95	34	54	38	41	190	584	292	292	277	270	15	22
80 TO 84 YEARS	74	36	38	17	21	19	17		293	136	157	130	149	6	8
85 AND OVER	46	19	27	12	10	7	13	30	148	71	77	67	73	4	4
UNDER 18 YEARS	5 521	2 762	2 759	700	688	2 062	2 071	5 282	18 566	9 432	9 134	8 978	8 712	454	422
65 AND OVER	945	448	497	220	263	228	234	817	3 187	1 544	1 643	1 451	1 548	93	84
MEDIAN AGE	33.3	31.8	34.7	32.9	34.6	18.1	18.4	33.5	28.8	26.3	29.4	44.2	43.3	22.6	23.3

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
WARREN								
ALL AGES	16 655	7 213	7 442	6 690	6 910	523	532	14 831
ER 1 YEAR	261	136	125	125	116	11	9	308
EAR	286	147	139	138	132	9	7	783
EARS	298	133	165	125	155	8	10	
EARS	264	135	129	128	119	7	10	684
EARS	284	154	130	145	117	9	13	
EARS	290	137	153	126	145	11	8	316
EARS	314	156	158	142	143	14	15	310
EARS	285	138	147	125	135	13	12	
EARS	295	160	135	142	123	18	12	896
EARS	307	158	149	143	136	15	13	
EARS	330	159	171	143	161	16	10	
EARS	316	165	151	155	136	10	15	1 073
EARS	341	154	187	148	170	6	17	
EARS	332	165	167	150	155	15	12	
EARS	267	129	138	116	108	13	10	268
EARS	285	148	137	139	122	9	15	270
EARS	277	138	139	127	125	11	14	468
EARS	275	147	128	135	122	12	6	
EARS	220	117	103	106	91	13	12	402
EARS	190	103	87	91	82	12	5	
EARS	160	82	78	76	73	6	5	192
D OVER	8 798	4 252	4 546	3 967	4 244	285	302	8 831
5 YEARS	1 303	705	698	661	639	44	59	1 778
9 YEARS	1 491	749	742	678	682	71	60	1 522
14 YEARS	1 566	772	794	712	730	60	64	1 341
19 YEARS	1 247	693	554	596	542	57	52	1 140
24 YEARS	816	400	416	373	388	27	28	1 061
29 YEARS	758	351	407	330	388	21	19	1 181
34 YEARS	948	448	500	422	468	26	32	1 243
39 YEARS	1 008	456	552	426	509	30	43	1 217
44 YEARS	1 025	503	522	462	488	41	34	1 021
49 YEARS	1 084	566	518	524	491	42	27	807
54 YEARS	854	406	448	377	419	29	29	610
59 YEARS	730	382	348	369	325	17	23	503
64 YEARS	523	290	233	277	215	13	18	420
69 YEARS	430	179	251	160	226	19	25	391
74 YEARS	334	146	188	129	172	17	16	266
79 YEARS	247	116	131	110	123	6	8	267
0 OVER	70	24	46	22	43	2	3	48
18 YEARS	5 287	2 659	2 628	2 452	2 420	207	208	5 376
0 OVER	1 212	532	680	487	626	45	54	952
N AGE	30.3	29.7	30.8	29.9	30.9	25.6	28.4	27.8
WESTMORELAND								
LL AGES	11 042	5 529	5 513	2 903	2 969	2 626	2 544	10 148
1 YEAR	272	136	136	40	41	96	95	219
4	256	133	123	47	50	86	73	469
5	277	142	135	54	43	88	92	
6	258	122	136	47	53	75	83	496
7	252	134	118	56	49	78	69	
8	299	136	163	54	71	82	92	229
9	270	131	139	54	60	73	79	204
10	302	161	141	63	60	98	81	
11	252	123	129	45	51	78	78	646
12	295	139	156	62	51	77	65	
13	229	125	104	53	46	72	58	
14	238	112	126	46	50	66	76	796
15	285	117	168	56	66	61	62	
16	235	110	125	47	65	63	60	
17	207	112	95	47	44	65	51	198
18	206	102	104	54	60	48	44	158
19	193	102	91	45	42	57	49	362
20	208	95	113	44	52	51	61	
21	171	87	84	38	39	49	45	306
22	121	67	54	20	16	45	40	
23	108	53	55	25	24	28	29	142
0 OVER	6 188	3 092	3 096	1 902	1 934	1 190	1 162	5 929
5 YEARS	1 315	667	648	284	236	423	412	1 184
9 YEARS	1 378	690	688	282	293	408	395	1 073
14 YEARS	1 154	576	578	249	271	327	307	994
19 YEARS	899	451	448	201	209	250	239	858
24 YEARS	546	276	270	129	120	147	150	730
29 YEARS	558	280	278	135	152	145	126	721
34 YEARS	617	315	302	177	187	138	115	617
39 YEARS	648	305	343	189	207	116	136	644
44 YEARS	577	284	293	179	187	105	106	618
49 YEARS	606	305	301	191	183	114	118	491
54 YEARS	552	290	262	188	170	102	92	516
59 YEARS	494	234	260	157	187	77	73	484
64 YEARS	471	249	222	166	143	83	79	398
69 YEARS	472	228	244	159	198	69	86	365
74 YEARS	361	194	167	135	114	61	53	256
79 YEARS	232	105	127	69	96	36	31	234
84 YEARS	119	55	60	40	39	15	21	
OVER	47	25	22	15	17	10	5	37
18 YEARS	6 454	2 232	2 222	918	954	1 314	1 268	3 771
OVER	1 227	607	620	416	424	191	196	890
AGE	27.1	26.9	27.2	35.0	35.4	18.1	18.3	26.9

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
WASHINGTON								
ALL AGES	38 076	18 977	19 099	18 511	18 608	466	491	37 53
ER 1 YEAR	861	443	418	432	412	11	6	77
EAR	789	396	393	384	385	12	8	1 85
EARS	806	426	380	414	370	12	10	
EARS	786	388	398	380	389	6	9	1 75
EARS	816	426	390	411	380	13	12	
EARS	806	413	393	399	380	14	11	81
EARS	815	409	406	394	402	15	4	84
EARS	781	406	375	390	359	16	16	
EARS	816	420	396	402	387	18	9	2 92
EARS	755	366	389	352	377	14	12	
EARS	772	408	364	401	353	7	11	
EARS	822	435	387	422	377	13	10	3 21
EARS	884	450	434	440	425	10	9	
EARS	854	437	417	430	408	7	9	
EARS	695	341	354	340	344	1	10	78
EARS	727	387	340	378	334	9	6	72
EARS	759	391	368	381	361	10	7	1 52
EARS	733	377	356	368	345	9	11	
EARS	781	401	380	399	370	6	10	
EARS	713	374	339	368	331	6	8	1 39
EARS	615	299	320	286	314	6	6	
D OVER	21 692	10 590	11 102	10 341	10 805	249	297	20 67
5 YEARS	4 098	2 077	1 981	2 021	1 936	56	45	6 38
9 YEARS	3 971	2 014	1 957	1 937	1 905	77	52	6 19
14 YEARS	4 027	2 071	1 956	2 033	1 907	38	49	3 99
19 YEARS	3 713	1 930	1 783	1 890	1 741	40	42	3 64
24 YEARS	2 691	1 313	1 378	1 289	1 349	24	29	3 03
29 YEARS	2 355	1 128	1 227	1 113	1 193	15	34	2 66
34 YEARS	2 362	1 176	1 186	1 147	1 155	29	31	2 44
39 YEARS	2 258	1 099	1 159	1 073	1 141	26	18	2 38
44 YEARS	2 243	1 091	1 152	1 071	1 121	20	20	2 18
49 YEARS	2 190	1 056	1 094	1 032	1 064	24	30	1 79
54 YEARS	1 919	977	942	938	917	39	25	1 60
59 YEARS	1 625	809	816	794	792	15	24	1 36
64 YEARS	1 387	623	764	596	766	27	18	1 15
69 YEARS	1 176	560	616	552	593	8	23	1 07
74 YEARS	970	498	472	485	458	13	14	731
79 YEARS	647	309	338	299	327	10	11	752
0 OVER	335	162	173	157	162	5	11	
18 YEARS	189	84	105	84	101	...	4	120
0 OVER	14 275	7 317	6 958	7 118	6 788	199	170	14 829
N AGE	3 317	1 613	1 704	1 577	1 681	36	63	2 682
	26.2	25.6	27.0	25.6	27.0	20.6	29.2	26.2
WISE								
LL AGES	43 579	21 370	22 209	20 720	21 614	650	595	156 336
1 YEAR	965	484	481	466	461	18	20	1 400
4	1 000	483	517	479	503	9	14	3 210
5	987	504	483	493	470	11	13	
6	939	468	491	455	474	13	17	3 017
7	1 013	529	484	514	470	15	16	
8	1 080	567	513	544	498	23	15	1 307
9	985	502	483	484	466	18	17	1 363
10	1 057	529	528	516	512	13	16	
11	1 047	533	514	515	495	18	19	4 68
12	1 051	517	534	500	513	17	21	
13	1 065	520	545	504	532	16	13	
14	1 134	567	567	555	544	12	23	5 131
15	1 140	548	592	536	585	12	7	
16	1 107	575	532	565	520	10	12	
17	935	479	456	466	448	13	8	1 229
18	975	474	501	462	488	12	13	1 139
19	996	506	490	499	430	7	10	2 036
20	1 044	525	519	513	512	12	7	
21	776	362	414	349	395	13	9	1 770
22	599	314	285	307	275	7	10	
23	477	219	258	208	253	11	5	876
0 OVER	23 287	11 165	12 122	10 792	11 810	373	312	29 699
5 YEARS	4 924	2 468	2 456	2 409	2 378	63	78	7 627
9 YEARS	5 220	2 648	2 572	2 559	2 484	89	88	6 838
14 YEARS	5 381	2 689	2 692	2 626	2 629	63	63	6 360
19 YEARS	4 290	2 181	2 109	2 130	2 060	51	49	4 941
24 YEARS	2 655	1 333	1 322	1 096	1 300	37	22	4 484
29 YEARS	2 262	1 033	1 229	998	1 209	35	24	4 439
34 YEARS	2 558	1 213	1 345	1 178	1 317	35	28	3 811
39 YEARS	2 768	1 321	1 447	1 283	1 427	38	20	3 630
44 YEARS	2 610	1 282	1 328	1 255	1 291	27	37	3 112
49 YEARS	2 381	1 182	1 199	1 140	1 155	42	44	2 553
54 YEARS	2 098	1 050	1 048	1 014	1 008	36	40	2 241
59 YEARS	1 762	855	907	819	873	36	36	1 908
64 YEARS	1 508	716	792	698	778	20	16	1 535
69 YEARS	1 345	634	711	600	689	34	22	1 257
74 YEARS	939	458	481	439	466	19	19	794
79 YEARS	636	292	344	276	332	16	12	714
84 YEARS	283	136	147	129	142	7	5	
OVER	159	81	78	79	78	2	2	92
18 YEARS	18 690	9 310	9 380	9 064	8 921	246	259	23 996
OVER	3 362	1 601	1 761	1 523	1 705	78	56	2 837
AGE	24.0	23.1	24.8	22.9	24.8	28.1	24.6	22.7

INCLUDES POPULATION (4,315) OF NORTON TOWN MADE INDEPENDENT OF THE COUNTY IN 1954.

[fol. 111]

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

(Median not shown where base is less than 100)

BYTHE

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALL AGES	21 979	10 488	11 487	10 043	10 971	445	516	23 327
UNDER 1 YEAR	410	212	204	199	195	17	9	499
1 YEAR	391	189	204	177	197	6	11	1 152
2 YEARS	462	238	204	231	192	17	12	
3 YEARS	384	191	193	183	189	8	13	1 046
4 YEARS	472	238	234	226	221	12	13	
5 YEARS	465	222	243	207	230	15	12	490
6 YEARS	501	259	242	247	230	12	12	520
7 YEARS	541	262	279	255	264	7	15	
8 YEARS	480	241	239	228	221	13	10	1 619
9 YEARS	464	230	234	216	226	14	10	
10 YEARS	506	261	245	248	234	13	11	
11 YEARS	498	258	240	290	229	8	11	1 908
12 YEARS	451	220	231	211	218	9	13	
13 YEARS	514	259	255	252	242	7	13	
14 YEARS	394	197	197	187	192	10	5	479
15 YEARS	445	196	249	186	236	10	13	461
16 YEARS	462	267	235	236	226	13	9	675
17 YEARS	464	236	228	227	217	9	11	
18 YEARS	360	195	205	151	197	6	8	762
19 YEARS	254	112	142	105	135	7	7	
20 YEARS	229	109	120	103	113	6	7	361
21 AND OVER	12 822	5 962	6 860	5 731	6 969	231	292	13 159
UNDER 5 YEARS	2 109	1 062	1 047	1 005	994	57	49	2 697
5 TO 9 YEARS	2 451	1 214	1 237	1 153	1 170	61	67	2 629
10 TO 14 YEARS	2 363	1 195	1 168	1 108	1 119	67	53	2 383
15 TO 19 YEARS	2 005	946	1 059	903	1 011	43	48	2 098
20 TO 24 YEARS	1 179	528	651	510	619	18	32	1 780
25 TO 29 YEARS	1 219	579	640	552	632	27	26	1 662
30 TO 34 YEARS	1 343	618	725	599	701	19	24	1 721
35 TO 39 YEARS	1 417	683	734	665	720	18	13	1 482
40 TO 44 YEARS	1 372	633	739	609	720	24	13	1 340
45 TO 49 YEARS	1 304	629	675	603	641	26	34	1 172
50 TO 54 YEARS	1 194	585	609	574	585	11	24	1 033
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 045	507	538	484	518	23	22	896
60 TO 64 YEARS	882	406	476	391	454	15	22	732
65 TO 69 YEARS	735	329	406	300	383	29	23	644
70 TO 74 YEARS	554	253	301	236	281	17	20	527
75 TO 79 YEARS	399	169	230	158	221	11	8	524
80 TO 84 YEARS	250	96	154	94	147	2	7	
85 AND OVER	140	59	81	57	77	2	6	85
UNDER 18 YEARS	8 310	4 150	4 160	3 953	3 958	197	202	9 045
65 AND OVER	2 078	903	1 175	845	1 109	58	66	1 800
MEDIAN AGE	28,6	27,6	29,4	27,7	29,6	26,0	26,7	25,2

YORK

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALL AGES	21 583	11 087	10 496	8 732	8 098	2 335	2 398	
UNDER 1 YEAR	638	317	321	327	231	90	90	
1 YEAR	709	348	360	263	278	86	82	
2 YEARS	620	329	291	236	217	91	76	
3 YEARS	557	267	290	199	227	68	63	
4 YEARS	561	288	273	218	203	70	70	
5 YEARS	498	271	227	212	217	59	59	
6 YEARS	516	273	243	186	189	79	54	
7 YEARS	502	266	236	198	177	66	60	
8 YEARS	500	264	236	214	189	61	53	
9 YEARS	496	266	230	206	176	58	54	
10 YEARS	436	207	211	199	194	52	57	
11 YEARS	418	207	203	166	150	56	53	
12 YEARS	483	220	203	197	160	50	63	
13 YEARS	490	247	203	197	162	42	50	
14 YEARS	427	215	212	173	162	42	50	
15 YEARS	315	161	154	131	116	40	38	
16 YEARS	313	153	160	142	120	36	40	
17 YEARS	338	178	160	165	129	32	41	
18 YEARS	367	177	190	152	119	39	37	
19 YEARS	389	177	152	138	119	39	38	
20 YEARS	295	155	140	116	108	61	34	
21 AND OVER	391	185	166	152	132	33	34	
21 AND OVER	12 028	6 152	5 872	4 991	4 609	1 161	1 267	
UNDER 5 YEARS	3 085	1 550	1 535	1 145	1 186	405	379	
5 TO 9 YEARS	2 867	1 681	1 186	985	896	317	290	
10 TO 14 YEARS	2 033	1 050	983	812	760	238	243	
15 TO 19 YEARS	1 660	872	788	691	602	181	186	
20 TO 24 YEARS	1 754	975	779	633	602	143	177	
25 TO 29 YEARS	1 721	841	880	704	692	137	188	
30 TO 34 YEARS	1 756	906	850	745	668	161	182	
35 TO 39 YEARS	1 689	866	823	720	666	146	157	
40 TO 44 YEARS	1 308	644	664	539	490	105	132	
45 TO 49 YEARS	1 137	581	556	465	432	126	114	
50 TO 54 YEARS	820	423	397	332	303	91	94	
55 TO 59 YEARS	670	334	336	295	260	79	76	
60 TO 64 YEARS	459	246	213	192	159	54	54	
65 TO 69 YEARS	400	198	202	148	156	48	50	
70 TO 74 YEARS	272	138	134	86	131	24	33	
75 TO 79 YEARS	208	90	118	70	93	20	25	
80 TO 84 YEARS	90	49	41	38	27	11	14	
85 AND OVER	53	22	31	19	27	3	6	
UNDER 18 YEARS	8 600	4 416	4 186	3 347	3 158	1 067	1 028	
65 AND OVER	1 023	465	558	399	432	106	126	
MEDIAN AGE	28,6	26,0	29,9	29,6	29,6	20,9	22,9	

ALEXANDRIA (INDEPENDENT CITY)

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALL AGES	91 023	43 528	47 495	38 350	42 038	5 178	5 457	61 787
UNDER 1 YEAR	2 333	1 201	1 252	1 136	1 102	143	150	1 845
1 YEAR	2 450	1 293	1 157	1 133	1 070	160	194	2 979
2 YEARS	2 276	1 137	1 139	969	983	172	154	
3 YEARS	2 120	1 051	1 069	900	913	151	156	2 696
4 YEARS	1 988	986	962	844	790	162	172	
5 YEARS	1 914	953	961	813	790	140	171	1 100
6 YEARS	1 701	847	854	716	709	133	145	1 088
7 YEARS	1 703	863	840	741	709	122	131	
8 YEARS	1 593	743	850	637	695	106	115	2 797
9 YEARS	1 568	777	791	645	652	132	139	
10 YEARS	1 604	826	778	698	659	127	119	
11 YEARS	1 505	738	767	660	682	78	85	2 811
12 YEARS	1 441	798	643	685	768	113	95	
13 YEARS	1 606	791	815	693	732	98	83	
14 YEARS	1 168	586	582	509	513	77	69	636
15 YEARS	1 210	687	603	529	535	78	68	632
16 YEARS	1 318	691	627	527	544	64	61	1 271
17 YEARS	1 204	577	627	506	559	73	68	
18 YEARS	1 062	432	630	379	555	53	75	1 349
19 YEARS	1 176	415	761	350	702	65	59	
20 YEARS	1 292	446	846	390	786	56	60	737
21 AND OVER	36 573	20 790	29 783	23 898	26 690	2 892	3 133	42 292
UNDER 5 YEARS	11 325	5 746	5 577	4 980	4 807	768	770	7 114
5 TO 9 YEARS	8 439	4 183	4 256	3 590	3 564	633	692	8 045
10 TO 14 YEARS	7 524	3 739	3 785	3 246	3 334	493	451	3 667
15 TO 19 YEARS	5 870	2 622	3 248	2 286	2 897	336	351	3 252
20 TO 24 YEARS	7 928	3 674	4 254	3 168	4 070	506	584	4 608
25 TO 29 YEARS	7 686	3 973	3 713	3 578	3 324	395	389	4 558
30 TO 34 YEARS	6 966	3 649	3 317	2 788	2 886	361	433	6 611
35 TO 39 YEARS	7 202	3 370	3 832	2 976	3 411	394	421	6 209
40 TO 44 YEARS	6 635	3 238	3 397	2 895	3 043	343	354	5 023
45 TO 49 YEARS	5 863	2 809	3 054	2 473	2 722	331	337	5 217
50 TO 54 YEARS	5 027	2 407	2 620	2 145	2 376	262	244	3 804
55 TO 59 YEARS	4 713	2 186	2 527	1 916	2 256	270	271	3 132
60 TO 64 YEARS	3 697	1 700	1 997	1 517	1 754	183	243	3 307
65 TO 69 YEARS	2 697	1 200	1 497	1 067	1 378	133	130	2 653
70 TO 74 YEARS	1 981	849	1 132	761	1 031	88	101	1 718
75 TO 79 YEARS	1 349	561	788	570	762	62	86	1 281
80 TO 84 YEARS	847	298	551	280	506	36	65	829
85 AND OVER	630	165	465	126	384	21	21	751
	293	66	227	60	197	6	20	
UNDER 18 YEARS	30 920	15 665	15 255	13 326	13 345	2 109	2 130	17 409
65 AND OVER	6 850	1 897	4 953	1 684	4 700	213	253	2 991
MEDIAN AGE	28,0	27,9	28,9	27,7	28,6	23,7	26,0	30,7

BRISTOL (INDEPENDENT CITY)

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALL AGES	17 144	7 790	9 354	7 255	8 733	535	621	
UNDER 1 YEAR	314	172	142	161	130	11	12	
1 YEAR	348	184	164	171	151	13	13	
2 YEARS	322	163	159	149	148	14	11	
3 YEARS	305	168	137	159	135	9	12	
4 YEARS	326	162	164	148	152	14	12	
5 YEARS	337	172	165	157	152	15	12	
6 YEARS	324	168	156	157	144	11	12	
7 YEARS	335	193	142	173	128	20	14	
8 YEARS	338	199	139	185	124	14	15	
9 YEARS	289	147	142	141	129	6	15	
10 YEARS	374	171	203	162	186	9	12	
11 YEARS	309	156	153	143	138	13	15	
12 YEARS	301	194	107	183	100	9	7	
13 YEARS	341	187	154	176	144	13	10	
14 YEARS	271	129	142	112	135	17	7	
15 YEARS	280	141	139	130	132	11	8	
16 YEARS	271	132	139	126	130	8	9	
17 YEARS	319	157	162	129	167	8	15	
18 YEARS	353	111	242	103	230	8	12	
19 YEARS	482	109	373	100	365	9	8	
20 YEARS	270	93	177	86	170	7	7	
21 AND OVER	10 045	4 526	5 521	4 230	5 143	296	378	
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 619	827	788	764	728	63	60	
5 TO 9 YEARS	1 623	879	744	815	677	64	62	
10 TO 14 YEARS	1 686	937	749	776	701	61	51	
15 TO 19 YEARS	1 409	696	713	586	1 275	110	123	
20 TO 24 YEARS	1 139	501	638	472	600	29	23	
25 TO 29 YEARS	993	454	539	431	499	23	23	
30 TO 34 YEARS	1 096	514	582	492	553	22	29	
35 TO 39 YEARS	1 096	503	593	520	613	36	43	
40 TO 44 YEARS	1 209	596	613	553	570	43	43	
45 TO 49 YEARS	1 096	518	578	487	538	31	40	
50 TO 54 YEARS	1 000	462	538	425	490	37	48	
55 TO 59 YEARS	872	368	504	349	462	19	42	
60 TO 64 YEARS	790	347	443	322	410	25	33	
65 TO 69 YEARS	653	286	367	258	326	28	41	
70 TO 74 YEARS	500	203	297	188	281	15	15	
75 TO 79 YEARS	445	198	247	177	236	21	11	
80 TO 84 YEARS	269	106	163	102	160	4	3	
85 AND OVER	150	67	83	63	78	4	5	
	101	37	64	36	60	1	4	
UNDER 18 YEARS	4 714	2 443	2 271	2 155	2 104	288	316	
65 AND OVER	1 165	511	654	459	585	52	69	
MEDIAN AGE	28,0	27,6	28,6	27,9	28,9	28,0	29,6	

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

BUENA VISTA (INDEPENDENT CITY)

	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
	6 300	2 927	3 373	2 815	3 231	112	142	5 216
	198	98	100	70	81	6	5	123
	152	77	75	59	69	2	6	281
	144	72	72	71	69	1	3	
	120	49	71	46	66	3	5	234
	142	70	72	67	69	3	3	
	126	55	71	53	67	2	4	97
	124	65	59	48	53	1	2	97
	143	76	67	71	62	5	5	
	126	63	63	60	60	3	3	305
	116	55	61	54	58	1	3	
	139	70	69	64	64	1	5	
	138	63	75	63	70	***	5	361
	119	54	65	53	62	1	3	
	163	78	85	77	85	1	***	
	110	61	49	60	47	1	2	100
	91	46	45	45	42	1	3	75
	106	53	53	53	50	***	3	200
	106	46	60	44	60	3	***	
	170	75	95	69	124	***	1	319
	186	39	147	38	146	1	1	
	119	41	78	39	71	2	3	116
	3 346	1 691	1 655	1 616	1 776	77	79	2 962
	696	322	374	309	356	13	20	608
	635	318	317	306	300	12	17	499
	649	326	323	322	308	6	15	461
	658	229	430	225	422	4	8	590
	662	196	466	186	459	8	9	463
	443	225	218	222	213	3	5	439
	423	202	221	195	213	7	8	393
	414	218	196	209	187	9	9	380
	371	177	194	172	191	5	3	326
	356	183	173	179	165	4	8	290
	327	152	175	143	168	9	7	198
	271	126	145	107	132	19	13	161
	185	82	103	78	98	4	5	195
	131	57	74	53	67	4	7	131
	118	51	67	48	62	3	5	88
	103	41	62	38	59	3	3	83
	36	14	22	14	22	***	***	
	31	10	11	9	11	1	***	13
	2 265	1 111	1 172	1 079	1 114	32	58	1 843
	409	173	236	162	221	11	15	315
	25.6	26.7	24.5	26.3	24.5	37.8	27.0	29.1

CLIFTON FORGE (INDEPENDENT CITY)

	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
	5 268	2 399	2 869	1 922	2 306	477	563	5 795
	81	43	38	29	29	14	9	111
	87	45	42	29	29	16	13	238
	98	45	53	34	40	11	13	
	99	52	47	38	30	14	17	203
	82	35	47	22	33	13	14	
	63	38	25	26	23	12	12	86
	94	66	28	52	26	14	2	89
	91	30	61	24	44	6	17	
	86	43	43	35	30	8	13	235
	88	39	51	29	39	6	12	
	88	48	40	29	31	19	10	
	98	48	50	38	40	10	10	298
	120	57	63	41	44	16	19	
	92	43	50	29	40	13	10	
	84	49	35	36	26	13	9	87
	76	41	35	36	28	5	7	83
	89	45	44	41	34	4	10	166
	74	34	40	25	32	9	8	
	58	21	37	18	31	3	6	149
	54	18	36	18	17	3	16	
	50	17	33	14	28	3	5	58
	3 520	1 577	1 943	1 306	1 616	271	329	3 992
	447	220	227	192	161	68	66	552
	440	192	248	166	180	66	68	410
	482	240	242	173	181	67	61	389
	329	153	176	131	142	22	34	398
	284	107	177	82	125	25	32	416
	298	109	189	80	109	29	38	445
	299	136	163	112	138	24	29	391
	324	162	162	137	125	25	37	400
	321	159	162	126	130	33	32	409
	326	131	195	108	151	23	44	384
	376	172	204	131	172	39	32	360
	343	171	172	142	156	29	18	334
	285	131	154	106	163	17	21	278
	298	128	170	108	160	20	30	239
	205	86	122	76	100	10	22	175
	163	67	76	63	66	5	10	148
	76	30	46	29	43	1	3	
	43	19	24	11	24	6	2	29
	1 606	772	834	573	616	199	218	1 944
	766	325	440	286	373	42	67	885
	36.8	36.3	37.3	37.8	39.0	27.5	28.0	33.7

CHARLOTTESVILLE (INDEPENDENT CITY)

	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
	29 427	14 209	15 218	11 568	12 282	2 641	2 936	29 989
	698	346	352	270	276	76	76	478
	598	307	291	233	232	74	59	1 030
	629	299	330	223	268	72	62	
	565	298	267	228	201	70	66	990
	537	276	261	206	208	70	59	
	516	253	263	196	207	59	56	367
	492	247	245	186	181	61	64	361
	492	245	247	183	195	62	52	
	467	233	234	175	171	58	63	904
	477	230	247	186	188	44	59	
	430	227	203	179	154	48	49	
	438	222	212	163	163	59	49	1 170
	516	253	261	205	205	48	56	
	545	259	286	212	225	47	61	
	396	186	168	150	125	36	43	251
	362	189	173	143	135	46	43	277
	351	180	171	135	129	45	42	942
	298	153	145	149	140	54	47	
	308	161	147	106	132	55	39	1 018
	341	180	161	146	160	34	41	
	536	308	228	286	195	22	33	669
	19 273	9 036	10 237	7 490	8 414	1 546	1 823	17 842
	3 017	1 522	1 495	1 160	1 179	362	316	2 998
	2 444	1 208	1 236	924	942	284	294	1 702
	2 277	1 147	1 130	909	868	238	262	1 421
	1 880	988	892	779	684	209	208	1 837
	2 360	1 008	1 352	1 067	1 164	141	188	3 408
	2 357	1 228	1 129	1 040	938	188	191	2 875
	2 060	1 053	1 007	864	809	189	198	2 070
	2 047	1 015	1 032	817	859	198	173	1 893
	1 843	849	994	686	788	163	206	1 745
	1 776	804	972	630	804	174	168	1 463
	1 643	764	879	598	690	166	189	1 199
	1 377	619	758	501	622	118	136	1 009
	1 059	451	608	345	488	106	120	852
	992	388	604	308	496	80	108	709
	741	263	478	218	396	45	82	521
	476	196	320	128	276	28	44	962
	283	97	186	86	178	11	11	
	319	99	154	48	132	11	28	119
	8 849	4 444	4 405	3 420	3 401	1 024	1 004	6 440
	2 707	973	1 734	788	1 453	185	281	1 907
	29.5	27.6	31.9	27.5	32.3	20.3	30.1	28.9

COLONIAL HEIGHTS (INDEPENDENT CITY)

	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
	9 587	4 665	4 922	4 657	4 910	8	12	4 077
	178	86	92	86	92	***	***	136
	212	99	113	99	113	***	***	299
	195	106	89	106	89	***	***	
	203	108	95	108	95	***	***	261
	202	100	102	100	102	***	***	
	165	78	87	78	87	***	***	95
	198	87	111	87	111	***	***	101
	184	111	87	111	87	***	***	
	199	104	95	104	95	***	***	282
	200	94	106	94	106	***	***	
	190	118	72	118	72	***	***	
	188	86	102	86	102	***	***	270
	194	97	97	97	97	***	***	
	214	111	103	110	102	1	1	
	121	72	49	71	49	1	***	50
	136	65	71	65	71	***	***	63
	180	62	118	62	118	***	***	116
	124	63	61	63	61	***	***	
	90	43	47	43	47	***	***	134
	98	60	38	60	38	***	***	
	97	47	50	47	50	***	***	63
	6 066	2 895	3 171	2 889	3 160	6	11	4 189
	999	499	490	499	490	***	***	692
	960	474	486	474	486	***	***	678
	907	485	422	485	422	***	***	326
	568	273	295	273	295	***	***	313
	609	294	315	294	315	***	***	470
	659	308	347	307	346	1	1	488
	537	299	238	298	238	1	0	357
	681	413	468	411	467	2	1	910
	798	389	369	389	369	***	***	46
	596	393	263	392	261	1	2	390
	662	236	226	235	226	***	***	393
	387	162	225	162	225	***	***	290
	312	162	170	162	170	***	***	219
	312	139	173	139	173	***	***	199
	206	97	111	97	111	***	***	98
	108	38	70	38	70	***	***	70
	51	18	33	18	33	***	***	
	27	9	18	9	18	***	***	13
	3 276	1 447	1 829	1 445	1 588	2	1	1 673
	709	301	408	301	408	***	***	340
	30.6	30.0	31.2	30.0	31.2	***	***	31.0

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

COVINGTON (INDEPENDENT CITY)

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ALL AGES	11 082	5 338	5 744	4 678	5 058	660	686	10 860
UNDER 1 YEAR	211	106	107	90	95	16	12	***
1 YEAR	239	121	118	102	108	19	10	***
2 YEARS	221	106	115	97	102	9	13	***
3 YEARS	224	107	117	94	101	13	16	***
4 YEARS	211	107	104	92	89	15	9	***
5 YEARS	214	113	101	99	92	14	13	***
6 YEARS	221	126	95	115	92	11	11	***
7 YEARS	187	106	81	92	70	14	11	***
8 YEARS	202	95	107	83	87	12	20	***
9 YEARS	208	111	97	87	75	24	12	***
10 YEARS	196	110	86	90	78	20	18	***
11 YEARS	219	99	120	81	98	18	22	***
12 YEARS	251	124	127	104	105	20	22	***
13 YEARS	259	129	130	92	113	17	17	***
14 YEARS	170	95	75	69	72	18	18	***
15 YEARS	169	77	92	61	69	16	8	***
16 YEARS	190	97	93	89	79	12	16	***
17 YEARS	176	95	81	77	68	18	13	***
18 YEARS	115	54	61	46	55	8	6	***
19 YEARS	129	54	75	39	63	7	10	***
20 YEARS	129	57	72	50	63	7	9	***
21 AND OVER	6 997	3 283	3 674	2 923	3 283	360	391	3 981
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 106	565	561	475	495	70	66	526
5 TO 9 YEARS	1 020	551	469	436	462	91	34	425
10 TO 14 YEARS	1 073	527	546	436	462	91	84	503
15 TO 19 YEARS	777	375	402	318	351	57	51	496
20 TO 24 YEARS	604	278	326	261	302	17	24	497
25 TO 29 YEARS	618	299	319	280	287	19	32	485
30 TO 34 YEARS	740	347	393	317	347	30	46	521
35 TO 39 YEARS	762	349	379	327	335	54	44	476
40 TO 44 YEARS	768	356	412	307	363	49	49	390
45 TO 49 YEARS	876	381	495	345	455	36	40	304
50 TO 54 YEARS	759	399	360	333	386	66	32	304
55 TO 59 YEARS	620	302	318	267	286	35	34	258
60 TO 64 YEARS	459	216	243	184	207	32	36	231
65 TO 69 YEARS	313	140	173	118	149	22	24	188
70 TO 74 YEARS	257	112	145	91	126	21	19	128
75 TO 79 YEARS	182	79	103	64	95	11	12	131
80 TO 84 YEARS	90	42	48	38	44	4	4	
85 AND OVER	38	17	21	16	19	3	2	
UNDER 18 YEARS	3 732	1 890	1 842	1 610	1 592	280	250	(1)
65 AND OVER	880	386	494	325	433	61	61	647
MEDIAN AGE	32.3	31.6	33.0	31.5	33.3	30.2	31.2	31.6

DANVILLE (INDEPENDENT CITY)

AGE	1960 POPULATION						
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	46 577	21 453	25 124	16 284	18 780	5 199	6 314
UNDER 1 YEAR	963	495	468	349	341	146	127
1 YEAR	963	483	479	393	387	139	141
2 YEARS	937	449	488	310	347	139	141
3 YEARS	1 001	465	536	324	372	141	163
4 YEARS	936	481	455	343	307	138	148
5 YEARS	936	445	491	307	331	138	160
6 YEARS	967	513	454	374	297	139	157
7 YEARS	920	469	451	319	300	150	151
8 YEARS	880	453	427	312	315	141	138
9 YEARS	915	468	447	316	292	152	156
10 YEARS	845	421	424	287	298	134	123
11 YEARS	880	467	413	321	283	146	136
12 YEARS	897	435	462	311	321	124	141
13 YEARS	927	444	483	343	358	101	125
14 YEARS	716	363	353	265	269	98	104
15 YEARS	689	352	337	262	226	90	111
16 YEARS	667	318	349	227	237	91	112
17 YEARS	708	325	377	227	277	98	104
18 YEARS	732	286	446	203	340	83	106
19 YEARS	759	308	451	203	372	83	96
20 YEARS	946	627	319	176	259	51	68
21 AND OVER	28 792	12 784	16 008	10 120	12 284	2 666	3 723
UNDER 5 YEARS	4 799	2 373	2 426	1 678	1 695	694	726
5 TO 9 YEARS	4 626	2 348	2 278	1 628	1 535	720	703
10 TO 14 YEARS	4 269	2 134	2 135	1 507	1 505	623	630
15 TO 19 YEARS	3 851	1 953	1 898	1 344	1 472	645	582
20 TO 24 YEARS	2 721	1 393	1 328	1 060	1 158	333	170
25 TO 29 YEARS	3 328	1 531	1 797	1 220	1 366	311	431
30 TO 34 YEARS	3 620	1 681	1 939	1 353	1 503	328	436
35 TO 39 YEARS	3 163	1 455	1 708	1 160	1 315	295	393
40 TO 44 YEARS	2 990	1 369	1 621	1 082	1 336	287	285
45 TO 49 YEARS	2 694	1 210	1 484	950	1 144	260	340
50 TO 54 YEARS	2 282	987	1 295	739	1 000	248	296
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 836	815	1 021	663	795	152	226
60 TO 64 YEARS	1 536	607	929	643	750	164	179
65 TO 69 YEARS	1 078	397	681	307	521	90	160
70 TO 74 YEARS	682	264	418	209	332	55	86
75 TO 79 YEARS	395	107	288	91	202	16	86
80 TO 84 YEARS	202	66	136	52	105	14	31
85 AND OVER							
UNDER 18 YEARS	15 748	7 846	7 902	5 530	5 475	2 316	2 427
65 AND OVER	3 853	1 441	2 412	1 102	1 860	339	552
MEDIAN AGE	30.7	29.1	32.0	30.6	33.1	22.5	24.3

FALLS CHURCH (INDEPENDENT CITY)

AGE								
ALL AGES	10 192	4 930	5 262	4 853	5 158	77	104	7 535
UNDER 1 YEAR	229	110	119	108	117	2	2	239
1 YEAR	247	119	128	116	127	1	1	504
2 YEARS	243	126	119	126	117	***	2	502
3 YEARS	241	125	116	122	113	3	1	
4 YEARS	233	118	115	117	110	1	2	223
5 YEARS	233	121	112	119	110	2	2	184
6 YEARS	235	122	113	120	113	2	***	
7 YEARS	222	110	112	109	110	1	2	429
8 YEARS	228	114	114	112	112	2	2	
9 YEARS	217	115	102	114	99	1	3	
10 YEARS	261	138	123	137	119	1	4	393
11 YEARS	237	114	123	113	119	1	***	
12 YEARS	267	126	141	123	141	3	***	
13 YEARS	266	121	145	99	165	2	***	
14 YEARS	172	95	77	95	75	***	2	67
15 YEARS	193	102	91	100	89	***	2	63
16 YEARS	199	112	87	112	85	***	2	117
17 YEARS	166	83	83	82	81	1	1	
18 YEARS	91	48	43	48	42	***	1	96
19 YEARS	98	38	60	37	57	1	1	
20 YEARS	80	37	43	34	42	3	1	97
21 AND OVER	5 834	2 738	3 096	2 690	3 030	48	66	4 671
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 193	596	597	589	589	7	8	1 249
5 TO 9 YEARS	1 139	582	557	553	574	29	8	836
10 TO 14 YEARS	1 303	594	709	609	687	9	10	460
15 TO 19 YEARS	767	383	384	363	368	20	10	276
20 TO 24 YEARS	487	219	268	212	260	7	7	354
25 TO 29 YEARS	503	290	213	285	288	5	5	326
30 TO 34 YEARS	607	296	311	292	303	4	4	913
35 TO 39 YEARS	610	393	457	349	450	4	7	862
40 TO 44 YEARS	571	433	438	429	428	4	10	857
45 TO 49 YEARS	827	414	413	410	408	4	5	823
50 TO 54 YEARS	581	294	287	290	283	4	4	612
55 TO 59 YEARS	348	175	173	173	171	2	2	597
60 TO 64 YEARS	220	97	123	90	117	7	6	539
65 TO 69 YEARS	216	86	128	81	122	5	6	463
70 TO 74 YEARS	147	60	87	50	99	***	2	408
75 TO 79 YEARS	106	39	67	36	66	***	1	89
80 TO 84 YEARS	62	18	44	18	63	***	1	
85 AND OVER	51	11	40	11	38	***	2	29
UNDER 18 YEARS	4 089	2 069	2 020	2 006	1 987	85	33	2 721
65 AND OVER	580	204	376	196	364	8	12	362
MEDIAN AGE	27.8	26.6	29.1	28.5	29.0	***	31.3	29.8

FREDERICKSBURG (INDEPENDENT CITY)

AGE								
ALL AGES	13 639	5 672	7 967	4 444	6 970	1 206	1 997	
UNDER 1 YEAR	249	121	128	89	94	32	34	
1 YEAR	259	138	121	106	81	32	39	
2 YEARS	216	100	116	73	76	27	37	
3 YEARS	214	100	114	79	79	21	37	
4 YEARS	225	108	117	70	88	38	39	
5 YEARS	205	103	102	74	65	29	32	
6 YEARS	226	109	117	73	78	36	32	
7 YEARS	224	96	128	64	95	32	33	
8 YEARS	216	106	110	68	98	38	32	
9 YEARS	188	98	90	63	65	35	27	
10 YEARS	186	96	90	65	63	31	31	
11 YEARS	233	121	112	86	82	35	30	
12 YEARS	213	99	114	73	93	33	22	
13 YEARS	221	112	109	95	92	17	17	
14 YEARS	160	76	84	56	66	20	18	
15 YEARS	177	91	86	72	77	19	23	
16 YEARS	204	103	101	80	71	23	30	
17 YEARS	221	99	122	76	107	23	30	
18 YEARS	227	114	113	69	99	13	14	
19 YEARS	209	96	113	63	97	12	13	
20 YEARS	208	95	113	46	79	18	18	
21 AND OVER	8 188	3 627	4 561	2 988	3 749	699	1 211	
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 163	576	587	401	615	179	251	
5 TO 9 YEARS	1 059	504	555	358	560	146	195	
10 TO 14 YEARS	1 013	498	515	373	396	120	146	
15 TO 19 YEARS	1 011	481	530	320	1 241	80	78	
20 TO 24 YEARS	747	406	341	240	901	72	73	
25 TO 29 YEARS	612	291	321	610	272	298	70	
30 TO 34 YEARS	761	381	380	616	265	312	88	
35 TO 39 YEARS	767	391	376	543	323	347	88	
40 TO 44 YEARS	857	408	449	420	329	344	74	
45 TO 49 YEARS	823	403	420	428	268	348	81	
50 TO 54 YEARS	626	328	298	383	303	339	94	
55 TO 59 YEARS	739	380	359	280	268	320	43	
60 TO 64 YEARS	693	313	380	318	184	270	30	
65 TO 69 YEARS	532	612	177	235	149	199	28	
70 TO 74 YEARS	308	186	122	179	109	184	31	
75 TO 79 YEARS	261	76	185	167	63	167	11	
80 TO 84 YEARS	165	67	98	93	48	98	9	
85 AND OVER	75	32	43	27	28	68	5	
UNDER 18 YEARS	4 332	2 071	2 261	1 466	1 960	537	714	
65 AND OVER	1 371	856	515	394	428	519	129	
MEDIAN AGE	31.9	27.7	31.9	26.9	33.2	26.7	24.9	

1 SINGLE-YEAR-OF-AGE DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
GALAX (INDEPENDENT CITY)								
ALL AGES	5 256	2 492	2 762	2 321	2 589	171	173	5 248
UNDER 1 YEAR	89	53	36	47	33	6	3	***
1 YEAR	117	60	57	52	51	8	6	***
2 YEARS	130	63	67	56	61	7	6	***
3 YEARS	110	47	63	41	58	6	5	***
4 YEARS	114	62	52	56	46	6	6	***
5 YEARS	139	70	69	64	61	6	8	***
6 YEARS	119	68	51	57	50	7	1	***
7 YEARS	107	45	62	43	57	2	5	***
8 YEARS	87	38	49	35	45	3	4	***
9 YEARS	88	55	33	48	29	7	4	***
10 YEARS	103	61	42	54	37	7	5	***
11 YEARS	97	46	51	43	48	3	3	***
12 YEARS	99	52	47	45	43	7	4	***
13 YEARS	113	56	57	51	50	5	7	***
14 YEARS	72	35	37	32	33	3	4	***
15 YEARS	88	45	43	40	37	5	6	***
16 YEARS	93	45	48	43	45	2	3	***
17 YEARS	87	37	50	32	48	5	2	***
18 YEARS	57	28	29	22	29	6	***	***
19 YEARS	78	38	40	36	35	2	5	***
20 YEARS	50	17	33	15	29	2	4	***
21 YEARS OVER	3 225	1 475	1 750	1 409	1 664	66	86	3 182
UNDER 5 YEARS	560	285	275	252	249	33	26	629
5 YEARS	532	272	260	247	242	25	18	485
6-16 YEARS	484	250	234	225	211	25	23	434
17-20 YEARS	403	195	210	173	194	20	16	435
21-24 YEARS	299	130	169	124	154	6	15	486
25-29 YEARS	338	144	194	132	185	12	9	486
30-34 YEARS	401	198	203	190	193	8	10	421
35-39 YEARS	366	172	194	163	177	9	17	401
40-44 YEARS	358	165	193	154	185	11	8	336
45-49 YEARS	312	145	167	140	158	5	9	278
50-54 YEARS	306	154	152	151	150	3	2	258
55-59 YEARS	250	111	139	105	133	6	6	180
60-64 YEARS	224	97	127	96	121	1	6	125
65-69 YEARS	168	75	93	72	88	3	5	117
70-74 YEARS	116	52	64	49	63	3	1	71
75-79 YEARS	76	32	44	31	42	1	2	
80-84 YEARS	38	13	25	13	25	***	***	106
85 YEARS OVER	23	4	19	4	19	***	***	
18 YEARS & OVER	1 844	934	910	839	832	95	78	(1)
21 YEARS & OVER	421	176	245	169	237	7	8	294
MEDIAN AGE	30,1	29,0	31,0	30,2	31,5	15,6	21,2	28,6
HARRISONBURG (INDEPENDENT CITY)								
ALL AGES	11 916	4 904	7 012	4 559	6 616	345	396	10 810
UNDER 1 YEAR	194	92	102	87	90	5	12	207
1 YEAR	172	87	85	82	80	5	5	419
2 YEARS	212	116	96	101	88	6	8	
3 YEARS	202	109	93	105	85	4	8	374
4 YEARS	214	96	118	83	111	13	7	
5 YEARS	208	99	109	92	100	7	9	136
6 YEARS	213	103	110	97	96	6	14	159
7 YEARS	216	91	125	85	116	6	9	
8 YEARS	199	99	100	87	92	12	8	403
9 YEARS	202	88	114	81	106	7	8	
10 YEARS	208	109	99	102	89	7	10	
11 YEARS	209	95	114	87	100	8	14	470
12 YEARS	222	109	113	99	109	10	4	
13 YEARS	190	86	104	83	93	3	11	
14 YEARS	166	71	95	58	70	13	5	103
15 YEARS	135	65	70	62	65	3	5	136
16 YEARS	163	82	81	72	72	10	9	346
17 YEARS	179	67	112	58	107	9	5	
18 YEARS	467	53	304	46	301	7	3	785
19 YEARS	474	62	412	57	409	5	5	
20 YEARS	328	46	282	42	279	4	3	331
21 YEARS OVER	7 183	3 079	4 104	2 884	3 863	195	241	6 941
UNDER 5 YEARS	996	500	496	467	454	33	42	1 000
5 YEARS	1 038	480	558	442	515	38	43	696
6-16 YEARS	975	470	505	429	461	41	44	573
17-20 YEARS	1 398	329	1 069	295	1 044	34	25	1 267
21-24 YEARS	1 021	297	724	258	742	19	22	1 211
25-29 YEARS	652	316	336	298	312	17	24	911
30-34 YEARS	798	374	424	344	380	30	44	854
35-39 YEARS	831	390	441	357	420	33	21	786
40-44 YEARS	719	350	385	334	366	16	21	693
45-49 YEARS	661	316	345	301	346	15	19	572
50-54 YEARS	619	263	356	247	341	16	15	550
55-59 YEARS	569	255	314	239	292	16	22	481
60-64 YEARS	491	184	307	174	289	10	18	400
65-69 YEARS	423	154	269	146	255	8	14	323
70-74 YEARS	320	131	189	119	174	12	15	216
75-79 YEARS	197	78	119	73	115	5	4	230
80-84 YEARS	113	32	81	30	78	2	3	
85 YEARS OVER	61	25	36	25	34	***	2	47
18 YEARS & OVER	3 484	1 664	1 820	1 530	1 674	136	146	2 753
21 YEARS & OVER	1 116	620	496	393	496	27	38	816
MEDIAN AGE	29,1	31,3	26,7	31,0	26,5	27,8	30,0	28,6

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
HAMPTON (INDEPENDENT CITY)								
ALL AGES	89 258	45 780	43 478	36 191	34 012	9 629	9 486	*60 999
UNDER 1 YEAR	2 393	1 189	1 204	978	937	211	267	1 561
1 YEAR	2 378	1 186	1 192	961	959	225	233	3 293
2 YEARS	2 341	1 210	1 131	959	930	251	201	
3 YEARS	2 275	1 184	1 091	953	885	231	206	3 046
4 YEARS	2 167	1 098	1 069	881	823	217	246	
5 YEARS	2 148	1 126	1 022	907	811	219	211	1 191
6 YEARS	2 013	1 034	979	800	799	234	180	1 199
7 YEARS	1 879	970	909	779	739	191	190	
8 YEARS	1 862	938	924	767	738	171	186	3 007
9 YEARS	1 651	852	799	675	628	177	171	
10 YEARS	1 824	897	927	708	723	189	204	
11 YEARS	1 721	889	832	657	648	192	184	2 987
12 YEARS	1 758	875	883	701	702	174	181	
13 YEARS	1 620	884	944	738	790	146	206	
14 YEARS	1 305	675	630	532	471	143	159	683
15 YEARS	1 336	641	695	501	532	140	163	611
16 YEARS	1 263	643	620	479	472	164	148	1 330
17 YEARS	1 361	649	712	481	549	168	183	
18 YEARS	1 333	642	691	430	451	212	260	1 996
19 YEARS	1 390	650	740	457	480	193	280	
20 YEARS	1 410	721	689	526	463	195	226	1 259
21 YEARS OVER	51 620	26 827	24 793	21 267	19 534	5 560	5 259	38 881
UNDER 5 YEARS	11 534	5 867	5 667	4 732	4 594	1 135	1 073	7 850
5 YEARS	9 553	4 920	4 633	3 908	3 705	1 012	928	5 397
6-16 YEARS	8 636	4 220	4 216	3 376	3 312	844	904	3 670
17-20 YEARS	6 705	3 225	3 480	2 348	2 444	877	1 036	3 937
21-24 YEARS	7 595	4 036	3 559	3 181	2 720	855	839	6 060
25-29 YEARS	6 922	3 614	3 308	2 981	2 679	633	629	7 224
30-34 YEARS	6 566	3 308	3 258	2 664	2 614	644	644	6 125
35-39 YEARS	7 366	3 640	3 726	2 998	3 042	642	684	6 513
40-44 YEARS	6 291	3 341	2 950	2 748	2 317	593	633	5 611
45-49 YEARS	6 645	3 422	3 223	1 920	1 739	502	484	4 833
50-54 YEARS	5 558	2 862	2 696	1 480	1 308	382	388	2 754
55-59 YEARS	2 828	1 409	1 419	1 056	1 079	353	340	2 407
60-64 YEARS	2 547	1 467	1 080	1 037	804	430	276	1 783
65-69 YEARS	2 084	1 208	876	817	640	391	236	1 235
70-74 YEARS	1 276	660	616	452	462	208	154	795
75-79 YEARS	753	376	377	280	334	96	103	685
80-84 YEARS	368	169	199	137	148	32	51	
85 YEARS OVER	231	96	135	76	111	20	24	113
18 YEARS & OVER	33 505	16 940	16 565	13 477	13 126	3 403	3 441	18 858
21 YEARS & OVER	4 712	2 649	2 263	1 722	1 695	727	568	2 830
MEDIAN AGE	25,6	25,9	25,3	25,9	25,5	25,7	24,5	27,5
HOPEWELL (INDEPENDENT CITY)								
ALL AGES	17 895	8 817	9 078	7 382	7 523	1 435	1 555	10 219
UNDER 1 YEAR	417	209	208	173	160	36	48	244
1 YEAR	426	206	220	176	167	30	53	474
2 YEARS	400	188	212	152	178	36	34	
3 YEARS	427	206	221	173	177	33	44	462
4 YEARS	431	227	204	183	173	44	31	
5 YEARS	423	208	215	167	171	41	44	195
6 YEARS	408	207	201	165	163	42	38	227
7 YEARS	410	209	201	168	146	41	55	
8 YEARS	398	193	205	157	167	36	38	510
9 YEARS	342	177	165	149	136	28	29	
10 YEARS	363	183	180	143	148	40	32	
11 YEARS	351	177	174	143	135	34	39	993
12 YEARS	396	197	199	149	150	28	46	
13 YEARS	391	207	184	180	146	27	38	
14 YEARS	293	154	139	127	116	27	23	
15 YEARS	297	151	146	122	113	29	33	129
16 YEARS	364	179	185	137	137	42	28	181
17 YEARS	302	152	150	124	121	28	29	270
18 YEARS	236	105	131	76	111	29	22	
19 YEARS	210	98	112	75	93	23	19	316
20 YEARS	205	90	115	73	98	17	20	
21 YEARS OVER	10 403	5 094	5 309	4 350	4 504	744	805	6 464
UNDER 5 YEARS	2 101	1 036	1 065	857	899	179	210	1 180
5 YEARS	1 981	991	987	806	781	188	206	932
6-16 YEARS	1 794	918	876	762	693	156	163	722
17-20 YEARS	1 611	685	726	534	595	151	131	769
21-24 YEARS	1 184	562	622	461	511	101	111	871
25-29 YEARS	1 184	602	582	517	482	85	100	972
30-34 YEARS	1 291	620	671	549	568	71	103	887
35-39 YEARS	1 209	581	628	500	623	92	105	835
40-44 YEARS	1 173	604	569	540	473	64	96	708
45-49 YEARS	1 113	562	551	479	477	83	74	597
50-54 YEARS	928	460	468	388	405	72	63	460
55-59 YEARS	728	376	352	296	317	80	55	379
60-64 YEARS	524	241	283	208	280	33	3	306
65-69 YEARS	438	193	245	156	200	37	45	236
70-74 YEARS	320	160	160	127	143	33	17	168
75-79 YEARS	186	85	101	71	95	14	6	113
80-84 YEARS	89	41	48	35	44	6	3	
85 YEARS OVER	61	17	24	13	21	4	3	16
18 YEARS & OVER	6 839	3 430	3 409	2 808	2 720	622	689	5 285
21 YEARS & OVER	1 076	496	578	402	503	94	75	513
MEDIAN AGE	27,0	26,6	27,3	27,6	28,0	22,6	22,1	28,3

*MALE-YEAR-OF-AGE DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

INCLUDES POPULATION (98,028) OF ELIZABETH CITY COUNTY CONSOLIDATED WITH HAMPTON CITY IN 1952.

Table 27.--AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION TOTAL	1960 POPULATION						
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE			ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
	LYNCHBURG (INDEPENDENT CITY)								MARTINSVILLE (INDEPENDENT CITY)						
ALL AGES	54 790	25 066	29 724	19 923	23 742	5 143	5 982	47 727	18 798	8 948	9 850	6 239	6 867	2 709	2 983
UNDER 1 YEAR	1 110	556	554	426	439	130	115	860	448	232	223	148	149	74	74
1 YEAR	1 084	559	525	421	408	138	117	951	435	207	228	129	142	78	86
2 YEARS	1 049	549	500	422	465	127	135		418	205	213	136	130	69	83
3 YEARS	1 091	587	504	467	388	120	118	1 779	406	184	220	105	138	79	82
4 YEARS	1 037	524	513	409	382	115	131		425	208	217	129	150	79	67
5 YEARS	1 103	560	543	443	431	117	112	792	425	203	222	129	150	74	72
6 YEARS	1 032	525	507	402	390	124	117	785	401	214	187	145	119	69	68
7 YEARS	1 032	515	517	388	406	127	111		390	180	210	111	126	69	84
8 YEARS	1 045	530	515	379	396	121	136	2 130	392	207	185	126	136	81	49
9 YEARS	1 029	496	530	375	397	121	133		392	192	200	124	117	68	83
10 YEARS	936	503	433	356	328	147	105		404	194	210	134	127	60	77
11 YEARS	895	466	429	317	330	149	99		381	180	201	105	126	75	75
12 YEARS	1 001	507	494	377	365	130	129	2 583	378	193	185	127	106	66	79
13 YEARS	1 011	506	505	387	379	119	126		393	202	191	139	134	63	56
14 YEARS	1 021	496	525	389	425	107	100		317	169	148	101	107	68	41
15 YEARS	784	362	422	288	296	74	126	640	308	150	158	103	112	47	46
16 YEARS	797	398	401	316	312	80	89	605	333	173	160	107	106	66	54
17 YEARS	784	387	397	306	314	81	83	1 347	342	166	176	120	115	46	61
18 YEARS	821	382	439	287	369	95	70		270	134	132	91	93	43	39
19 YEARS	943	336	607	277	529	59	78	1 830	247	108	139	79	98	29	41
20 YEARS	933	324	609	250	537	74	72		241	111	130	73	98	38	32
21 AND OVER	905	300	605	251	525	49	80	900							
	34 302	15 250	19 052	12 376	15 352	2 874	3 700	31 525	11 098	5 160	5 898	3 784	4 300	1 376	1 598
UNDER 5 YEARS	5 471	2 775	2 696	2 145	2 078	630	618	4 590	2 129	1 028	1 101	667	706	361	395
5 TO 9 YEARS	5 162	2 599	2 563	1 963	1 951	636	612	3 707	2 009	998	1 011	606	646	392	365
10 TO 14 YEARS	4 662	2 317	2 345	1 758	1 795	559	550	3 223	1 840	918	922	546	596	372	326
15 TO 19 YEARS	4 278	1 825	2 453	1 630	2 041	195	412	3 243	1 698	735	963	466	532	269	431
20 TO 24 YEARS	3 727	1 522	2 205	1 437	1 949	85	256	4 334	1 210	551	659	375	475	176	184
25 TO 29 YEARS	3 376	1 530	1 846	1 340	1 554	190	292	4 079	1 199	589	610	435	462	154	148
30 TO 34 YEARS	3 707	1 766	1 941	1 460	1 564	306	377	3 586	1 353	610	743	478	534	132	209
35 TO 39 YEARS	3 790	1 798	1 992	1 484	1 589	314	403	3 776	1 390	687	703	478	567	209	136
40 TO 44 YEARS	3 493	1 807	1 686	1 511	1 499	296	387	3 478	1 439	667	772	495	573	172	199
45 TO 49 YEARS	3 380	1 680	1 700	1 321	1 458	321	380	2 981	1 347	612	735	470	544	142	191
50 TO 54 YEARS	3 150	1 461	1 689	1 182	1 371	279	318	2 676	1 051	527	524	380	380	147	144
55 TO 59 YEARS	2 813	1 209	1 604	977	1 287	232	317	2 088	774	401	373	277	283	124	90
60 TO 64 YEARS	2 103	843	1 260	690	1 006	153	254	1 803	536	252	284	202	208	50	76
65 TO 69 YEARS	2 009	832	1 177	692	944	140	233	1 603	420	176	244	125	190	51	54
70 TO 74 YEARS	1 581	597	984	535	819	62	165	1 067	277	110	167	79	131	31	36
75 TO 79 YEARS	1 093	383	710	309	606	74	104	1 011	190	78	112	55	87	23	25
80 TO 84 YEARS	548	192	356	153	308	39	48		93	34	59	28	49	8	10
85 AND OVER	367	108	259	86	223	22	36	186	58	19	39	13	27	6	9
UNDER 18 YEARS	17 707	8 856	8 851	6 775	6 799	2 081	2 052	13 672	6 984	3 431	3 553	2 216	2 280	1 215	1 273
65 AND OVER	5 568	2 072	3 496	1 635	2 902	437	594	3 868	1 038	415	623	298	479	117	146
MEDIAN AGE	31.0	29.6	32.2	30.3	32.6	26.0	30.5	30.2	27.9	27.1	28.6	29.2	30.4	21.7	22.5
	NEWPORT NEWS (INDEPENDENT CITY)								NORFOLK (INDEPENDENT CITY)						
ALL AGES	113 662	58 756	54 906	39 496	35 106	19 260	19 800	182 233	305 872	160 848	145 024	21 681	103 570	39 167	41 454
UNDER 1 YEAR	2 959	1 475	1 483	896	911	580	572	1 807	8 392	4 311	4 081	1 125	3 085	1 086	1 096
1 YEAR	3 011	1 543	1 468	937	870	606	598	4 062	8 061	4 094	4 007	2 889	2 812	1 165	1 196
2 YEARS	2 986	1 523	1 463	959	859	585	587		7 580	3 812	3 768	2 605	2 597	1 207	1 171
3 YEARS	2 775	1 359	1 416	865	871	494	545	3 695	7 462	3 754	3 708	2 653	2 647	1 101	1 061
4 YEARS	2 757	1 386	1 371	837	808	549	563		7 106	3 624	3 482	2 556	2 343	1 068	1 139
5 YEARS	2 706	1 399	1 307	834	805	565	502	1 643	6 910	3 511	3 399	2 426	2 370	1 072	1 029
6 YEARS	2 536	1 258	1 280	758	752	500	528	1 662	6 351	3 125	3 226	2 143	2 198	982	1 028
7 YEARS	2 437	1 252	1 185	761	685	501	500		5 828	2 924	2 904	1 977	1 926	947	978
8 YEARS	2 240	1 099	1 141	695	687	404	454	4 241	5 582	2 816	2 767	1 938	1 900	878	867
9 YEARS	2 193	1 087	1 106	622	632	465	474		5 103	2 630	2 563	1 807	1 721	823	842
10 YEARS	2 215	1 100	1 115	685	710	415	405		5 207	2 617	2 590	1 870	1 811	747	779
11 YEARS	2 139	1 069	1 070	660	655	409	415	4 479	5 366	2 674	2 692	1 927	1 897	747	795
12 YEARS	2 197	1 127	1 070	721	663	406	407		5 041	2 469	2 572	1 833	1 860	636	712
13 YEARS	2 136	1 092	1 044	739	676	353	368		4 913	2 400	2 513	1 781	1 818	619	695
14 YEARS	1 677	804	873	499	540	305	333	1 019	3 937	2 024	1 913	1 391	1 318	633	595
15 YEARS	1 787	852	935	565	591	272	335	2 010	3 757	1 897	1 860	1 281	1 299	616	560
16 YEARS	1 837	911	926	568	570	337	342		3 695	1 800	1 895	1 263	1 318	537	577
17 YEARS	1 896	984	912	647	570	337	265	3 038	4 358	2 304	2 054	1 550	1 376	754	678
18 YEARS	1 969	1 227	742	931	477	296	265		4 913	2 840	2 073	4 272	1 549	568	524
19 YEARS	2 067	1 283	784	1 040	505	243	279	1 821	8 658	6 387	2 271	5 872	1 715	515	556
20 YEARS	2 004	1 238	766	1 060	506	267	260	1 681	9 270	6 918	2 352	6 339	1 824	570	618
21 AND OVER	2 004	1 238	766	1 060	506	267	260	1 681	9 270	6 918	2 352	6 339	1 824	570	618
	65 232	33 776	31 456	23 384	20 874	10 392	10 582	51 853	174 709	89 181	85 618	67 468	61 955	21 713	23 573
UNDER 5 YEARS	14 668	7 287	7 181	4 673	4 325	2 814	2 856	9 524	38 601	19 455	19 146	13 828	13 368	5 627	5 778
5 TO 9 YEARS	12 112	6 083	6 029	3 650	3 561	2 433	2 468	7 546	31 077	15 562	15 515	10 680	10 582	4 882	4 933
10 TO 14 YEARS	9 744	5 189	5 175	3 304	3 152	1 885	2 023	5 498	29 784	12 414	12 330	8 938	8 987	3 586	3 343
15 TO 19 YEARS	9 482	5 183	4 299	3 714	2 688	1 469	1 611	5 991	27 381	13 205	14 176	10 563	10 538	2 780	3 638
20 TO 24 YEARS	10 204	6 201	4 003	4 917	2 718	1 284	1 285	8 343	33 202	22 012	11 078	19 253	8 499	2 759	2 579
25 TO 29 YEARS	8 312	4 313	3 999	3 202	2 623	1 111	1 376	9 123	21 582	11 264	10 318	8 727	7 971	2 537	2 611
30 TO 34 YEARS	8 513	4 305	4 208	3 001	2 724	1 304	1 484	8 217	22 665	11 701	10 964	8 923	8 477	2 778	2 487
35 TO 39 YEARS	9 133	4 539	4 594	3 015	3 049	1 524	1 545	6 998	23 301	11 813	11 488	8 895	8 816	2 918	2 672
40 TO 44 YEARS	7 942	4 085	3 857	2 765	2 689	1 320	1 168	6 233	19 827	9 161	9 266	6 572	6 489	2 589	2 777
45 TO 49 YEARS	6 563	3 455	3 108	2 284	2 054	1 171	1 054	5 341	12 474	6 011	6 463	4 297	4 477	1 714	1 986
50 TO 54 YEARS	4 855	2 564	2 291	1 731	1 553	833	738	4 529	10 881	5 194	5 687	3 848	3 967	1 346	1 720
55 TO 59 YEARS	3 751	1 889	1 862	1 266	1 198	623	664	2 526	8 726	4 056	4 670	2 952	3 385	1 104	1 285
60 TO 64 YEARS	2 757	1 397	1 360	923	915	474	445	1 865	6 298	3 049	3 249	2 216	2 809	831	1 040
65 TO 69 YEARS	2 177	1 000	1 177	628	781	372	396	1 554	5 083	2 103	2 980	1 468	2 240	635	740
70 TO 74 YEARS	1 383	593	790	378	577	215	213	967	2 861	1 166	1 695	833	1 299	333	396
75 TO 79 YEARS	899	376	523	235	352	141	171	807	1 502	527	975	371	1 004	136	131
80 TO 84 YEARS	462	188	274	122	215	66	59		905	322	583	232	447	90	136
85 AND OVER	285	109	176	66	132	43	44	161							
UNDER 18 YEARS	42 390	21 232	21 158	13 170	12 744	8 062	8 414	25 521	106 232	53 522	52 710	37 730	36 526	15 782	16 194
65 AND OVER	5 206	2 266	2 940	1 629	2 057	837	883	3 469	17 385	7 265	10 120	5 120	7 598	2 103	2 969
MEDIAN AGE	25.1	24.5	26.0	24.7	27.1	24.0	23.7	27.3	24.7	23.6	27.1	23.6	27.3	24.9	26.2

1 INCLUDES POPULATION (39,679) OF WARWICK COUNTY INCORPORATED AS WARWICK CITY AND LATER CONSOLIDATED WITH NEWPORT NEWS IN 1958.

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
NORTON (INDEPENDENT CITY)								
AGES	4 996	2 374	2 622	2 187	2 428	187	194	4 315
YEAR	106	57	49	52	43	5	7	...
	91	48	43	43	39	5	7	...
	115	60	55	49	48	11	7	...
	99	48	51	39	48	9	3	...
	105	56	49	49	44	7	5	...
	114	57	57	53	55	4	2	...
	105	55	50	49	46	6	4	...
	100	51	49	49	46	2	3	...
	105	55	50	47	47	8	3	...
	108	62	46	58	41	4	5	...
	94	46	48	42	44	4	2	...
	108	56	52	50	47	6	5	...
	104	42	62	39	58	3	4	...
	134	84	50	79	43	5	7	...
	71	38	33	35	31	3	2	...
	89	46	43	43	41	3	2	...
	79	33	46	31	44	2	2	...
	107	47	60	41	55	6	5	...
	66	32	34	30	31	2	3	...
	55	30	25	28	23	2	2	...
	64	31	33	24	29	7	4	...
ER	2 952	1 340	1 612	1 257	1 507	83	105	2 700
YEARS	539	269	270	232	242	37	28	486
AS	534	280	254	256	235	24	19	394
YEARS	511	266	245	245	221	21	24	361
YEARS	396	188	208	173	196	15	14	310
YEARS	292	116	176	103	162	13	14	241
YEARS	272	123	149	117	143	6	6	402
YEARS	330	153	177	149	169	4	8	352
YEARS	335	155	180	150	163	5	17	354
YEARS	331	163	168	120	156	11	7	267
YEARS	306	169	187	159	175	10	12	295
YEARS	260	126	134	115	125	11	9	225
YEARS	246	115	131	109	123	10	8	171
YEARS	192	90	102	86	94	4	8	157
YEARS	166	66	100	60	92	6	8	122
YEARS	126	53	73	50	69	3	4	59
YEARS	82	41	41	38	37	3	4	} 73
YEARS	38	19	19	18	16	1	3	
ER	27	14	13	13	12	1	1	
YEARS	1 859	941	918	848	838	93	80	(1)
R	439	193	246	179	226	14	20	254
E	29.2	27.8	30.3	28.6	30.5	18.8	24.3	28.4
PETERSBURG (INDEPENDENT CITY)								
	36 750	17 255	19 495	9 039	10 333	8 216	9 162	35 054
	870	443	427	228	211	215	216	772
	844	391	453	178	223	213	230	} 1 591
	806	433	373	200	178	233	193	
	798	371	427	169	200	202	227	} 1 380
	841	435	406	194	192	241	214	
	797	414	383	196	173	218	210	553
	770	413	357	182	164	231	193	606
	761	391	370	204	187	187	191	
	738	366	372	162	173	204	199	} 1 609
	756	392	364	165	178	227	186	
	673	326	347	134	160	192	187	
	697	337	370	127	156	196	171	} 1 915
	735	389	346	197	177	192	169	
	647	299	348	156	176	143	172	
	574	273	301	139	142	134	159	397
	513	252	261	127	125	125	137	428
	582	293	289	138	154	155	135	898
	611	285	326	130	153	155	173	
	480	228	252	94	125	134	127	922
	427	181	246	86	123	95	123	
	481	196	285	87	143	109	142	511
	22 349	10 116	12 235	5 699	6 829	4 415	5 406	23 472
	4 159	2 073	2 086	969	1 006	1 104	1 082	3 743
	3 822	1 976	1 846	909	867	1 067	979	2 768
	3 326	1 657	1 669	800	811	857	858	2 312
	2 613	1 239	1 374	575	679	664	695	2 248
	2 341	1 070	1 271	600	667	470	604	2 928
	2 159	1 032	1 127	559	716	473	551	3 069
	2 433	1 106	1 327	606	669	500	658	3 369
	2 729	1 260	1 469	669	780	591	729	2 819
	2 600	1 264	1 336	695	712	569	624	2 617
	2 265	1 056	1 209	588	632	470	577	2 110
	1 865	889	976	512	561	377	415	1 916
	1 673	734	939	428	541	306	398	1 620
	1 426	590	836	338	516	252	320	1 290
	1 329	563	766	329	486	234	280	1 062
	978	375	603	223	381	152	222	699
	581	220	361	142	253	78	108	} 653
	283	86	197	59	150	27	47	
	188	65	123	40	88	25	35	88
	13 013	6 536	6 477	3 073	3 113	3 463	3 364	10 149
	3 359	1 309	2 050	793	1 358	516	692	2 502
	29.9	28.0	31.4	30.9	34.2	24.4	28.3	30.3
PORTSMOUTH (INDEPENDENT CITY)								
ES	114 713	59 244	55 529	40 045	35 047	19 199	20 482	80 039
AR	2 875	1 483	1 392	858	829	625	563	} 1 670
	2 836	1 417	1 419	845	809	572	608	} 3 388
	2 639	1 324	1 315	763	759	561	556	
	2 666	1 354	1 312	787	685	567	627	} 3 075
	2 617	1 323	1 294	751	709	572	585	
	2 545	1 275	1 270	701	716	574	554	} 1 362
	2 451	1 198	1 253	644	708	552	547	} 1 331
	2 438	1 241	1 197	732	635	509	562	
	2 277	1 147	1 130	649	643	498	487	} 3 626
	2 175	1 053	1 122	628	607	425	515	
	2 208	1 084	1 124	650	647	434	477	
	2 236	1 112	1 124	648	670	464	454	} 3 812
	2 232	1 104	1 128	685	691	419	437	
	2 174	1 087	1 087	706	683	381	405	
	1 779	877	902	550	582	327	340	922
	1 807	895	912	564	577	331	358	1 258
	1 746	838	908	532	590	306	318	} 1 846
	1 950	1 008	942	708	617	300	325	
	2 219	1 429	790	1 149	535	280	255	} 4 355
	2 796	1 985	811	1 689	550	296	250	
	2 810	2 031	779	1 794	537	237	242	2 771
	65 341	33 027	32 314	22 992	21 294	10 035	11 020	51 023
	13 631	6 901	6 730	4 004	3 787	2 897	2 943	8 139
	11 886	5 912	5 974	3 354	3 309	2 558	2 665	6 319
	10 629	5 264	5 365	3 252	3 205	2 113	2 160	5 734
	10 476	5 109	5 367	4 242	3 868	1 467	1 499	7 059
	10 435	5 051	5 384	5 531	2 632	1 120	1 152	10 069
	7 485	3 906	3 579	2 868	2 316	1 038	1 263	8 618
	8 092	4 202	3 890	2 901	2 421	1 301	1 369	6 965
	8 823	4 406	4 417	2 850	2 694	1 556	1 723	5 946
	7 376	3 686	3 690	2 361	2 352	1 325	1 338	4 884
	6 471	3 109	3 362	2 046	2 234	1 063	1 128	4 277
	5 167	2 545	2 622	1 801	1 801	744	821	3 807
	4 220	2 022	2 198	1 376	1 472	646	726	2 912
	3 585	1 710	1 875	1 163	1 284	547	591	2 152
	2 743	1 247	1 496	813	1 014	434	482	1 791
	1 854	817	1 037	570	744	247	293	1 219
	1 039	416	623	275	433	141	190	} 998
	588	231	357	163	283	68	74	
	313	110	203	88	151	42	52	156
	41 649	20 802	20 847	12 421	12 132	8 381	8 715	21 890
	6 537	2 821	3 716	1 889	2 625	932	1 091	4 164
	29.2	26.1	27.2	24.3	28.6	23.0	24.4	27.1
RADFORD (INDEPENDENT CITY)								
	9 371	3 956	5 415	3 453	5 088	303	327	9 026
	173	83	90	76	85	7	5	174
	139	75	64	64	56	11	8	} 403
	171	103	68	97	64	6	6	
	194	88	88	88	76	6	12	} 350
	156	64	92	58	78	6	14	
	178	97	81	88	73	9	8	145
	157	80	77	69	74	11	3	} 156
	155	78	77	73	66	5	11	
	152	69	83	64	76	5	7	} 464
	164	84	80	73	70	11	10	
	153	64	89	58	79	6	10	
	168	83	85	73	80	10	5	} 509
	168	86	82	76	73	10	9	
	153	76	77	70	73	6	4	
	148	78	70	70	66	8	4	127
	131	60	71	54	66	6	5	120
	169	86	83	74	72	12	11	305
	186	81	105	76	95	5	10	
	372	55	317	53	312	2	5	} 632
	447	43	404	41	397	2	7	
	286	53	233	33	245	2	4	} 271
	5 365	2 382	2 983	2 227	2 805	155	178	5 370
	821	419	402	383	359	36	43	927
	806	408	398	367	359	41	39	765
	790	397	393	353	345	44	48	634
	1 305	325	980	298	949	27	31	} 1 091
	808	198	614	188	601	6	13	965
	567	231	336	225	314	6	22	785
	596	304	292	285	270	19	22	714
	626	304	322	278	298	26	24	638
	609	289	320	269	299	20	21	591
	568	285	283	273	272	12	11	458
	480	213	267	199	250	14	17	399
	379	176	203	163	189	13	14	32
	329	134	195	119	181	15	14	24
	293	131	162	122	153	9	9	22
	192	76	116	68	107	8	9	14
	118	48	70	45	66	3	3	} 131
	61	25	36	23	35	2	1	
	23	7	16	3	15	4	1	21
	2 903	1 441	1 462	1 299	1 329	142	133	2 75
	687	287	400	261	376	26	24	52
	26.4	30.2	24.3	30.4	29.2	24.6	26.3	26.

E-YEAR-OF-AGE DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
RICHMOND (INDEPENDENT CITY)								
ALL AGES	219 958	101 355	118 603	57 885	69 742	43 470	48 861	230 310
UNDER 1 YEAR	4 385	2 185	2 200	977	974	1 208	1 226	3 922
1 YEAR	4 385	2 232	2 153	984	853	1 248	1 300	8 385
2 YEARS	4 110	2 078	2 032	886	865	1 214	1 167	
3 YEARS	4 001	1 981	2 020	837	838	1 144	1 182	7 524
4 YEARS	4 161	2 097	2 064	852	864	1 245	1 200	
5 YEARS	4 098	2 067	2 031	867	805	1 200	1 226	3 166
6 YEARS	3 836	1 945	1 889	886	865	1 081	1 048	3 166
7 YEARS	3 887	1 986	1 901	889	832	1 097	1 069	
8 YEARS	3 770	1 991	1 779	813	808	978	971	9 287
9 YEARS	3 514	1 766	1 750	830	839	936	931	
10 YEARS	3 552	1 740	1 812	822	873	918	932	
11 YEARS	3 660	1 833	1 827	909	895	924	905	10 407
12 YEARS	3 721	1 851	1 870	926	965	925	905	
13 YEARS	3 555	1 749	1 806	994	1 804	755	802	
14 YEARS	2 943	1 433	1 510	769	792	664	718	2 530
15 YEARS	2 852	1 359	1 493	755	850	604	643	2 573
16 YEARS	2 925	1 393	1 532	764	832	629	700	5 476
17 YEARS	3 102	1 439	1 663	813	937	626	726	
18 YEARS	3 172	1 379	1 793	810	1 129	569	664	6 765
19 YEARS	3 195	1 307	1 888	827	1 232	480	656	
20 YEARS	3 107	1 280	1 827	768	1 173	512	654	3 609
21 AND OVER	144 227	64 464	79 763	39 951	50 557	24 513	29 206	163 502
UNDER 5 YEARS	21 042	10 573	10 469	4 516	4 394	6 057	6 075	19 831
5 TO 9 YEARS	18 905	9 555	9 350	4 263	4 109	5 292	5 241	15 619
10 TO 14 YEARS	17 531	8 606	8 925	4 420	4 529	4 186	4 396	12 937
15 TO 19 YEARS	15 246	6 877	8 369	3 989	4 980	2 908	3 389	14 812
20 TO 24 YEARS	15 384	6 914	8 470	4 348	5 105	2 566	3 365	21 250
25 TO 29 YEARS	13 689	6 687	7 002	3 810	3 466	2 877	3 536	18 984
30 TO 34 YEARS	13 651	6 392	7 259	3 450	3 641	2 942	3 618	19 315
35 TO 39 YEARS	14 772	6 873	7 899	3 785	4 274	3 088	3 625	19 105
40 TO 44 YEARS	14 478	6 651	7 827	3 795	4 567	2 856	3 260	18 000
45 TO 49 YEARS	15 039	6 981	8 058	4 225	5 001	2 756	3 057	16 003
50 TO 54 YEARS	13 912	6 367	7 545	4 176	5 144	2 193	2 401	14 094
55 TO 59 YEARS	12 575	5 470	7 105	3 651	5 017	1 819	2 088	11 599
60 TO 64 YEARS	10 283	4 279	6 004	3 007	4 350	1 272	1 654	9 186
65 TO 69 YEARS	9 099	3 733	5 366	2 592	3 868	1 141	1 521	7 569
70 TO 74 YEARS	6 615	2 660	3 955	1 852	3 054	790	921	5 150
75 TO 79 YEARS	4 347	1 589	2 758	1 158	2 172	431	586	4 873
80 TO 84 YEARS	2 337	734	1 603	559	1 331	175	272	
85 AND OVER	1 353	434	919	311	783	123	136	875
UNDER 18 YEARS	66 257	32 925	33 332	15 529	15 651	17 396	17 681	56 436
65 AND OVER	23 751	9 130	14 621	6 470	11 165	2 660	3 456	18 467
MEDIAN AGE	33.1	31.1	34.6	35.2	40.4	26.3	28.1	32.8
SOUTH BOSTON (INDEPENDENT CITY)								
ALL AGES	5 972	2 731	3 241	1 858	2 172	873	1 069	16 057
UNDER 1 YEAR	123	60	63	31	39	29	24	---
1 YEAR	120	60	60	37	33	23	27	---
2 YEARS	131	68	63	40	41	28	22	---
3 YEARS	123	59	64	38	30	21	34	---
4 YEARS	127	67	60	29	33	28	17	---
5 YEARS	132	62	70	41	44	21	26	---
6 YEARS	120	61	59	35	26	26	33	---
7 YEARS	117	64	53	31	30	33	23	---
8 YEARS	125	60	65	32	38	28	27	---
9 YEARS	132	66	66	40	42	26	24	---
10 YEARS	124	67	57	34	38	33	19	---
11 YEARS	128	61	67	34	41	27	26	---
12 YEARS	116	54	62	33	29	22	25	---
13 YEARS	136	67	69	35	40	32	29	---
14 YEARS	104	56	48	39	27	17	21	---
15 YEARS	113	46	69	31	40	15	29	---
16 YEARS	109	47	62	23	35	24	27	---
17 YEARS	97	45	52	27	33	18	19	---
18 YEARS	85	39	46	23	29	16	17	---
19 YEARS	60	29	31	21	23	8	8	---
20 YEARS	54	19	35	13	24	6	11	---
21 AND OVER	3 608	1 586	2 024	1 192	1 447	392	577	3 890
UNDER 5 YEARS	610	308	306	175	182	129	124	690
5 TO 9 YEARS	626	313	313	179	180	134	133	851
10 TO 14 YEARS	608	305	303	175	179	131	124	817
15 TO 19 YEARS	506	206	300	125	160	81	100	402
20 TO 24 YEARS	311	127	184	89	142	38	42	537
25 TO 29 YEARS	356	167	189	135	141	32	48	580
30 TO 34 YEARS	408	182	226	138	156	44	70	525
35 TO 39 YEARS	428	189	239	146	146	43	93	455
40 TO 44 YEARS	407	190	217	130	165	60	52	416
45 TO 49 YEARS	359	166	193	124	146	42	47	337
50 TO 54 YEARS	338	194	185	119	134	35	50	330
55 TO 59 YEARS	272	119	153	92	109	27	44	238
60 TO 64 YEARS	248	110	138	88	92	22	46	193
65 TO 69 YEARS	206	78	128	56	90	22	38	173
70 TO 74 YEARS	159	65	94	47	61	18	33	99
75 TO 79 YEARS	87	28	59	10	38	9	11	
80 TO 84 YEARS	57	16	41	12	32	4	9	116
85 AND OVER	26	12	14	10	9	2	5	
UNDER 18 YEARS	2 165	1 060	1 105	609	649	451	456	(1)
65 AND OVER	535	199	336	166	248	80	98	388
MEDIAN AGE	30.1	28.3	31.6	31.9	33.3	17.6	26.2	28.7

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
ROANOKE (INDEPENDENT CITY)								
ALL AGES	97 110	45 443	51 667	37 804	42 764	7 639	8 902	
UNDER 1 YEAR	1 906	931	975	734	770	197	205	
1 YEAR	1 963	1 031	932	838	733	197	199	
2 YEARS	1 966	999	967	791	759	208	208	
3 YEARS	1 850	957	893	773	693	184	200	
4 YEARS	1 945	971	974	780	768	191	206	
5 YEARS	1 952	975	977	786	751	189	226	
6 YEARS	1 865	963	901	770	711	193	190	
7 YEARS	1 993	1 018	975	786	768	232	207	
8 YEARS	1 916	997	919	801	711	196	208	
9 YEARS	1 725	885	840	703	699	182	141	
10 YEARS	1 818	936	884	746	688	188	196	
11 YEARS	1 819	917	902	747	706	170	196	
12 YEARS	1 840	905	935	718	747	187	193	
13 YEARS	1 738	864	874	727	730	137	144	
14 YEARS	1 503	664	839	629	533	506	131	
15 YEARS	1 397	695	702	524	562	141	173	
16 YEARS	1 439	678	761	561	635	117	126	
17 YEARS	1 436	684	750	551	639	133	111	
18 YEARS	1 181	520	661	418	539	102	122	
19 YEARS	1 011	365	646	297	562	68	84	
20 YEARS	1 004	397	607	330	519	67	88	
21 AND OVER	3 609	1 604	2 005	1 599	1 972	10	33	
UNDER 5 YEARS	62 046	28 098	33 948	23 869	28 662	4 233	5 284	
5 TO 9 YEARS	9 630	4 889	4 741	3 912	3 723	977	1 018	
10 TO 14 YEARS	9 450	4 833	4 617	3 845	3 600	988	1 017	
15 TO 19 YEARS	8 518	4 286	4 232	3 491	3 377	813	855	
20 TO 24 YEARS	6 462	2 962	3 500	2 581	3 053	381	447	
25 TO 29 YEARS	5 381	2 289	3 092	1 964	2 621	325	471	
30 TO 34 YEARS	5 892	2 723	3 169	2 381	2 832	342	337	
35 TO 39 YEARS	6 799	3 222	3 577	2 753	2 991	469	586	
40 TO 44 YEARS	7 158	3 455	3 703	2 921	2 902	534	801	
45 TO 49 YEARS	6 352	2 932	3 420	2 541	2 807	391	613	
50 TO 54 YEARS	6 102	2 883	3 219	2 402	2 650	481	569	
55 TO 59 YEARS	5 681	2 544	3 137	2 138	2 703	406	434	
60 TO 64 YEARS	5 343	2 405	2 938	2 042	2 470	363	468	
65 TO 69 YEARS	4 768	2 162	2 606	1 814	2 232	348	374	
70 TO 74 YEARS	3 765	1 584	2 181	1 337	1 843	247	338	
75 TO 79 YEARS	2 678	1 109	1 569	951	1 362	158	207	
80 TO 84 YEARS	1 781	715	1 066	629	954	86	112	
85 AND OVER	830	296	534	268	498	28	36	
	940	176	764	134	326	22	38	
UNDER 18 YEARS	31 868	16 063	15 805	12 894	12 486	3 169	3 396	
65 AND OVER	9 594	3 880	5 714	3 339	4 983	577	731	
MEDIAN AGE	32.4	31.2	33.6	31.7	34.3	27.3	28.1	
SOUTH NORFOLK (INDEPENDENT CITY)								
ALL AGES	22 035	10 807	11 228	7 972	8 257	2 835	2 971	
UNDER 1 YEAR	593	302	291	208	209	94	84	
1 YEAR	620	301	319	195	202	106	117	
2 YEARS	577	294	283	202	202	92	81	
3 YEARS	547	273	274	204	191	69	83	
4 YEARS	563	289	274	206	202	83	72	
5 YEARS	530	267	263	195	184	72	79	
6 YEARS	529	257	272	179	202	78	82	
7 YEARS	508	250	258	185	182	65	76	
8 YEARS	458	234	224	154	157	80	67	
9 YEARS	442	229	213	165	156	64	57	
10 YEARS	456	238	218	175	153	63	65	
11 YEARS	438	239	199	158	140	81	59	
12 YEARS	484	227	257	158	186	69	71	
13 YEARS	443	219	224	171	167	48	57	
14 YEARS	405	200	205	142	147	58	58	
15 YEARS	371	194	177	137	124	57	53	
16 YEARS	381	198	183	148	135	50	48	
17 YEARS	376	198	178	150	136	48	42	
18 YEARS	337	180	157	136	118	44	39	
19 YEARS	278	122	156	95	124	27	32	
20 YEARS	293	133	160	102	121	31	39	
21 AND OVER	12 406	6 063	6 443	4 511	4 777	1 482	1 660	
UNDER 5 YEARS	2 900	1 459	1 441	1 015	1 046	444	395	
5 TO 9 YEARS	2 467	1 237	1 230	874	883	363	347	
10 TO 14 YEARS	2 226	1 123	1 103	804	793	319	310	
15 TO 19 YEARS	1 743	892	851	666	637	236	214	
20 TO 24 YEARS	1 457	689	768	550	618	139	150	
25 TO 29 YEARS	1 325	631	694	536	551	95	143	
30 TO 34 YEARS	1 525	738	787	571	567	167	220	
35 TO 39 YEARS	1 618	788	830	591	593	197	237	
40 TO 44 YEARS	1 478	726	752	516	533	210	219	
45 TO 49 YEARS	1 301	645	656	470	467	175	189	
50 TO 54 YEARS	1 070	537	533	397	393	140	140	
55 TO 59 YEARS	936	459	462	335	345	124	117	
60 TO 64 YEARS	719	334	385	243	278	91	107	
65 TO 69 YEARS	536	235	301	178	230	57	71	
70 TO 74 YEARS	363	172	191	133	145	39	46	
75 TO 79 YEARS	225	86	139	56	101	30	38	
80 TO 84 YEARS	105	39	66	26	69	13	13	
85 AND OVER	56	17	39	11	30	6	9	
UNDER 18 YEARS	8 721	4 409	4 312	3 128	3 117	1 281	1 195	
65 AND OVER	1 285	549	736	304	555	143	181	
MEDIAN AGE	25.8	25.0	26.6	25.7	26.9	22.4	23.0	

1 SINGLE-YEAR-OF-AGE DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
STAUNTON (INDEPENDENT CITY)								
AGES . .	22 232	10 151	12 081	9 116	10 913	1 035	1 168	19 927
YEAR . .	396	198	198	170	176	28	22	302
. . . .	389	197	192	171	173	26	19	725
. . . .	408	212	196	187	174	25	22	
. . . .	408	204	204	180	178	24	26	637
. . . .	386	209	177	184	151	25	26	
. . . .	378	186	192	157	165	29	27	266
. . . .	433	216	217	180	187	36	30	253
. . . .	379	200	179	173	153	27	26	
. . . .	426	221	205	189	174	32	31	817
. . . .	406	214	192	183	167	31	25	
. . . .	393	193	200	176	158	17	25	
. . . .	400	203	197	178	178	25	21	985
. . . .	384	195	189	167	170	28	19	
. . . .	375	192	183	176	160	16	23	
. . . .	285	163	122	123	128	20	14	235
. . . .	281	145	136	133	118	12	18	238
. . . .	278	138	140	127	118	11	22	491
. . . .	306	142	164	126	151	16	13	
. . . .	380	112	268	97	248	15	20	647
. . . .	316	92	224	80	209	12	15	
. . . .	267	68	199	61	187	7	12	327
AR. . .	14 578	6 471	8 107	5 898	7 392	573	715	14 012
EARS. .	1 987	1 020	967	892	852	128	115	1 644
ARS . .	2 022	1 037	985	882	846	155	139	1 334
EARS . .	1 817	926	891	820	792	106	99	1 220
YEARS . .	1 561	629	932	563	844	66	88	1 376
YEARS . .	1 249	545	704	412	735	133	69	1 517
YEARS . .	1 372	665	707	617	629	48	78	1 599
YEARS . .	1 435	717	718	652	653	65	65	1 583
YEARS . .	1 096	692	804	632	729	60	75	1 580
YEARS . .	1 446	670	776	609	709	61	67	1 500
YEARS . .	1 420	720	744	631	671	89	73	1 276
YEARS . .	1 410	635	775	586	719	49	56	1 186
YEARS . .	1 201	535	666	575	592	60	74	985
YEARS . .	1 031	536	495	391	548	45	47	906
YEARS . .	681	341	340	311	495	30	45	827
YEARS . .	719	275	444	253	409	22	35	636
YEARS . .	569	230	339	215	317	15	22	699
YEARS . .	394	122	272	114	208	6	14	
YEARS . .	248	66	182	63	165	3	17	91
YEARS . .	6 691	3 408	3 283	2 980	2 877	428	406	4 947
YEARS . .	2 761	1 034	1 727	956	1 594	78	133	2 243
E . . .	33.9	32.4	35.3	32.9	35.7	27.0	30.5	34.0
VIRGINIA BEACH (INDEPENDENT CITY)								
AGES . .	8 091	3 866	4 225	3 600	3 957	266	268	[1] 5 390
EAR . .	265	139	126	132	116	7	10	. . .
. . . .	215	103	112	98	108	5	4	. . .
. . . .	165	73	92	69	87	4	5	. . .
. . . .	152	79	73	75	68	4	5	. . .
. . . .	162	85	77	82	73	3	4	. . .
. . . .	163	85	78	78	73	7	5	. . .
. . . .	138	68	70	64	64	3	4	. . .
. . . .	139	72	67	67	65	5	2	. . .
. . . .	122	70	52	63	51	7	1	. . .
. . . .	122	64	58	56	55	8	3	. . .
. . . .	132	69	63	61	60	8	3	. . .
. . . .	136	65	71	63	64	2	7	. . .
. . . .	140	68	72	62	66	6	6	. . .
. . . .	116	61	55	59	55	2	***	. . .
. . . .	117	58	59	53	57	5	2	. . .
. . . .	95	48	47	46	43	2	4	. . .
. . . .	130	57	73	49	71	8	2	. . .
. . . .	113	48	65	40	61	8	4	. . .
. . . .	134	42	92	41	89	1	3	. . .
. . . .	137	45	92	43	75	2	7	. . .
. . . .	146	51	95	47	89	4	6	. . .
5+ . . .	5 048	2 402	2 646	2 241	2 465	161	181	3 640
EARS . .	959	479	480	456	452	23	28	732
ARS . .	684	359	325	329	310	30	15	418
EARS . .	641	321	320	298	302	23	18	264
EARS . .	613	254	359	229	339	25	20	266
EARS . .	840	411	429	389	396	22	33	481
EARS . .	616	323	293	295	259	28	34	698
EARS . .	524	255	269	231	251	24	18	515
EARS . .	622	294	328	273	304	21	24	408
EARS . .	539	260	279	239	259	21	20	378
EARS . .	450	221	229	209	208	16	21	295
EARS . .	433	204	229	190	220	14	9	283
EARS . .	343	162	181	154	170	8	11	209
EARS . .	305	132	173	128	169	4	4	154
EARS . .	217	96	121	92	118	4	3	129
EARS . .	135	45	90	44	87	1	3	78
EARS . .	89	28	61	27	56	1	5	
EARS . .	40	11	29	11	28	***	1	87
5+ . . .	41	11	30	10	29	1	1	
EARS . .	2 682	1 312	370	1 218	1 239	94	71	(X)
R. . . .	522	191	331	184	318	7	13	289
E . . .	27.5	26.7	28.4	26.7	28.5	26.8	27.9	28.8

	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION, TOTAL
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
SUFFOLK (INDEPENDENT CITY)								
AGES . .	12 609	5 924	6 685	3 700	6 199	2 224	2 486	12 339
EAR . .	263	147	116	72	98	75	57	229
. . . .	207	104	103	57	53	67	50	492
. . . .	242	115	127	60	72	55	55	
. . . .	232	113	119	62	62	51	57	452
. . . .	227	100	127	54	75	46	52	
. . . .	223	109	114	61	59	48	35	223
. . . .	225	99	127	56	64	43	62	195
. . . .	232	119	113	62	67	57	46	
. . . .	230	127	103	71	56	56	49	572
. . . .	227	104	117	52	62	52	57	
. . . .	246	131	115	70	62	61	53	
. . . .	229	107	122	61	68	46	54	634
. . . .	230	107	123	64	72	43	51	
. . . .	251	116	135	75	91	41	44	
. . . .	206	120	86	81	57	39	49	159
. . . .	211	104	107	73	63	31	44	135
. . . .	220	94	126	61	76	33	50	313
. . . .	234	117	113	84	77	27	36	
. . . .	178	79	99	45	53	34	46	298
. . . .	133	63	70	34	43	29	27	
. . . .	138	70	68	47	39	23	29	136
AR. . .	8 041	3 686	4 355	2 398	2 879	1 288	1 481	8 501
EARS. .	1 775	879	896	592	805	287	274	1 644
ARS . .	1 731	857	874	562	804	295	270	1 334
EARS . .	1 162	581	581	351	580	230	231	1 220
YEARS . .	966	451	515	297	511	154	204	1 376
YEARS . .	695	355	340	210	334	145	6	1 517
YEARS . .	649	338	315	219	188	119	127	1 599
YEARS . .	774	366	408	226	242	140	166	1 583
YEARS . .	907	488	419	235	316	173	183	1 580
YEARS . .	875	467	408	252	292	151	116	1 500
YEARS . .	967	491	476	328	293	163	183	1 276
YEARS . .	842	385	457	260	299	125	158	1 186
YEARS . .	700	330	370	231	255	99	115	985
YEARS . .	527	251	276	144	193	87	83	906
YEARS . .	494	178	316	126	227	52	89	827
YEARS . .	386	141	245	99	188	42	58	636
YEARS . .	210	84	126	58	104	26	22	699
YEARS . .	101	32	69	25	56	7	13	
YEARS . .	62	14	48	8	38	6	10	31
YEARS . .	4 119	2 026	2 093	1 176	1 191	850	902	3 404
YEARS . .	1 253	689	804	316	611	133	193	898
E . . .	33.5	31.7	35.1	33.7	37.5	28.2	30.4	32.0
WAYNESBORO (INDEPENDENT CITY)								
AGES . .	15 694	7 651	8 043	7 169	7 343	482	500	12 357
EAR . .	387	200	187	185	169	15	18	328
. . . .	384	211	173	193	165	18	8	664
. . . .	382	208	174	192	172	12	10	
. . . .	394	215	179	207	167	8	12	589
. . . .	373	192	181	179	172	13	9	
. . . .	375	196	179	181	168	15	11	217
. . . .	377	209	168	193	161	16	7	243
. . . .	342	187	155	153	164	14	11	
. . . .	367	184	183	173	174	11	9	384
. . . .	347	170	177	155	166	15	11	
. . . .	330	168	162	155	153	13	9	
. . . .	313	162	151	149	145	13	6	749
. . . .	337	171	166	163	158	8	8	
. . . .	298	159	139	149	132	10	7	
. . . .	249	123	126	115	119	8	7	157
. . . .	236	131	105	119	98	12	13	167
. . . .	250	100	150	97	133	3	17	333
. . . .	225	109	116	103	106	6	10	
. . . .	167	84	83	81	75	3	8	370
. . . .	170	75	95	66	85	11	10	
. . . .	179	80	99	74	95	6	10	181
5+ . . .	9 215	4 341	4 874	4 090	4 577	251	297	7 675
EARS. .	1 920	1 022	898	956	861	66	37	1 581
ARS . .	1 808	926	882	855	833	71	49	1 144
EARS . .	1 527	783	744	731	707	52	37	906
EARS . .	1 048	499	549	463	499	36	50	870
EARS . .	926	403	523	375	488	28	35	1 101
EARS . .	1 119	502	577	523	539	19	38	1 237
EARS . .	1 273	599	674	573	643	26	31	1 116
EARS . .	1 297	647	650	620	617	27	33	1 018
EARS . .	1 103	551	552	520	529	31	23	858
EARS . .	948	474	474	462	441	28	33	655
EARS . .	768	376	394	368	371	26	23	460
EARS . .	588	284	304	256	284	28	20	411
EARS . .	388	153	235	142	213	11	22	320
EARS . .	349	147	202	140	179	7	23	280
EARS . .	279	101	178	86	165	15	13	198
EARS . .	194	79	115	75	108	4	7	187
EARS . .	98	44	54	38	50	6	4	
5+ . . .	61	23	38	22	36	1	2	14
EARS . .	5 966	3 071	2 895	2 860	2 720	211	175	4 131
R. . . .	981	394	587	361	538	33	49	679
E . . .	27.8	26.8	28.7	27.0	28.7	22.9	27.9	27.3

[1] 5-YEAR-OF-AGE DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

Table 27.—AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

AGE	1960 POPULATION							1950 POPULATION TOTAL	1960 POPULATION						
	ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE			ALL CLASSES			WHITE		NONWHITE	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
	WILLIAMSBURG (INDEPENDENT CITY)								WINCHESTER (INDEPENDENT CITY)						
ALL AGES	6 832	3 384	3 448	2 864	3 033	520	415	6 735	15 110	6 962	8 148	6 389	7 531	573	617
UNDER 1 YEAR	96	49	47	40	37	9	10	69	291	154	137	142	124	12	13
1 YEAR	70	33	37	23	24	10	13	153	286	139	147	124	137	15	10
2 YEARS	72	32	40	23	28	9	12		266	147	119	129	105	18	14
3 YEARS	48	23	25	19	18	4	7	118	305	158	147	143	134	15	13
4 YEARS	60	27	33	17	26	10	7		269	138	131	122	120	16	11
5 YEARS	53	26	27	18	21	8	6	95	273	141	132	123	117	18	15
6 YEARS	52	31	21	22	17	9	4	86	278	142	136	134	120	8	16
7 YEARS	52	31	21	22	13	9	8		286	157	129	138	116	19	13
8 YEARS	50	29	21	21	17	8	4	102	262	128	134	116	123	12	11
9 YEARS	48	25	23	15	17	10	6		245	121	124	109	109	12	15
10 YEARS	49	25	24	18	15	7	9		224	110	114	97	104	13	10
11 YEARS	61	30	31	20	23	10	8	185	258	125	133	117	124	8	9
12 YEARS	63	26	37	21	26	5	11		280	123	157	114	148	9	11
13 YEARS	49	27	22	18	19	9	3		286	142	144	127	138	15	6
14 YEARS	78	38	40	29	33	9	7	45	217	111	106	98	93	13	13
15 YEARS	64	28	36	25	28	3	8	57	189	96	93	86	86	10	7
16 YEARS	52	25	27	17	20	8	7	157	228	94	134	85	128	9	6
17 YEARS	60	39	21	28	19	11	2		233	119	116	109	102	10	14
18 YEARS	94	44	50	31	40	13	10	710	189	85	104	76	99	9	5
19 YEARS	622	299	323	255	279	12	9		178	54	124	49	115	5	9
20 YEARS	446	215	229	195	222	20	7	348	157	55	102	48	96	7	6
21 AND OVER	4 092	2 046	2 046	1 720	1 789	326	257	4 610	9 908	4 423	5 485	4 103	5 097	320	388
UNDER 5 YEARS	346	164	182	122	133	42	49	340	1 417	736	681	660	620	76	61
5 TO 9 YEARS	252	136	116	94	83	42	33	283	1 304	689	615	620	583	69	32
10 TO 14 YEARS	315	149	166	113	127	36	39	230	1 265	611	654	553	605	58	49
15 TO 19 YEARS	1 383	674	709	620	679	54	30	924	1 019	448	571	405	530	43	41
20 TO 24 YEARS	1 216	640	576	559	540	81	36	1 103	906	391	515	361	479	30	36
25 TO 29 YEARS	326	187	139	142	111	45	28	492	918	466	452	430	409	36	43
30 TO 34 YEARS	260	127	133	93	110	34	23	395	1 044	480	564	447	536	33	28
35 TO 39 YEARS	312	161	151	121	119	40	32	490	1 043	482	561	440	519	42	42
40 TO 44 YEARS	317	166	151	127	120	39	31	472	1 061	501	560	463	524	38	36
45 TO 49 YEARS	363	167	196	143	143	24	53	397	986	461	525	421	475	40	50
50 TO 54 YEARS	340	180	160	155	130	25	30	326	913	424	489	403	459	21	30
55 TO 59 YEARS	300	159	141	142	127	17	14	253	845	377	468	390	435	27	33
60 TO 64 YEARS	282	141	141	125	132	16	9	280	651	272	379	253	357	19	22
65 TO 69 YEARS	243	108	135	95	123	13	12	257	585	225	360	211	343	14	17
70 TO 74 YEARS	227	94	133	91	123	3	10	223	460	168	292	156	273	12	19
75 TO 79 YEARS	181	70	111	65	106	5	5	214	341	124	217	116	207	8	10
80 TO 84 YEARS	113	40	73	39	72	1	1		191	67	124	61	120	6	4
85 AND OVER	78	21	55	18	55	3	***	58	101	40	61	39	57	1	4
UNDER 18 YEARS	1 119	557	562	405	422	152	140	1 067	4 678	2 345	2 333	2 113	2 126	232	207
65 AND OVER	840	333	507	308	479	25	28	792	1 679	624	1 054	583	1 000	41	54
MEDIAN AGE	24.6	24.4	24.8	24.3	26.6	25.6	29.7	30.0	33.2	31.5	34.7	31.9	35.0	26.5	30.1

Table 65.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY COLOR, FOR THE STATE, URBAN AND RURAL: 1960

[See text for source of data. Percent not shown where less than 0.1; percent and median not shown where base is less than 200]

TOTAL MONEY INCOME	TOTAL				WHITE				NONWHITE			
	THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL NONFARM	RURAL FARM	THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL NONFARM	RURAL FARM	THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL NONFARM	RURAL FARM
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS												
TOTAL	1 250 720	763 099	381 336	106 285	1 025 316	626 446	312 549	86 301	225 404	136 633	68 787	19 984
1,000	191 006	99 469	66 506	25 031	131 098	67 090	46 360	17 648	59 908	32 379	19 946	7 603
TO $1,999	156 931	85 155	51 147	20 629	112 973	60 879	36 882	15 212	43 958	24 276	14 265	5 417
TO $2,999	136 679	71 954	49 455	15 270	98 367	49 512	36 616	12 239	38 312	22 442	12 839	3 031
TO $3,999	135 229	75 833	47 154	12 242	105 466	56 561	38 220	10 685	29 763	19 272	8 934	1 557
TO $4,999	127 696	75 208	42 938	9 550	106 958	60 646	37 376	8 936	21 138	14 562	5 562	1 014
TO $5,999	114 328	72 254	35 362	6 712	101 759	63 206	32 365	6 188	12 569	9 048	2 997	524
TO $6,999	91 303	61 067	25 571	4 665	83 865	55 600	23 929	4 336	7 438	5 467	1 642	329
TO $7,999	71 285	49 735	18 326	3 224	67 090	46 660	17 355	3 035	4 235	3 075	971	189
TO $8,999	55 406	39 939	13 311	2 156	52 607	37 862	12 687	2 058	2 802	2 077	624	101
TO $9,999	40 249	30 087	8 537	1 625	38 376	28 688	8 150	1 538	1 873	1 401	387	87
TO $14,999	93 193	73 600	16 354	3 239	90 428	71 434	15 851	3 143	2 765	2 166	503	96
TO $24,999	27 679	21 701	4 690	1 288	27 156	21 298	4 598	1 260	523	403	92	28
AND OVER	9 733	7 117	1 985	631	9 615	7 032	1 960	623	118	85	25	8
INCOME	$4 045	$4 654	$3 500	$2 489	$4 608	$5 293	$3 948	$2 897	$2 231	$2 521	$2 014	$1 481
FAMILIES												
AL	954 720	588 397	315 181	94 982	789 862	491 097	260 908	77 857	164 858	97 300	54 273	17 085
1,000	80 229	29 431	33 092	17 706	52 047	17 726	22 120	12 201	28 182	11 705	10 972	5 505
TO $1,999	85 883	31 656	35 740	18 487	55 570	17 473	24 460	13 637	30 313	14 183	11 280	4 850
TO $2,999	100 017	42 848	42 639	14 530	69 322	26 460	31 249	11 613	30 695	16 388	11 390	2 917
TO $3,999	106 901	52 732	42 423	11 746	81 119	36 675	34 179	10 265	25 782	16 057	8 244	1 481
TO $4,999	108 185	58 453	40 418	9 316	89 297	45 839	35 124	8 334	18 888	12 614	5 294	980
TO $5,999	102 826	62 167	34 074	6 585	91 082	53 836	31 175	6 071	11 744	8 331	2 899	514
TO $6,999	84 635	55 397	24 885	4 593	77 663	50 143	23 256	4 264	7 172	5 214	1 629	329
TO $7,999	67 595	46 521	17 912	3 162	63 441	43 516	16 952	2 973	4 154	3 005	960	189
TO $8,999	52 965	37 754	13 068	2 143	50 185	35 691	12 452	2 042	2 780	2 063	616	101
TO $9,999	38 838	28 856	8 367	1 615	36 993	27 476	7 989	1 528	1 845	1 380	378	87
TO $14,999	90 363	71 080	16 078	3 205	87 654	68 970	15 578	3 106	2 709	2 110	503	96
TO $24,999	26 772	20 936	4 595	1 241	26 272	20 556	4 503	1 213	500	380	92	28
AND OVER	9 311	6 806	1 890	615	9 217	6 736	1 874	607	94	70	16	8
INCOME	$4 964	$5 920	$4 091	$2 776	$5 522	$6 549	$4 525	$3 144	$2 780	$3 279	$2 429	$1 628

Table 65.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY COLOR, FOR THE STATE, URBAN AND RURAL: 1960—Con.

[See text for source of data. Percent not shown where less than 0.1; percent and median not shown where base is less than 200]

TOTAL MONEY INCOME	TOTAL				WHITE				NONWHITE		
	THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL NONFARM	RURAL FARM	THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL NONFARM	RURAL FARM	THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL NONFARM
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS											
TOTAL	296 000	218 502	66 155	11 343	235 484	175 369	51 641	8 474	60 946	43 133	14 514
UNDER $1,000	110 777	79 018	23 607	2 142	79 051	56 344	20 480	1 975	31 726	22 674	3 127
$1,000 TO $1,999	71 048	53 499	15 407	142	57 629	43 459	12 432	738	13 643	10 040	1 968
$2,000 TO $2,999	36 662	29 104	6 814	745	29 065	23 058	5 347	620	7 617	6 054	1 563
$3,000 TO $3,999	25 329	21 101	4 731	236	24 347	19 886	4 041	420	3 981	3 215	766
$4,000 TO $4,999	19 511	16 755	2 520	127	17 281	14 977	2 252	202	2 230	1 948	282
$5,000 TO $5,999	11 502	10 087	1 288	72	10 677	9 370	1 190	117	825	717	108
$6,000 TO $6,999	6 648	5 710	888	52	6 202	5 421	803	62	81	70	11
$7,000 TO $7,999	3 690	3 216	415	59	3 409	3 044	323	42	281	172	109
$8,000 TO $8,999	2 644	2 183	343	18	2 482	2 173	235	14	162	10	152
$9,000 TO $9,999	1 411	1 231	170	10	1 361	1 210	141	10	50	21	29
$10,000 TO $14,999	1 830	1 520	270	38	1 776	1 483	275	18	54	37	17
$15,000 TO $24,999	907	765	95	47	882	794	83	5	25	23	2
$25,000 AND OVER	422	311	93	16	398	296	86	16	24	15	9
MEDIAN INCOME	91 528	91 739	$ 990	$ 772	91 674	$1 887	$1 111	$ 805	$ 954	$1 090	$ 586
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, HEAD AN EARNER, TWO CHILDREN UNDER 18											
TOTAL	129 916	79 988	42 819	7 520	119 707	73 670	39 252	6 785	10 209	6 316	3 193
UNDER $1,000	2 566	1 949	617	170	1 855	1 315	931	609	713	634	79
$1,000 TO $1,999	4 977	1 960	2 617	1 400	3 570	863	1 757	950	1 407	527	880
$2,000 TO $2,999	10 497	4 055	5 138	1 304	8 116	2 664	4 321	1 129	2 381	1 389	992
$3,000 TO $3,999	14 268	6 938	6 160	1 161	12 023	5 384	5 357	1 102	2 245	1 574	671
$4,000 TO $4,999	16 956	9 097	6 904	955	15 591	8 131	6 525	935	1 365	966	399
$5,000 TO $5,999	18 282	11 511	6 248	623	17 403	10 696	6 097	610	879	815	64
$6,000 TO $6,999	12 983	10 511	4 518	467	15 120	10 203	4 466	451	578	308	270
$7,000 TO $7,999	12 343	8 727	3 338	282	12 049	8 492	3 275	282	294	235	59
$8,000 TO $8,999	9 147	6 860	2 079	208	8 961	6 708	2 049	204	186	152	34
$9,000 TO $9,999	6 029	4 744	1 130	155	5 848	4 588	1 117	147	181	160	21
$10,000 TO $14,999	13 935	11 548	2 180	207	13 775	11 411	2 157	207	160	137	23
$15,000 TO $24,999	4 013	3 186	696	131	3 975	3 148	696	131	38	38	...
$25,000 AND OVER	1 425	1 093	284	48	1 421	1 089	284	48	4	4	...
MEDIAN INCOME	85 859	86 635	84 896	83 411	86 086	86 862	85 084	83 657	83 269	83 696	82 781
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION											
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS											
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER $1,000	15.3	13.0	17.4	23.6	12.8	10.7	18.9	20.2	26.6	19.5	23.7
$1,000 TO $1,999	12.5	11.2	13.4	19.4	11.0	9.7	11.8	14.2	17.0	10.4	18.1
$2,000 TO $2,999	10.9	9.4	13.0	14.4	9.6	7.9	11.7	14.2	12.4	13.2	14.1
$3,000 TO $3,999	10.2	9.9	12.4	11.5	10.3	9.0	12.2	12.4	9.9	9.4	10.7
$4,000 TO $4,999	10.2	9.9	11.3	9.0	10.4	9.7	12.0	9.9	7.2	5.6	6.4
$5,000 TO $5,999	9.1	9.5	9.3	6.3	9.9	9.8	7.7	5.0	3.3	4.0	1.4
$6,000 TO $6,999	7.3	8.0	6.7	4.8	8.2	7.8	5.6	3.5	1.9	2.3	0.7
$7,000 TO $7,999	5.7	6.5	5.8	3.0	6.5	6.0	4.1	2.4	1.2	1.5	0.6
$8,000 TO $8,999	4.4	5.2	3.5	2.0	5.1	4.6	2.9	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.5
$9,000 TO $9,999	3.2	3.9	2.2	1.5	3.7	3.6	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.3
$10,000 TO $14,999	7.5	9.6	4.3	3.0	8.8	11.4	3.1	3.6	1.5	0.2	0.3
$15,000 TO $24,999	2.2	2.8	1.2	1.2	2.6	3.6	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.1
$25,000 AND OVER	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.7			
FAMILIES											
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER $1,000	8.4	5.6	10.5	18.6	6.0	3.9	9.6	15.7	17.1	12.5	20.2
$1,000 TO $1,999	9.0	5.8	11.3	19.5	7.0	3.9	9.6	17.5	18.4	15.2	20.6
$2,000 TO $2,999	10.5	7.9	13.5	15.3	8.8	5.9	12.0	14.9	18.6	17.3	18.8
$3,000 TO $3,999	11.2	9.7	13.5	12.4	10.3	8.1	13.1	13.2	15.5	17.2	13.5
$4,000 TO $4,999	11.3	10.7	12.8	9.8	11.3	10.2	13.5	10.7	11.5	13.5	9.5
$5,000 TO $5,999	10.8	11.4	10.8	6.9	11.0	11.0	11.9	7.8	7.1	8.9	5.5
$6,000 TO $6,999	8.9	10.2	7.9	4.8	9.8	11.1	8.9	5.5	4.4	5.6	3.2
$7,000 TO $7,999	5.5	6.9	4.1	2.3	6.4	7.9	6.5	3.8	2.5	3.2	1.7
$8,000 TO $8,999	4.1	5.3	2.7	1.7	5.1	6.7	4.8	2.8	1.6	2.2	1.1
$9,000 TO $9,999	2.5	3.1	1.5	1.3	3.3	4.6	3.1	2.0	1.1	1.5	0.6
$10,000 TO $14,999	2.8	3.8	1.5	1.3	3.3	4.6	3.1	2.0	1.1	1.5	0.6
$15,000 TO $24,999	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	...
$25,000 AND OVER											
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS											
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER $1,000	37.4	32.0	30.5	64.8	33.6	28.1	47.3	62.1	52.4	47.9	54.8
$1,000 TO $1,999	24.0	24.5	23.3	18.9	24.4	24.8	24.1	18.7	22.5	23.4	21.8
$2,000 TO $2,999	12.4	13.3	10.3	6.5	12.3	13.1	10.4	7.4	12.6	14.0	9.5
$3,000 TO $3,999	8.6	10.6	7.2	4.4	10.3	11.3	7.9	5.0	6.6	7.5	4.9
$4,000 TO $4,999	6.6	7.7	3.8	2.1	7.3	8.4	4.4	2.8	3.7	4.3	2.7
$5,000 TO $5,999	3.9	4.6	1.9	1.1	4.5	5.3	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.8
$6,000 TO $6,999	2.2	2.6	1.0	0.6	2.6	3.1	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.2
$7,000 TO $7,999	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.2	...
$8,000 TO $8,999	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.2	...	...	...
$9,000 TO $9,999	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
$10,000 TO $14,999	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.4	...	...	...
$15,000 TO $24,999	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	...
$25,000 AND OVER	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	...	...

Table 65.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY COLOR, FOR THE STATE, URBAN AND RURAL: 1960—Con.

[See text for source of data. Percent not shown where less than 0.1; percent and median not shown where base is less than 200]

TOTAL MONEY INCOME	TOTAL				WHITE				NONWHITE			
	THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL NONFARM	RURAL FARM	THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL NONFARM	RURAL FARM	THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL NONFARM	RURAL FARM
ENT DISTRIBUTION—CON.												
BAND-WIFE FAMILIES, HEAD AN EARNER, D CHILDREN UNDER 18												
TAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
000	2.0	0.6	3.1	10.8	1.5	0.4	2.4	8.7	7.0	2.3	11.0	29.9
TO 4,999	3.8	1.7	5.7	15.6	3.0	1.2	4.5	14.0	13.8	8.3	20.9	29.9
TO 5,999	8.1	5.1	12.1	17.3	6.8	3.6	11.0	16.6	23.3	22.0	25.9	23.8
TO 6,999	11.0	8.7	14.5	15.4	10.0	7.3	14.2	16.2	22.0	24.9	19.4	8.0
TO 7,999	13.1	11.4	16.3	12.7	13.0	11.0	16.6	13.8	13.4	15.3	12.0	2.7
TO 8,999	14.1	14.2	14.8	8.3	14.5	14.5	15.5	9.0	8.4	10.8	5.3	1.8
TO 9,999	11.9	13.1	10.7	6.2	12.6	13.8	11.4	6.6	3.7	4.9	1.6	2.2
TO 9,999	9.5	10.9	7.9	3.8	10.1	11.5	8.3	4.2	2.9	3.7	1.9	...
TO 9,999	7.0	8.6	4.9	2.8	7.5	9.1	5.2	3.0	1.8	2.4	0.9	0.5
TO 9,999	4.6	5.9	2.7	2.1	4.9	6.2	2.8	2.2	1.8	2.5	0.4	1.1
TO $14,999	10.7	14.4	5.1	2.8	11.5	15.5	5.5	3.1	1.6	2.2	0.7	...
TO $24,999	3.1	4.0	1.6	1.7	3.3	4.3	1.8	1.9	0.4	0.6	...	...
AND OVER	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.7	...	0.1	...	...

Table 66.—INCOME IN 1959 AND 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR THE STATE, URBAN AND RURAL: 1960 AND 1950

[See text for source of data. Percent not shown where less than 0.1; percent and median not shown where base is less than 200 in 1960 or 800 in 1950]

TOTAL MONEY INCOME	1960			1950[1]			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					
							1960			1950[2]		
	THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL	THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL	THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL	THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL
LIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS												
TAL	1 250 720	763 099	487 621	1 046 295	566 735	479 560	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
000	191 006	99 449	91 557	249 050	101 030	148 020	15.3	13.0	18.8	23.8	17.8	30.9
TO 4,999	156 931	85 155	71 776	205 320	95 000	110 320	12.5	11.2	14.7	21.0	17.9	24.6
TO 5,999	136 679	71 954	64 725	179 860	96 315	83 545	10.9	9.4	13.3	18.4	18.2	18.6
TO 6,999	135 229	75 833	59 396	135 560	84 810	48 750	10.8	9.9	12.2	13.7	16.0	10.9
TO 7,999	127 696	75 208	52 488	75 765	51 905	23 860	10.2	9.9	10.8	7.7	9.8	5.3
TO 8,999	114 328	72 254	42 074	49 615	35 790	13 825	9.1	9.5	8.6	5.1	6.8	3.1
TO 9,999	91 303	61 067	30 236	29 890	22 590	7 330	7.3	8.0	6.2	3.1	4.3	1.6
TO $14,999	166 943	119 761	47 182	35 085	27 570	7 515	13.3	15.7	9.7	3.6	5.2	1.7
AND OVER	130 605	102 418	28 187	19 625	14 650	4 975	10.4	13.4	5.8	2.0	2.8	1.1
COME	84 043	84 654	83 265	82 192	82 714	81 689	...	...	...	...	...	...
FAMILIES												
L	959 720	584 587	410 123	785 060	396 425	388 635	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
000	80 229	29 431	50 798	137 500	37 765	99 735	8.4	5.4	12.4	18.5	10.0	27.1
TO 4,999	85 883	31 656	54 227	137 930	48 865	89 065	9.0	5.8	13.2	18.6	13.0	24.2
TO 5,999	100 017	42 868	57 169	149 545	72 295	77 250	10.5	7.9	13.9	20.1	19.2	21.0
TO 6,999	106 901	52 732	54 169	119 115	73 065	46 050	11.2	9.7	13.2	16.0	19.4	12.5
TO 7,999	108 185	58 453	49 732	70 830	47 855	22 975	11.3	10.7	12.1	9.5	12.7	6.3
TO 8,999	102 826	62 167	40 659	47 225	33 870	13 355	10.8	11.4	9.9	6.4	9.0	3.6
TO 9,999	84 835	55 357	29 478	28 730	21 615	7 115	8.9	10.2	7.2	3.9	5.8	1.9
TO $14,999	159 998	113 131	46 867	33 880	26 655	7 225	16.7	20.8	11.5	4.6	7.1	2.0
AND OVER	126 646	98 822	27 824	18 885	13 895	4 990	13.2	18.1	6.7	2.5	3.7	1.3
COME	84 964	85 920	83 791	82 644	83 397	81 943	...	...	...	...	...	...
LATED INDIVIDUALS												
L	296 000	218 502	77 498	261 235	170 310	90 925	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
000	110 777	70 018	40 759	111 550	63 265	48 285	37.4	32.0	52.6	42.6	41.1	39.9
TO 4,999	71 048	53 499	17 549	67 390	46 135	21 255	24.0	24.5	22.6	28.8	30.0	26.4
TO 5,999	36 662	29 106	7 556	30 315	24 020	6 295	12.4	13.3	9.7	12.9	15.6	7.8
TO 6,999	28 328	23 101	5 227	14 445	11 745	2 700	9.6	10.6	6.7	6.2	7.6	3.3
TO 7,999	19 511	16 755	2 756	4 935	4 050	885	6.6	7.7	3.6	2.1	2.6	1.1
TO 8,999	11 502	10 087	1 415	2 390	1 920	470	3.9	4.6	1.8	1.0	1.2	0.6
TO 9,999	6 468	5 710	758	1 160	945	215	2.2	2.6	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3
TO $14,999	7 545	6 630	915	1 205	915	290	2.5	3.0	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.4
AND OVER	4 159	3 596	563	980	735	225	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3
COME	81 524	81 733	8 951	81 084	81 295	8 835	...	...	...	...	...	...

S INCLUDES FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS NOT REPORTING ON INCOME.
D ON TOTAL REPORTING.

Table 67.—INCOME IN 1959 AND 1949 OF PERSONS, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE STATE, URBAN AND RURAL: 1960 AND 1950

[See text for source of data. Percent not shown where less than 0.1; percent and median not shown where base is less than 300 in 1960 or 500 in 1950]

MONEY INCOME, COLOR, AND SEX	1960					1950[1]		
	THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL			THE STATE	URBAN	
			TOTAL	NONFARM	FARM			
BOTH SEXES								
TOTAL, 14 YEARS AND OVER	2 753 069	1 555 763	1 197 306	909 815	287 491	2 393 905	1 181 770	1
WITHOUT INCOME	817 129	407 963	409 166	302 956	106 210	820 280	348 440	
WITH INCOME	1 935 940	1 147 800	788 140	607 259	180 881	1 398 560	737 775	
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	308 628	121 868	114 448	82 010	32 438	264 910	113 890	
$500 TO $999	236 316	101 308	79 787	57 768	22 019	209 720	89 060	
$1,000 TO $1,499	181 095	76 364	64 218	46 009	18 207	194 435	95 615	
$1,500 TO $1,999	138 580	59 593	46 378	31 646	14 728	157 350	88 760	
$2,000 TO $2,499	145 939	66 279	48 660	39 196	9 464	157 350	70 730	
$2,500 TO $2,999	114 159	52 322	41 500	34 973	6 527	110 519	65 605	
$3,000 TO $3,499	126 726	75 299	51 427	41 500	9 927	96 060	39 725	
$3,500 TO $3,999	99 577	52 123	37 484	30 741	6 693	76 910	26 042	
$4,000 TO $4,499	107 984	69 587	32 448	27 499	4 949	52 240	16 680	
$4,500 TO $4,999	75 736	51 281	24 455	20 936	3 519	31 860	23 615	
$5,000 TO $5,999	131 688	92 483	39 205	33 883	5 322	17 715	13 648	
$6,000 TO $6,999	82 350	60 317	22 033	18 963	3 070	21 390	16 600	
$7,000 TO $9,999	108 256	83 184	25 072	21 551	3 521	15 645	11 475	
$10,000 AND OVER	78 136	62 522	15 814	12 898	2 916	21 593	21 966	
MEDIAN INCOME	42 354	42 869	31 798	32 001	31 293			
WHITE, 14 YEARS AND OVER	2 219 948	1 284 900	935 048	725 917	229 131	1 883 385	934 280	
WITHOUT INCOME	652 897	326 372	326 525	242 023	84 502	650 925	273 510	
WITH INCOME	1 567 551	958 528	608 523	483 894	124 629	1 099 850	600 785	
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	216 651	106 819	109 832	78 758	31 074	176 790	76 580	
$500 TO $999	167 333	73 935	93 398	69 322	24 076	136 665	53 995	
$1,000 TO $1,499	133 601	58 944	74 657	54 310	13 090	143 320	68 630	
$1,500 TO $1,999	104 144	59 391	47 400	40 257	12 893	129 770	69 735	
$2,000 TO $2,499	112 241	51 872	52 850	42 953	8 497	100 360	63 115	
$2,500 TO $2,999	93 228	60 593	41 356	32 299	9 038	92 560	61 990	
$3,000 TO $3,499	97 630	58 824	44 497	35 799	8 131	84 480	38 530	
$3,500 TO $3,999	86 053	53 619	33 434	27 303	6 131	54 240	29 510	
$4,000 TO $4,499	86 633	58 824	34 477	28 989	5 488	31 970	16 520	
$4,500 TO $4,999	68 633	45 544	23 089	19 746	3 343	31 238	23 738	
$5,000 TO $5,999	122 504	85 069	37 035	32 357	5 098	17 430	13 500	
$6,000 TO $6,999	79 731	58 231	21 500	18 541	2 959	21 065	16 065	
$7,000 TO $9,999	104 578	81 918	24 660	21 204	3 456	15 455	11 310	
$10,000 AND OVER	77 423	61 761	15 662	12 796	2 868	21 880	22 285	
MEDIAN INCOME	42 765	43 291	32 142	32 347	31 509			
NONWHITE, 14 YEARS AND OVER	533 121	290 863	242 258	183 898	58 360	510 420	247 510	
WITHOUT INCOME	164 232	81 591	82 641	60 533	22 108	169 395	74 930	
WITH INCOME	368 889	209 272	159 617	123 365	36 252	298 710	157 690	
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	91 977	38 011	52 966	38 934	14 032	88 120	37 310	
$500 TO $999	68 983	36 838	32 145	23 783	8 362	73 095	35 045	
$1,000 TO $1,499	47 994	27 375	20 119	15 018	5 101	51 115	26 785	
$1,500 TO $1,999	34 236	19 420	14 816	11 699	3 117	39 820	25 250	
$2,000 TO $2,499	33 688	20 184	13 528	11 389	2 135	27 580	19 020	
$2,500 TO $2,999	21 711	14 027	7 304	6 337	967	10 155	7 615	
$3,000 TO $3,499	21 246	14 706	6 540	5 701	839	4 950	1 915	
$3,500 TO $3,999	13 524	9 504	4 020	3 458	561	1 600	1 299	
$4,000 TO $4,499	14 683	10 763	3 920	3 490	461	800	530	
$4,500 TO $4,999	7 103	5 737	1 340	1 190	176	270	160	
$5,000 TO $5,999	9 184	7 634	1 750	1 524	226	425	280	
$6,000 TO $6,999	2 819	2 086	533	422	111	285	140	
$7,000 TO $9,999	1 678	1 266	412	307	105	325	175	
$10,000 AND OVER	713	561	152	104	48	210	188	
MEDIAN INCOME	31 247	31 536	3 918	3 978	3 765	3 919	31 121	
MALE								
TOTAL, 14 YEARS AND OVER	1 360 520	754 119	606 401	459 949	146 452	1 199 670	574 305	
WITHOUT INCOME	154 521	66 675	87 846	64 426	23 420	148 790	54 959	
WITH INCOME	1 205 999	687 444	518 555	395 523	123 032	949 665	475 783	
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	111 976	44 163	67 813	47 310	20 503	113 710	39 630	
$500 TO $999	104 803	41 971	62 832	41 169	21 663	123 825	34 895	
$1,000 TO $1,499	101 831	40 562	52 269	35 639	16 632	134 529	36 795	
$1,500 TO $1,999	80 151	37 796	42 355	29 630	12 725	110 750	51 790	
$2,000 TO $2,499	89 032	43 319	45 713	34 661	11 052	116 050	39 195	
$2,500 TO $2,999	72 987	38 551	34 436	27 257	7 179	84 840	50 625	
$3,000 TO $3,499	84 682	46 470	38 012	30 787	7 225	69 390	30 305	
$3,500 TO $3,999	65 763	37 967	27 796	22 873	4 923	33 405	23 275	
$4,000 TO $4,499	77 991	46 618	31 373	26 563	4 810	20 490	15 225	
$4,500 TO $4,999	58 092	37 068	21 024	18 059	2 965	29 360	21 670	
$5,000 TO $5,999	111 401	78 729	32 672	28 543	4 129	16 965	12 960	
$6,000 TO $6,999	73 152	52 429	20 723	17 914	2 809	20 160	15 795	
$7,000 TO $9,999	99 893	76 320	23 573	20 417	3 156	14 255	10 510	
$10,000 AND OVER	74 645	59 681	14 964	12 287	2 677	21 984	22 497	
MEDIAN INCOME	43 250	44 042	32 372	32 672	31 606			
WHITE, 14 YEARS AND OVER	1 098 198	616 587	481 611	365 577	116 034	945 145	457 865	
WITHOUT INCOME	110 242	46 698	63 544	46 196	17 348	111 030	38 500	
WITH INCOME	987 956	569 889	418 067	319 381	98 686	758 320	384 320	
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	77 695	32 239	45 456	31 604	13 852	77 435	21 710	
$500 TO $999	73 214	29 065	44 149	28 602	15 547	81 175	29 715	
$1,000 TO $1,499	76 962	38 379	38 583	28 204	9 983	91 650	31 080	
$1,500 TO $1,999	57 650	27 107	30 543	20 560	9 116	77 255	42 485	
$2,000 TO $2,499	82 401	38 405	33 996	24 880	9 116	91 555	43 730	
$2,500 TO $2,999	64 268	26 228	28 040	21 709	6 331	69 830	49 870	
$3,000 TO $3,499	66 111	33 798	32 313	25 785	6 528	77 835	33 280	
$3,500 TO $3,999	54 955	30 300	24 655	20 114	4 541	48 060	22 815	
$4,000 TO $4,499	65 679	37 652	28 027	23 583	4 444	32 740	15 090	
$4,500 TO $4,999	52 346	32 515	19 851	17 032	2 819	20 280	21 595	
$5,000 TO $5,999	103 429	69 274	34 155	29 672	4 483	28 990	12 915	
$6,000 TO $6,999	70 900	50 662	20 238	17 528	2 712	16 525	15 615	
$7,000 TO $9,999	98 530	75 294	23 236	20 132	3 104	19 925	10 765	
$10,000 AND OVER	73 786	58 971	14 815	12 196	2 629	14 065	22 277	
MEDIAN INCOME	43 734	44 527	32 791	33 123	31 869	32 255	32 877	

[1] TOTAL INCLUDES PERSONS NOT REPORTING ON INCOME; PERCENT BASED ON TOTAL REPORTING.

Table 67.—INCOME IN 1959 AND 1949 OF PERSONS, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE STATE, URBAN AND RURAL: 1960 AND 1950—Con.

[See text for source of data. Percent not shown where less than 0.1; percent and median not shown where base is less than 200 in 1960 or 500 in 1950]

MONEY INCOME, COLOR, AND SEX	1960					1950[1]		
	THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL			THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL
			TOTAL	NONFARM	FARM			
MALE—CON.								
WHITE, 14 YEARS AND OVER	262 322	137 532	124 790	94 392	30 398	254 525	116 440	137 885
NT INCOME	44 279	19 977	24 302	18 230	6 072	37 785	16 435	21 305
INCOME	218 043	117 555	100 488	76 162	24 326	191 345	91 465	99 880
TO $499 OR LOSS	34 281	11 924	22 357	15 706	6 651	36 273	11 398	24 880
TO $999	31 589	12 906	18 683	12 5497	6 186	42 650	13 185	29 465
TO $1,499	24 869	11 183	13 686	9 631	4 055	37 875	17 040	20 835
TO $1,999	22 501	10 689	11 812	9 070	2 742	33 495	20 740	12 755
TO $2,499	26 631	14 914	11 717	9 781	1 936	24 495	16 730	7 765
TO $2,999	18 719	12 327	6 392	5 540	848	9 010	6 690	2 320
TO $3,499	18 371	13 672	9 699	5 002	4697	4 305	3 390	915
TO $3,999	10 808	7 687	3 141	2 760	381	1 330	1 055	275
TO $4,499	12 312	8 966	3 346	3 000	346	665	460	205
TO $4,999	9 726	6 553	1 173	1 027	146	210	135	75
TO $5,999	7 972	6 455	1 517	1 306	211	370	240	130
TO $6,999	2 252	1 769	485	388	97	240	125	115
TO $9,999	1 363	1 026	337	285	52	235	135	100
000 AND OVER	649	310	139	91	48	190	145	45
AN INCOME	81 906	82 405	81 336	81 910	9 981	81 221	81 599	9 925
FEMALE								
TOTAL, 14 YEARS AND OVER	1 392 549	801 644	590 905	449 846	141 059	1 194 135	607 265	586 870
NT INCOME	662 608	341 288	321 320	238 130	83 190	671 490	293 485	378 005
INCOME	729 941	460 356	269 585	211 716	57 869	448 895	281 990	166 905
TO $499 OR LOSS	196 652	101 267	94 985	70 382	24 603	151 200	78 240	72 990
TO $999	151 513	79 897	71 616	90 841	10 775	85 895	54 145	31 750
TO $1,499	79 264	51 746	27 518	22 131	5 387	59 910	38 660	21 250
TO $1,999	58 429	38 568	19 861	16 379	3 482	51 730	34 570	17 160
TO $2,499	56 897	36 236	20 661	16 985	3 676	41 300	29 560	11 740
TO $2,999	41 952	27 728	14 224	11 999	2 225	25 675	20 325	5 370
TO $3,499	42 244	28 829	13 415	10 713	2 702	15 370	12 545	2 825
TO $3,999	33 814	26 156	7 658	7 887	1 771	6 670	5 420	1 250
TO $4,499	29 993	22 969	7 028	5 885	1 139	3 505	2 765	740
TO $4,999	17 644	14 213	3 431	2 877	554	1 730	1 495	235
TO $5,999	20 287	16 754	3 533	2 903	630	2 300	1 790	530
TO $6,999	9 198	7 888	1 310	1 049	261	950	705	245
TO $9,999	8 363	6 864	1 499	1 134	365	1 230	855	375
000 AND OVER	3 691	2 841	850	611	239	1 410	965	445
AN INCOME	81 232	81 670	9 886	9 934	9 701	9 926	81 111	9 668
WHITE, 14 YEARS AND OVER	1 121 750	648 313	473 437	360 340	113 097	938 240	476 395	461 845
NT INCOME	582 655	279 674	262 981	195 827	67 154	539 895	235 010	304 885
INCOME	579 095	368 639	210 456	164 513	45 943	341 530	215 765	125 765
TO $499 OR LOSS	138 936	79 580	64 376	47 154	17 222	99 395	52 395	47 010
TO $999	94 119	55 965	38 154	29 625	8 529	55 490	32 285	23 205
TO $1,499	56 639	35 554	21 085	16 744	4 341	46 670	28 915	17 755
TO $1,999	46 694	29 837	16 857	13 750	3 107	45 405	30 060	15 345
TO $2,499	49 840	30 986	18 854	15 377	3 477	38 215	27 270	10 945
TO $2,999	38 960	25 644	13 316	11 150	2 166	24 530	19 380	5 150
TO $3,499	39 319	26 795	12 524	10 014	2 510	14 723	12 020	2 705
TO $3,999	31 088	22 319	8 779	7 189	1 590	6 400	5 180	1 220
TO $4,499	27 622	21 172	6 450	5 426	1 026	3 370	2 695	675
TO $4,999	16 267	13 029	3 238	2 716	524	1 690	1 430	260
TO $5,999	19 075	15 775	3 300	2 685	615	2 245	1 740	505
TO $6,999	8 831	7 569	1 262	1 015	247	905	685	220
TO $9,999	8 048	6 624	1 424	1 072	352	1 140	815	325
000 AND OVER	3 627	2 790	837	598	239	1 390	945	445
AN INCOME	81 499	81 805	81 064	81 164	9 837	81 171	81 402	9 842
WHITE, 14 YEARS AND OVER	270 799	153 331	117 468	89 506	27 962	255 895	130 870	125 025
NT INCOME	119 953	61 614	58 339	42 303	16 036	131 595	58 675	73 120
INCOME	150 846	91 717	59 129	47 203	11 926	107 365	66 225	41 140
TO $499 OR LOSS	37 696	27 087	30 609	23 228	7 381	51 845	25 915	25 930
TO $999	37 394	23 932	13 462	11 216	2 246	30 405	21 860	8 545
TO $1,499	22 625	16 102	6 523	5 367	1 046	13 240	9 745	3 495
TO $1,999	11 735	8 731	3 004	2 629	375	6 325	4 510	1 815
TO $2,499	7 057	5 250	1 807	1 608	199	3 085	2 290	795
TO $2,999	2 992	2 084	908	789	119	1 145	925	220
TO $3,499	2 925	2 034	891	699	192	645	525	120
TO $3,999	2 716	1 837	879	698	181	270	240	30
TO $4,499	2 371	1 797	574	459	115	173	70	85
TO $4,999	1 377	1 184	193	163	30	60	25	35
TO $5,999	1 212	979	233	218	15	55	40	15
TO $6,999	367	319	48	34	14	65	20	25
TO $9,999	315	240	75	62	13	90	20	70
000 AND OVER	64	51	13	13	...	20	20	...
AN INCOME	8 737	8 892	8 483	8 517	8 404	8 530	8 465	8 397
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
BOTH SEXES								
TOTAL, 14 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NT INCOME	29.7	26.2	34.2	33.3	37.1	37.0	31.3	42.4
INCOME	70.3	73.8	65.8	66.7	62.9	63.0	68.5	57.6

TAL INCLUDES PERSONS NOT REPORTING ON INCOME; PERCENT BASED ON TOTAL REPORTING.

Table 67.—INCOME IN 1959 AND 1949 OF PERSONS, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE STATE, URBAN AND RURAL: 1960 AND 1950—Con.

[See text for source of data. Percent not shown where less than 0.1; percent and median not shown where base is less than 200 in 1960 or 500 in 1950]

MONEY INCOME, COLOR, AND SEX	1960					1950[1]		
	THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL			THE STATE	URBAN	RU
			TOTAL	NONFARM	FARM			
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CON.								
BOTH SEXES--CON.								
TOTAL, 14 YEARS AND OVER--CON.								
TOTAL WITH INCOME	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	15.9	12.7	20.7	19.4	24.9	18.9	15.0	
$500 TO $999	12.2	10.6	14.5	13.5	17.9	13.9	11.8	
$1,000 TO $1,499	9.4	8.8	10.1	9.5	12.2	11.6	12.6	
$1,500 TO $1,999	7.2	6.7	7.9	7.6	9.0	11.6	11.8	
$2,000 TO $2,499	7.5	6.9	8.4	8.5	8.1	11.3	11.7	
$2,500 TO $2,999	5.9	5.8	6.2	6.5	5.3	7.9	9.3	
$3,000 TO $3,499	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.8	5.3	7.0	8.7	
$3,500 TO $3,999	5.1	5.4	4.8	5.1	3.7	4.0	5.2	
$4,000 TO $4,499	5.6	6.1	4.9	5.3	3.3	2.6	3.8	
$4,500 TO $4,999	3.9	4.5	3.1	3.4	1.9	2.3	3.1	
$5,000 TO $5,999	6.8	8.1	5.0	5.8	2.9	2.3	3.1	
$6,000 TO $6,999	4.3	5.3	2.8	3.1	1.7	1.2	1.8	
$7,000 TO $9,999	5.6	7.2	3.2	3.5	1.9	1.5	2.2	
$10,000 AND OVER	4.0	5.4	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.5	
WHITE, 14 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
WITHOUT INCOME	29.4	25.8	34.2	33.3	36.9	37.2	31.3	
WITH INCOME	70.6	74.2	65.8	66.7	63.1	62.8	68.7	
TOTAL WITH INCOME	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	13.8	11.4	17.5	16.3	21.5	16.1	12.8	
$500 TO $999	10.7	9.1	13.1	12.0	16.6	12.4	9.0	
$1,000 TO $1,499	8.5	7.9	9.5	8.8	11.7	11.0	11.4	
$1,500 TO $1,999	6.7	6.1	7.5	7.1	9.1	11.2	10.2	
$2,000 TO $2,499	7.2	6.3	8.4	8.3	8.7	11.8	11.6	
$2,500 TO $2,999	5.9	5.5	6.6	6.8	5.9	9.1	10.5	
$3,000 TO $3,499	6.7	6.5	7.1	7.4	6.2	8.6	10.3	
$3,500 TO $3,999	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.6	3.8	3.3	4.4	
$4,000 TO $4,499	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.0	3.8	3.3	4.3	
$4,500 TO $4,999	4.4	4.9	3.7	4.1	2.3	2.0	2.8	
$5,000 TO $5,999	7.8	9.1	6.0	6.7	3.5	2.8	3.9	
$6,000 TO $6,999	5.1	6.2	3.4	3.8	2.0	1.6	2.2	
$7,000 TO $9,999	6.8	8.7	3.9	4.2	2.4	1.9	2.7	
$10,000 AND OVER	4.9	6.6	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.9	
NONWHITE, 14 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
WITHOUT INCOME	30.8	28.1	34.1	32.9	37.9	36.2	32.2	
WITH INCOME	69.2	71.9	65.9	67.1	62.1	63.8	67.8	
TOTAL WITH INCOME	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	24.9	18.6	33.2	31.6	38.7	29.5	23.7	
$500 TO $999	18.7	17.6	20.1	19.3	23.1	24.5	22.2	
$1,000 TO $1,499	12.9	13.1	12.6	12.2	14.1	17.1	17.0	
$1,500 TO $1,999	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.5	8.6	13.3	16.0	
$2,000 TO $2,499	9.1	9.6	8.5	9.2	5.9	9.2	12.1	
$2,500 TO $2,999	5.9	6.9	4.6	4.6	3.7	3.4	4.8	
$3,000 TO $3,499	5.8	7.0	4.1	4.6	2.5	1.7	2.5	
$3,500 TO $3,999	3.7	4.5	2.5	2.8	1.6	0.5	0.8	
$4,000 TO $4,499	4.0	5.1	2.5	2.8	1.3	0.3	0.3	
$4,500 TO $4,999	1.9	2.7	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	
$5,000 TO $5,999	2.9	3.8	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	
$6,000 TO $6,999	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	
$7,000 TO $9,999	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
$10,000 AND OVER	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
MALE								
TOTAL, 14 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
WITHOUT INCOME	11.4	8.8	14.5	14.0	16.0	13.5	10.4	
WITH INCOME	88.6	91.2	85.5	86.0	84.0	86.5	89.6	
TOTAL WITH INCOME	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	9.3	6.4	13.1	12.0	16.7	12.0	7.3	
$500 TO $999	8.7	8.1	12.1	10.4	17.6	13.0	7.3	
$1,000 TO $1,499	8.4	7.2	10.1	9.0	13.5	14.2	11.9	
$1,500 TO $1,999	6.6	5.5	8.2	7.5	10.3	11.7	10.9	
$2,000 TO $2,499	7.4	6.3	8.8	8.8	9.0	12.2	12.4	
$2,500 TO $2,999	6.1	5.6	6.6	6.9	5.8	8.9	10.6	
$3,000 TO $3,499	7.0	6.8	7.3	7.8	5.9	8.6	11.2	
$3,500 TO $3,999	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.8	4.0	5.2	7.2	
$4,000 TO $4,499	6.5	6.8	6.1	6.7	3.9	3.3	4.9	
$4,500 TO $4,999	4.8	5.4	4.1	4.5	2.4	2.4	3.2	
$5,000 TO $5,999	9.2	11.0	6.9	7.8	3.8	3.1	4.6	
$6,000 TO $6,999	6.1	7.6	4.0	4.5	2.3	1.8	2.7	
$7,000 TO $9,999	8.3	11.1	4.5	5.2	2.6	2.1	3.3	
$10,000 AND OVER	6.2	8.7	2.9	3.1	2.2	1.5	2.2	
WHITE, 14 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
WITHOUT INCOME	10.0	7.6	13.2	12.6	15.0	12.8	9.1	
WITH INCOME	90.0	92.4	86.8	87.4	85.0	87.2	90.9	
TOTAL WITH INCOME	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	7.9	5.7	10.9	9.9	14.0	10.2	6.3	
$500 TO $999	7.4	5.1	10.6	9.0	15.8	10.7	5.2	
$1,000 TO $1,499	7.8	6.7	9.2	8.1	12.7	10.3	8.1	
$1,500 TO $1,999	5.8	4.8	7.3	6.4	10.1	10.2	8.1	
$2,000 TO $2,499	6.3	5.0	8.1	7.8	9.2	12.1	11.0	
$2,500 TO $2,999	5.5	4.6	6.7	6.8	6.4	10.0	11.8	
$3,000 TO $3,499	6.7	5.9	7.7	8.1	6.6	10.3	13.0	
$3,500 TO $3,999	5.6	5.3	5.9	6.3	4.6	6.3	8.7	
$4,000 TO $4,499	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.4	4.5	4.3	5.9	
$4,500 TO $4,999	5.3	5.7	4.7	5.3	2.9	2.7	3.9	
$5,000 TO $5,999	10.5	12.2	8.2	9.3	4.5	3.8	5.6	
$6,000 TO $6,999	7.2	8.9	4.8	5.3	2.7	2.2	3.3	
$7,000 TO $9,999	10.0	13.2	5.6	6.3	3.1	2.6	4.1	
$10,000 AND OVER	7.5	10.3	3.5	3.8	2.7	1.9	2.7	

[1] TOTAL INCLUDES PERSONS NOT REPORTING ON INCOME; PERCENT BASED ON TOTAL REPORTING.

Table 67.—INCOME IN 1959 AND 1949 OF PERSONS, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE STATE, URBAN AND RURAL: 1960 AND 1950—Con.

[See text for source of data. Percent not shown where less than 0.1; percent and median not shown where base is less than 300 in 1960 or 500 in 1950]

MONEY INCOME, COLOR, AND SEX	1960					1950[1]		
	THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL			THE STATE	URBAN	RURAL
			TOTAL	NONFARM	FARM			
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION—CON.								
MALE—CON.								
NONWHITE, 14 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OUT INCOME	16.9	19.5	19.5	19.3	20.0	16.5	15.2	17.6
INCOME	83.1	80.5	80.5	80.7	80.0	83.5	84.8	82.4
WITH INCOME	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TO $499 OR LOSS	18.7	10.1	22.2	20.6	27.3	19.0	12.5	28.9
500 TO 999	14.5	11.0	18.6	16.5	23.1	22.3	14.4	29.5
000 TO $1,499	11.8	9.9	13.8	12.6	16.7	19.8	18.6	20.9
500 TO $1,999	10.3	9.1	11.8	11.9	11.7	17.5	22.7	12.8
000 TO $2,499	12.2	12.7	11.7	12.8	8.0	12.8	18.3	7.8
500 TO $2,999	8.8	10.5	6.6	7.3	3.8	4.7	7.3	2.2
000 TO $3,499	5.4	7.4	3.7	4.6	2.9	2.2	3.7	0.9
500 TO $3,999	5.0	6.5	3.1	3.6	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.3
000 TO $4,499	3.6	7.6	3.3	3.9	1.8	0.3	0.8	0.2
500 TO $4,999	2.2	3.9	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
000 TO $5,999	3.7	5.5	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1
000 TO $6,999	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
000 TO $9,999	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
0,000 AND OVER	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	...
FEMALE								
TOTAL, 14 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OUT INCOME	47.6	42.6	58.4	58.9	59.0	59.9	51.0	69.4
INCOME	52.4	57.4	45.6	47.1	41.0	40.1	49.0	30.6
WITH INCOME	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TO $499 OR LOSS	26.9	22.1	35.2	33.2	42.5	33.7	27.8	43.7
500 TO 999	18.0	17.4	19.1	19.3	18.6	19.1	19.2	19.0
000 TO $1,499	10.9	11.2	10.2	10.5	9.2	13.3	13.7	12.7
500 TO $1,999	8.0	8.4	7.4	7.7	6.0	11.5	12.3	10.3
000 TO $2,499	7.8	7.9	7.7	8.0	6.4	9.2	10.5	7.0
500 TO $2,999	5.7	6.0	5.3	5.6	3.9	5.7	7.2	3.2
000 TO $3,499	5.8	6.3	5.0	5.1	4.7	3.4	4.4	1.7
500 TO $3,999	4.6	5.2	3.6	3.7	3.1	1.5	1.9	0.7
000 TO $4,499	4.1	5.0	2.6	2.8	2.0	0.8	1.0	0.4
500 TO $4,999	2.6	3.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.2
000 TO $5,999	2.8	3.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.3
000 TO $6,999	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
000 TO $9,999	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
0,000 AND OVER	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
WHITE, 14 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OUT INCOME	48.4	43.1	55.5	54.3	59.4	61.3	52.1	70.8
INCOME	51.6	56.9	44.5	45.7	40.6	38.7	47.9	29.2
WITH INCOME	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TO $499 OR LOSS	24.0	20.2	30.9	28.7	37.5	29.1	24.3	37.4
00 TO 999	16.3	15.2	18.1	18.0	18.4	16.2	15.0	18.5
000 TO $1,499	9.8	9.6	10.0	10.2	9.4	13.7	13.4	14.1
500 TO $1,999	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.4	6.8	13.2	13.9	12.2
000 TO $2,499	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.3	7.6	11.2	12.6	8.7
500 TO $2,999	6.7	7.0	6.3	6.8	4.7	7.2	9.0	4.1
000 TO $3,499	6.8	7.3	6.0	6.1	5.5	4.3	5.0	2.2
500 TO $3,999	5.4	6.1	4.2	4.4	3.5	1.9	2.4	1.0
000 TO $4,499	4.8	5.7	3.1	3.3	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.5
500 TO $4,999	2.8	3.5	1.5	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.2
000 TO $5,999	3.3	4.3	1.6	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.4
000 TO $6,999	1.5	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
000 TO $9,999	1.4	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3
0,000 AND OVER	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
NONWHITE, 14 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OUT INCOME	44.3	40.2	49.7	47.3	57.3	55.1	44.9	64.0
INCOME	55.7	59.8	50.3	52.7	42.7	44.9	55.1	36.0
WITH INCOME	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TO $499 OR LOSS	38.2	29.5	51.8	49.2	61.9	48.3	39.1	63.0
00 TO 999	22.8	26.1	22.8	23.8	18.8	28.3	33.0	20.8
000 TO $1,499	15.0	17.7	10.9	11.4	8.8	12.3	14.7	8.5
500 TO $1,999	7.8	9.5	5.1	5.4	3.1	5.9	6.8	4.4
000 TO $2,499	4.7	5.7	3.1	3.4	1.7	2.9	3.8	1.9
500 TO $2,999	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.5
000 TO $3,499	1.9	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.6	0.8	0.3
500 TO $3,999	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.1
000 TO $4,499	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.2
500 TO $4,999	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
000 TO $5,999	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
000 TO $6,999	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
000 TO $9,999	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...	0.1
0,000 AND OVER	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...

OTAL INCLUDES PERSONS NOT REPORTING ON INCOME; PERCENT BASED ON TOTAL REPORTING.

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960

[See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200]

SUBJECT	ACCOMACK COUNTY	ALBEMARLE COUNTY	ALLEGHANY COUNTY	AMELIA COUNTY	AMHERST COUNTY	APPOMATTOX COUNTY	ARLINGTON COUNTY	AUGUSTA COUNTY	BATH COUNTY	BEDFORD COUNTY	BLAND COUNTY
FAMILY INCOME											
ALL FAMILIES	7 986	7 137	2 978	1 662	4 777	2 187	43 786	9 123	1 278	7 609	1 [illegible]
UNDER $1,000	1 117	570	284	277	393	279	660	610	131	834	[illegible]
$1,000 TO $1,999	1 147	788	306	313	538	343	674	874	246	857	[illegible]
$2,000 TO $2,999	1 014	982	335	323	561	322	1 297	1 312	215	1 046	[illegible]
$3,000 TO $3,999	1 083	819	355	212	576	302	2 083	1 306	216	1 182	[illegible]
$4,000 TO $4,999	813	794	424	192	728	272	2 912	1 305	102	1 068	[illegible]
$5,000 TO $5,999	665	709	350	118	498	162	3 723	1 083	121	773	[illegible]
$6,000 TO $6,999	356	487	286	64	438	209	3 869	840	99	571	[illegible]
$7,000 TO $7,999	277	450	175	67	273	132	4 044	523	52	388	[illegible]
$8,000 TO $8,999	190	389	142	28	243	58	3 899	423	99	286	[illegible]
$9,000 TO $9,999	103	198	84	15	150	15	3 694	245	4	183	[illegible]
$10,000 TO $14,999	160	480	168	21	317	76	12 114	435	26	346	[illegible]
$15,000 TO $24,999	77	291	40	8	90	17	4 060	111	11	106	[illegible]
$25,000 AND OVER	9	184	29	4	37	5	1 737	36	---	49	[illegible]
MEDIAN INCOME: FAMILIES	$2 817	$4 516	$4 493	$2 715	$4 444	$3 495	$8 670	$4 352	$3 218	$5 886	$2 [illegible]
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	$ 818	$ 818	$1 200	$ 680	$ 740	$ 839	$3 578	$ 946	$1 105	$ 830	[illegible]
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV.	$2 322	$3 030	$4 245	$2 283	$3 747	$3 011	$6 848	$4 041	$2 679	$3 329	$2 [illegible]
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES: HEAD AN EARNER:	818	689	352	154	572	278	6 909	1 176	156	881	[illegible]
TWO CHILDREN UNDER 18	$3 768	$5 346	$4 775	---	$5 126	$3 983	$8 643	$4 870	---	$4 574	[illegible]
MEDIAN INCOME											
INCOME OF PERSONS											
MALE: TOTAL	10 694	11 721	4 129	2 603	7 899	3 278	58 288	13 071	2 000	11 001	2 [illegible]
TOTAL WITH INCOME	9 638	10 349	3 642	2 285	7 059	2 844	54 405	11 172	1 683	9 418	2 [illegible]
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	1 530	1 394	371	358	662	520	2 333	1 060	228	1 102	[illegible]
$500 TO $999	1 530	1 344	295	316	622	458	1 832	1 103	183	1 100	[illegible]
$1,000 TO $1,499	1 304	998	263	290	524	323	2 779	935	207	929	[illegible]
$1,500 TO $1,999	998	846	217	184	381	223	1 480	773	204	618	[illegible]
$2,000 TO $2,499	1 022	787	284	131	499	211	1 954	1 036	196	846	[illegible]
$2,500 TO $2,999	605	708	120	134	493	209	1 941	1 032	142	713	[illegible]
$3,000 TO $3,499	585	659	234	100	323	193	2 695	936	129	707	[illegible]
$3,500 TO $3,999	360	401	231	96	440	162	2 104	782	102	701	[illegible]
$4,000 TO $4,499	407	530	231	94	421	136	2 939	880	54	704	[illegible]
$4,500 TO $4,999	228	370	238	46	273	71	2 563	689	72	430	[illegible]
$5,000 TO $5,999	482	552	440	79	509	142	5 784	837	79	548	[illegible]
$6,000 TO $7,499	216	292	190	40	261	78	4 927	579	25	290	[illegible]
$7,500 TO $9,999	263	271	207	43	258	77	10 246	459	20	211	[illegible]
$10,000 AND OVER	142	707	123	20	136	41	10 808	293	---	141	[illegible]
MEDIAN INCOME	$1 742	$2 256	$3 365	$1 656	$2 837	$1 771	$5 789	$2 820	$2 004	$2 581	$1 [illegible]
FEMALE: TOTAL	11 582	10 357	4 171	2 339	8 525	3 272	65 531	13 299	1 936	10 774	1 [illegible]
TOTAL WITH INCOME	7 067	5 500	1 678	1 177	4 049	1 608	42 339	6 428	1 020	5 228	[illegible]
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	3 158	1 362	458	578	1 320	539	6 204	1 919	310	1 767	[illegible]
$500 TO $999	1 568	879	380	270	691	263	4 323	1 116	171	914	[illegible]
$1,000 TO $1,499	723	682	211	103	380	119	3 008	695	148	480	[illegible]
$1,500 TO $1,999	538	506	127	58	280	145	2 545	999	72	397	[illegible]
$2,000 TO $2,499	520	543	134	45	371	327	2 622	619	64	488	[illegible]
$2,500 TO $2,999	189	357	95	36	318	119	1 912	478	67	379	[illegible]
$3,000 TO $3,499	178	419	78	28	216	79	1 787	344	23	401	[illegible]
$3,500 TO $3,999	97	235	73	43	189	50	2 990	298	31	162	[illegible]
$4,000 TO $4,499	83	179	49	5	116	21	4 039	210	23	118	[illegible]
$4,500 TO $4,999	27	75	29	4	40	11	2 767	101	8	52	[illegible]
$5,000 TO $5,999	54	86	8	3	51	13	4 205	129	---	93	[illegible]
$6,000 TO $7,499	17	48	4	4	47	4	3 240	48	8	26	[illegible]
$7,500 TO $9,999	23	72	16	---	22	8	2 108	34	8	29	[illegible]
$10,000 AND OVER	18	77	16	---	12	---	467	20	8	20	[illegible]
MEDIAN INCOME	$ 632	$1 388	$1 002	$ 519	$1 018	$1 197	$3 100	$1 136	$ 869	$ 963	$ [illegible]
WEEKS WORKED											
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959	14 193	13 810	4 250	2 865	8 884	3 881	87 689	15 473	2 413	12 475	[illegible]
50 TO 52 WEEKS	4 953	7 140	2 255	1 425	4 670	2 084	61 671	9 458	1 097	6 933	[illegible]
48 TO 49 WEEKS	802	923	219	200	434	323	3 907	752	131	804	[illegible]
40 TO 47 WEEKS	2 101	1 338	434	319	915	470	4 970	1 317	170	977	[illegible]
27 TO 39 WEEKS	2 084	1 218	453	265	628	280	3 076	1 079	339	1 311	[illegible]
14 TO 26 WEEKS	2 456	2 154	464	338	1 110	381	6 583	1 515			[illegible]
13 WEEKS OR LESS											
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS											
MALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	$1 956	$2 888	$3 835	$2 001	$3 072	$2 081	$6 261	$3 131	$2 139	$2 994	$1 [illegible]
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL, & KINDRED WKRS	$ 869	$ 710	$ 600	---	$ 272	$ 787	$ 265	$ 977	---	$ 730	[illegible]
FARMERS & FARM MANAGERS	1 824	1 717	---	1 171	882	1 160	---	1 807	---	1 329	[illegible]
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	2 765	3 483	3 009	---	3 918	3 363	$ 820	3 650	3 244	3 865	[illegible]
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS	1 936	2 791	3 795	2 238	3 263	2 468	6 279	3 544	2 023	3 097	[illegible]
FARM LABORERS, EXC. UNPAID; & FARM FOREMEN	925	1 289	---	1 144	932	---	---	1 125	---	1 078	[illegible]
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM AND MINE	1 447	1 645	1 983	1 548	1 980	1 119	3 288	2 162	1 357	1 823	[illegible]
FEMALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	$ 870	$1 924	$1 738	$ 812	$1 848	$2 079	$3 934	$2 013	$1 234	$1 890	$1 [illegible]
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	2 095	2 843	---	---	2 690	---	4 080	2 324	---	2 598	[illegible]
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS	1 220	2 319	2 253	---	1 842	2 238	3 272	2 392	---	2 301	[illegible]
TYPE OF INCOME											
ALL TYPES OF INCOME[2]											
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	10 705	15 849	3 180	3 422	10 009	4 342	96 744	17 600	2 703	14 649	[illegible]
MEAN INCOME	$1 790	$3 168	$3 230	$1 815	$2 565	$2 122	$5 161	$2 713	$2 120	$2 509	$1 [illegible]
WAGES OR SALARY											
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	11 362	11 957	3 817	2 057	7 639	2 929	83 408	12 980	1 989	10 652	[illegible]
MEAN INCOME	$1 680	$2 753	$3 345	$1 804	$2 623	$2 428	$5 100	$2 914	$1 980	$2 614	$1 [illegible]
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME											
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	3 064	2 097	584	1 035	1 462	1 082	6 328	2 970	458	2 309	[illegible]
MEAN INCOME	$2 029	$3 471	$3 094	$1 746	$2 070	$1 450	$5 308	$2 056	$2 002	$2 223	$1 [illegible]

[1] INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
[2] INCLUDES OTHER INCOME, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200]

SUBJECT	BRUNSWICK COUNTY	BUCHANAN COUNTY	BUCKINGHAM COUNTY	CAMPBELL COUNTY	CAROLINE COUNTY	CARROLL COUNTY	CHARLES CITY COUNTY	CHARLOTTE COUNTY	CHESTERFIELD COUNTY	CLARKE COUNTY	CRAIG COUNTY	CULPEPER COUNTY
FAMILY INCOME												
ALL FAMILIES	3 833	7 898	2 560	8 163	2 819	5 949	1 068	3 177	17 716	1 892	884	3 807
$1,000	788	1 207	589	653	283	920	94	618	375	172	101	367
TO $1,999	816	1 115	487	650	422	995	183	605	863	265	195	457
$2,999	617	1 540	382	899	392	1 078	221	423	2 803	297	118	571
$3,999	463	1 191	298	1 269	475	995	186	398	1 292	307	122	497
$4,999	317	794	292	1 120	409	832	149	337	1 818	217	132	462
TO $5,999	276	577	152	1 051	222	529	76	286	2 328	147	81	344
$6,999	168	440	73	858	196	207	73	191	2 360	146	59	209
$7,999	122	230	58	619	127	168	39	107	2 038	99	38	171
$8,999	86	239	40	364	89	96	23	86	1 681	72	31	115
$9,999	37	113	7	249	40	56	19	38	1 307	54	17	72
$10 TO $14,999	98	176	63	361	110	91	34	58	2 603	97	20	181
$15,000 TO $24,999	40	48	23	73	39	20	29	24	709	33	...	34
$25,000 AND OVER	3	9	...	37	19	16	...	18	168	14	...	34
INCOME: FAMILIES	$2 506	$2 992	$2 416	$3 391	$3 659	$3 525	$3 399	$2 844	$6 707	$3 691	$3 230	$3 661
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	$ 732	$ 822	$ 778	$ 992	$ 890	$ 922	...	$ 829	$ 930	$ 809	...	$ 979
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV.	$1 943	$2 850	$2 055	$3 303	$3 225	$2 818	$3 115	$2 480	$4 139	$3 128	$2 835	$3 070
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES: HEAD AN EARNER:												
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18	323	909	224	1 203	212	727	91	361	3 360	192	108	398
INCOME	$4 321	$3 185	$3 571	$5 331	$4 024	$3 611	...	$4 638	$6 805	...	...	$3 899
INCOME OF PERSONS												
MALE: TOTAL	5 829	11 215	3 731	11 083	4 665	8 093	1 708	4 621	23 782	2 884	1 194	5 232
WITH INCOME	4 891	8 866	3 147	9 788	3 802	6 686	1 496	3 949	21 792	2 329	1 026	4 540
$499 OR LESS	951	990	643	1 094	379	894	165	726	1 538	241	107	530
TO $999	787	1 086	610	853	454	919	149	604	1 199	294	144	484
TO $1,499	575	813	333	631	416	708	156	474	883	229	116	402
TO $1,999	575	782	305	900	403	620	182	468	800	242	112	451
TO $2,499	516	954	323	848	395	811	194	378	919	234	94	480
TO $2,999	239	820	162	638	332	643	84	281	748	159	75	400
TO $3,499	278	802	161	1 134	348	560	139	221	1 191	240	84	339
TO $3,999	222	502	115	856	248	408	93	168	1 224	110	87	299
TO $4,499	170	478	166	793	308	340	82	183	1 644	158	65	296
TO $4,999	109	283	91	642	128	197	40	88	1 350	99	34	185
TO $5,999	157	493	96	743	178	285	69	139	3 649	127	57	256
TO $6,999	85	334	63	453	100	127	40	108	2 425	89	61	194
$7,000 AND OVER	97	219	35	599	79	98	20	80	2 761	97	30	142
MEDIAN INCOME	$1 615	$2 410	$1 678	$3 191	$2 351	$2 113	$2 144	$1 684	$4 815	$2 339	$2 060	$2 439
FEMALE: TOTAL	5 979	10 941	3 601	11 266	4 144	8 398	1 621	4 549	24 283	2 766	1 204	5 422
WITH INCOME	2 763	2 836	1 299	5 778	1 778	3 653	673	1 988	12 838	1 370	479	2 906
$499 OR LESS	1 336	1 146	533	1 982	674	1 284	292	724	2 989	527	174	701
TO $999	501	577	283	948	378	748	140	384	1 999	348	103	531
TO $1,499	238	388	167	528	178	381	84	184	1 134	221	52	511
TO $1,999	170	196	77	518	103	288	53	157	911	120	55	285
TO $2,499	233	120	119	410	110	280	22	136	938	110	41	192
TO $2,999	76	108	62	484	81	224	29	122	1 070	98	7	109
TO $3,499	92	80	48	462	126	121	11	139	1 047	79	14	98
TO $3,999	63	39	44	125	38	77	26	63	865	36	...	92
TO $4,499	20	89	17	181	36	32	8	28	951	33	10	60
TO $4,999	8	24	...	99	27	25	8	18	432	20	...	39
TO $5,999	15	32	8	66	19	4	...	22	666	15	...	33
TO $6,999	8	4	...	8	...	9	...	...	158	13	...	23
$7,000 AND OVER	3	11	...	12	...	...	...	9	123	15	...	24
MEDIAN INCOME	$ 549	$ 736	$ 740	$1 245	$ 788	$ 863	$ 689	$ 852	$1 726	$ 972	$ 811	$1 034
WEEKS WORKED												
TAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959	6 980	9 780	3 791	13 857	4 835	8 647	1 898	5 169	31 379	3 489	1 292	6 009
WEEKS	2 984	3 300	1 614	7 936	2 444	4 002	816	2 642	19 641	1 943	731	3 480
WEEKS	494	844	227	1 026	277	737	161	450	1 903	198	68	354
WEEKS	812	1 448	506	1 982	607	1 091	288	680	2 293	288	106	841
WEEKS	812	1 799	516	1 183	559	1 044	207	780	2 387	358	183	598
WEEKS	642	1 211	376	1 032	612	850	188	337	2 191	278	109	429
OR LESS	1 216	1 176	552	1 238	536	903	278	920	3 304	424	137	991
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS												
LE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	$1 930	$2 677	$1 739	$3 324	$2 657	$2 410	$2 360	$1 889	$3 179	$2 634	$2 399	$2 672
MANAGERIAL; & KINDRED WKRS.	4 988	3 978	4 311	5 531	5 216	3 500	...	4 340	6 849	4 771	...	5 030
AND FARM MANAGERS	1 366	...	1 052	1 204	1 327	1 189	...	1 160	...	2 364	...	2 143
N; FOREMEN; AND KINDRED WORKERS	3 101	3 754	2 676	3 843	3 692	2 913	...	3 358	5 901	3 384	...	3 419
ERS AND KINDRED WORKERS	1 876	2 490	2 167	3 251	2 589	2 648	2 629	2 119	4 532	2 780	3 019	2 741
ERS, EXC. UNPAID; & FARM FOREMEN	627	...	...	913	...	742	...	...	1 357	1 942	...	1 308
EXCEPT FARM AND MINE	1 631	1 352	921	1 752	1 811	2 212	1 630	1 637	2 864	...	...	1 956
ALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	$1 260	$1 302	$1 089	$2 025	$1 215	$1 720	$ 898	$1 643	$2 601	$1 469	$1 375	$1 402
AND KINDRED WORKERS	...	...	...	2 629	...	...	...	...	3 955	...	...	2 356
AND KINDRED WORKERS	1 806	...	...	2 157	...	2 016	...	2 240	3 286	...	...	...
TYPE OF INCOME												
TYPES OF INCOME[2]												
BER OF RECIPIENTS	7 654	11 702	4 046	15 862	5 580	10 309	2 169	5 937	34 630	3 899	1 502	7 046
INCOME	$1 847	$2 648	$1 788	$2 752	$2 434	$2 010	$2 146	$2 096	$4 063	$2 519	$2 074	$2 577
SALARY												
OF RECIPIENTS	6 847	8 511	2 926	11 637	4 093	6 785	1 713	3 440	29 049	2 885	1 022	5 013
INCOME	$1 865	$2 601	$1 802	$2 857	$2 475	$2 216	$2 063	$2 156	$3 998	$2 357	$2 267	$2 415
STMENT INCOME												
OF RECIPIENTS	2 132	1 594	1 046	2 713	903	2 190	257	2 107	3 052	874	306	1 189
INCOME	$1 713	$3 557	$1 601	$2 389	$2 509	$1 652	$2 146	$1 772	$4 508	$3 090	$1 502	$3 191

[1] INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
[2] INCLUDES OTHER INCOME; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200]

SUBJECT	CUMBERLAND COUNTY	DICKENSON COUNTY	DINWIDDIE COUNTY	ESSEX COUNTY	FAIRFAX COUNTY	FAUQUIER COUNTY	FLOYD COUNTY	FLUVANNA COUNTY	FRANKLIN COUNTY	FREDERICK COUNTY	GILES COUNTY
FAMILY INCOME											
ALL FAMILIES	1 472	4 442	3 804	1 533	65 141	5 586	2 747	1 640	6 254	5 555	4 [illegible]
UNDER $1,000	395	893	493	214	1 010	458	470	233	760	464	[illegible]
$1,000 TO $1,999	338	702	510	200	961	723	464	279	895	617	[illegible]
$2,000 TO $2,999	226	663	501	243	1 632	836	442	266	941	703	[illegible]
$3,000 TO $3,999	170	475	322	220	2 591	835	414	188	935	874	[illegible]
$4,000 TO $4,999	124	348	383	101	3 679	697	272	193	742	938	[illegible]
$5,000 TO $5,999	51	355	398	125	4 917	468	222	183	583	950	[illegible]
$6,000 TO $6,999	52	369	323	68	5 820	368	135	111	453	446	[illegible]
$7,000 TO $7,999	51	212	248	75	6 574	312	77	55	279	266	[illegible]
$8,000 TO $8,999	34	126	152	61	6 607	264	48	50	229	223	[illegible]
$9,000 TO $9,999	4	108	97	37	5 077	128	20	37	107	107	[illegible]
$10,000 TO $14,999	37	136	137	69	17 442	311	56	34	217	182	[illegible]
$15,000 TO $24,999	...	28	33	33	5 051	113	16	11	103	52	[illegible]
$25,000 AND OVER	...	7	8	8	1 005	77	11	...	30	36	[illegible]
MEDIAN INCOME	$2 013	$2 944	$3 762	$3 407	$8 607	$3 929	$2 996	$3 223	$3 589	$4 125	$4 [illegible]
FAMILIES	$ 723	$ 776	$ 629	$ 982	$2 108	$1 346	$ 659	$ 759	$ 797	$ 884	$1 [illegible]
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	$1 781	$2 809	$3 338	$2 950	$7 796	$3 292	$2 751	$2 681	$3 212	$3 681	$3 [illegible]
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV.											
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES: HEAD AN EARNER:											
TWO CHILDREN UNDER 18	127	348	384	138	13 813	623	269	161	671	771	[illegible]
MEDIAN INCOME	...	$4 097	$4 902	...	$8 528	$4 482	$3 840	...	$6 285	$4 585	$4 [illegible]
INCOME OF PERSONS											
MALE: TOTAL	2 148	6 421	5 256	2 305	85 555	8 170	3 891	2 627	9 095	7 571	5 [illegible]
TOTAL WITH INCOME	1 863	4 736	5 991	2 040	78 008	7 451	3 307	2 253	7 690	6 801	4 [illegible]
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	493	610	1 280	282	4 096	714	595	412	823	722	[illegible]
$500 TO $999	381	584	893	301	2 651	814	517	363	885	999	[illegible]
$1,000 TO $1,499	193	512	625	208	3 702	822	429	204	810	593	[illegible]
$1,500 TO $1,999	257	364	457	183	2 279	814	274	253	732	613	[illegible]
$2,000 TO $2,499	167	328	664	217	2 410	705	250	211	796	539	[illegible]
$2,500 TO $2,999	73	339	358	120	2 340	502	231	113	651	484	[illegible]
$3,000 TO $3,499	97	284	464	161	2 821	522	261	139	669	631	[illegible]
$3,500 TO $3,999	52	235	291	109	2 377	408	178	130	527	423	[illegible]
$4,000 TO $4,999	39	217	276	101	3 697	468	176	90	615	667	[illegible]
$5,000 TO $5,999	43	114	248	69	3 207	290	100	95	289	321	[illegible]
$6,000 TO $6,999	23	358	321	125	7 789	458	138	122	380	423	[illegible]
$7,000 TO $7,999	18	309	139	31	7 580	311	24	42	236	280	[illegible]
$8,000 TO $8,999	4	147	154	79	17 173	360	67	57	198	281	[illegible]
$9,000 TO $9,999	21	65	41	78	15 686	263	47	28	159	155	[illegible]
$10,000 AND OVER	$1 253	$2 470	$1 955	$2 115	$6 189	$2 398	$1 708	$1 792	$2 298	$2 886	$2 [illegible]
MEDIAN INCOME											
FEMALE: TOTAL	2 114	6 362	7 909	2 361	79 683	8 209	3 810	2 391	8 843	7 454	6 [illegible]
TOTAL WITH INCOME	941	1 677	4 027	1 138	36 435	4 078	1 712	1 143	3 921	3 889	2 [illegible]
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	444	715	1 837	452	8 665	1 387	619	454	1 318	1 395	[illegible]
$500 TO $999	183	363	799	284	5 031	757	321	221	633	835	[illegible]
$1,000 TO $1,499	98	181	292	108	3 683	473	205	131	296	617	[illegible]
$1,500 TO $1,999	61	76	178	43	2 695	316	140	36	314	322	[illegible]
$2,000 TO $2,499	32	107	196	82	2 195	283	227	112	378	297	[illegible]
$2,500 TO $2,999	38	26	290	43	1 994	118	57	40	281	178	[illegible]
$3,000 TO $3,499	30	40	143	40	1 250	140	54	59	267	114	[illegible]
$3,500 TO $3,999	32	99	124	52	2 219	133	41	52	133	87	[illegible]
$4,000 TO $4,999	15	32	97	12	2 647	199	20	18	118	55	[illegible]
$5,000 TO $5,999	...	16	22	10	2 027	76	13	10	101	12	[illegible]
$6,000 TO $6,999	8	25	20	12	2 636	78	8	5	57	48	[illegible]
$7,000 TO $7,999	...	16	4	...	1 259	85	...	4	...	8	[illegible]
$8,000 TO $8,999	...	21	24	...	1 139	53	5	3	18	14	[illegible]
$9,000 TO $9,999	...	...	3	...	440	46	...	...	...	14	[illegible]
$10,000 AND OVER	...	...	...	...	1 009	46	...	...	6	8	[illegible]
MEDIAN INCOME	$ 572	$ 670	$ 610	$ 708	$1 909	$ 929	$ 669	$ 766	$1 011	$ 958	$ [illegible]
WEEKS WORKED											
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959	2 473	4 953	7 046	2 724	106 701	9 951	4 260	2 785	10 159	9 731	6 [illegible]
50 TO 52 WEEKS	1 199	1 923	3 679	1 104	73 672	5 862	1 900	1 233	5 247	4 972	3 [illegible]
48 TO 49 WEEKS	249	376	566	219	4 229	485	331	191	823	787	[illegible]
40 TO 47 WEEKS	274	724	972	463	6 386	842	536	274	1 106	1 179	[illegible]
27 TO 39 WEEKS	203	644	784	290	6 434	960	563	349	1 106	820	[illegible]
14 TO 26 WEEKS	212	680	565	220	6 981	736	471	208	880	1 133	[illegible]
13 WEEKS OR LESS	340	626	920	376	8 999	1 066	461	330	997	1 436	[illegible]
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS											
MALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	$1 318	$3 192	$2 553	$2 326	$6 646	$2 530	$2 184	$2 180	$2 618	$3 179	$3 [illegible]
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL, & KINDRED WKRS.	...	4 029	4 750	4 990	8 931	5 500	...	4 573	4 703	4 794	5 [illegible]
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	...	...	1 272	...	...	2 111	1 285	943	1 760	1 445	[illegible]
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	739	3 397	3 594	2 859	6 011	3 495	3 247	3 247	3 237	3 629	4 [illegible]
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS	2 089	3 330	3 082	2 202	6 541	2 812	2 420	2 135	2 693	3 440	4 [illegible]
FARM LABORERS: EXC. UNPAID: & FARM FOREMEN	...	...	792	...	1 496	1 304	...	...	1 081	1 427	[illegible]
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM AND MINE	...	...	1 820	1 708	2 802	1 815	1 305	1 639	1 962	2 070	1 [illegible]
FEMALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[2]	$ 780	$1 233	$1 534	$1 000	$3 121	$1 206	$1 629	$1 233	$2 130	$1 393	$2 [illegible]
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	...	...	2 729	...	3 765	2 422	...	...	2 480	2 193	2 [illegible]
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS	...	...	2 142	...	2 113	...	1 707	...	2 385	1 010	3 [illegible]
TYPE OF INCOME											
ALL TYPES OF INCOME[3]	2 804	6 633	10 018	3 178	116 443	11 525	5 019	3 396	11 611	10 990	7 [illegible]
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	$1 499	$2 651	$1 885	$2 283	$5 388	$2 853	$1 991	$1 959	$2 448	$2 511	$2 [illegible]
MEAN INCOME											
WAGES OR SALARY	1 643	4 321	5 573	2 122	99 975	8 682	3 126	2 273	7 776	8 393	5 [illegible]
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	$1 456	$2 943	$2 359	$2 033	$5 324	$2 501	$2 074	$2 073	$2 358	$2 506	$2 [illegible]
MEAN INCOME											
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	904	764	1 501	653	9 711	1 643	1 516	619	2 632	1 498	[illegible]
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	$1 231	$3 146	$1 879	$3 155	$5 518	$2 869	$1 587	$1 692	$2 172	$2 463	$1 [illegible]
MEAN INCOME											

[1] INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
[2] INCLUDES OTHER INCOME; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
[3]

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200]

SUBJECT	GOOCHLAND COUNTY	GRAYSON COUNTY	GREENE COUNTY	GREENSVILLE COUNTY	HALIFAX COUNTY	HANOVER COUNTY	HENRICO COUNTY	HENRY COUNTY	HIGHLAND COUNTY	ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY	JAMES CITY COUNTY	KING AND QUEEN COUNTY
FAMILY INCOME												
L FAMILIES	1 822	4 982	1 015	3 557	7 613	6 511	31 709	9 831	819	3 937	2 404	1 402
000	193	774	158	726	1 625	976	959	948	162	524	174	191
TO $1,999	335	627	157	445	1 414	487	746	736	195	450	229	275
TO $2,999	299	859	208	651	1 060	689	1 171	1 156	186	596	308	216
TO $3,999	268	676	165	449	932	685	1 828	1 487	120	511	265	130
TO $4,999	195	533	110	408	784	908	3 154	1 373	67	341	245	148
TO $5,999	168	396	124	294	607	845	4 567	1 181	28	293	292	167
TO $6,999	133	234	23	142	404	572	4 408	899	27	284	233	81
TO $7,999	74	152	15	134	260	497	3 795	779	26	158	139	66
TO $8,999	54	90	14	88	151	359	3 213	586	***	170	121	27
TO $9,999	19	33	20	67	77	293	2 648	364	***	91	99	15
TO $14,999	62	25	17	120	135	464	4 300	523	4	148	242	66
TO $24,999	11	9	***	28	44	162	1 258	128	4	34	38	16
AND OVER	11	4	***	27	28	44	566	49	***	22	19	4
NCOME: FAMILIES	$3 313	$2 978	$2 925	$2 936	$2 726	$5 012	$6 957	$4 704	$2 282	$2 780	$4 922	$3 162
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	$ 843	$ 836	***	$ 843	$ 788	$ 852	$2 215	$ 867	***	$ 928	$1 918	***
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV.	$2 808	$2 796	$2 580	$2 625	$2 446	$4 293	$6 659	$4 479	$1 984	$3 279	$4 196	$2 788
AND-WIFE FAMILIES: HEAD AN EARNER:												
CHILDREN UNDER 18	214	500	117	356	843	773	6 234	1 547	91	481	323	128
NCOME	$4 632	$3 470	***	$4 623	$3 554	$5 682	$6 893	$5 261	***	$5 169	$5 642	***
INCOME OF PERSONS												
LE: TOTAL	3 337	6 081	1 577	5 003	11 303	9 861	38 135	13 297	1 169	5 683	3 889	2 140
H INCOME	2 901	5 184	1 292	4 031	9 599	8 405	35 250	11 675	1 016	4 838	3 358	1 802
$999 LOSS	720	714	228	640	1 838	781	1 595	933	192	648	388	255
0 9999	331	864	206	529	1 761	809	2 111	1 752	170	948	562	213
TO $1,999	252	591	136	388	1 243	618	1 067	793	126	459	265	206
TO $1,999	305	439	117	353	797	554	980	821	130	348	219	237
TO $2,499	293	457	180	302	784	679	1 319	968	98	438	291	168
TO $2,999	187	516	115	315	531	540	1 161	1 034	83	389	331	136
TO $3,499	184	525	106	322	683	588	1 681	1 332	76	341	242	60
TO $3,999	132	292	71	184	474	523	1 782	1 006	36	281	163	80
TO $4,999	148	153	58	195	604	722	2 780	1 098	36	321	134	80
TO $4,999	63	106	31	135	227	424	2 810	767	32	216	155	55
TO $5,999	106	168	35	239	320	824	5 705	990	9	395	358	117
TO $6,999	90	52	9	111	190	474	4 368	505	15	146	173	90
TO $7,999	57	26	16	127	152	340	5 415	443	9	226	249	74
AND OVER	33	21	4	93	134	329	3 440	235	4	125	148	31
INCOME	$1 742	$1 970	$1 825	$2 207	$1 675	$3 188	$5 228	$3 201	$1 577	$2 478	$2 884	$1 979
MALE: TOTAL	3 120	6 429	1 686	5 425	11 256	9 395	41 805	13 420	1 220	5 726	4 234	1 949
TH INCOME	1 579	3 130	775	2 384	5 321	4 761	22 602	6 951	644	2 736	1 948	737
$999 OR LOSS	785	1 016	275	1 004	2 190	1 290	6 196	1 720	236	1 099	532	358
0 8999	267	493	152	469	1 102	836	3 064	1 006	85	589	403	127
TO $1,499	133	292	67	177	500	446	2 311	707	36	262	300	58
TO $1,999	73	317	76	132	349	292	1 729	492	43	202	127	34
TO $2,499	67	340	69	129	273	352	1 791	629	9	183	148	44
TO $2,999	79	235	50	88	271	372	1 872	588	7	163	108	18
TO $3,499	36	137	42	104	288	335	2 409	581	8	103	105	31
TO $3,999	65	99	22	92	188	357	1 750	315	20	87	72	29
TO $4,999	26	84	10	50	95	211	1 482	261	***	52	54	***
TO $4,999	20	12	***	21	14	92	715	315	4	23	37	3
TO $5,999	29	7	4	16	60	112	722	205	***	13	18	***
TO $6,999	4	8	4	***	25	21	267	20	***	***	8	4
TO $9,999	12	***	4	4	8	37	179	46	***	***	12	7
AND OVER	3	***	***	8	7	7	109	16	***	***	20	4
INCOME	$ 909	$1 096	$ 870	$ 604	$ 728	$1 285	$2 000	$1 543	$ 470	$ 736	$1 062	$ 541
WEEKS WORKED												
L PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959	3 250	7 031	1 805	6 294	13 578	11 733	52 743	16 985	1 166	6 846	4 578	2 132
WEEKS	1 557	3 662	865	3 245	5 886	6 812	35 629	9 870	563	3 315	2 629	998
WEEKS	282	536	162	453	1 067	629	2 436	1 144	109	502	285	123
WEEKS	411	722	155	746	1 873	1 051	3 966	1 693	173	773	394	303
WEEKS	452	773	230	557	1 530	1 067	3 406	1 496	92	725	458	299
WEEKS	212	629	130	528	1 439	828	3 178	1 255	153	593	376	177
N LESS	336	709	263	765	1 781	1 346	4 511	1 634	76	961	456	236
IAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS												
E: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	$2 330	$2 234	$2 082	$2 304	$1 692	$3 658	$5 397	$3 345	$1 724	$2 820	$3 817	$2 324
L: MANAGERIAL, & KINDRED WKRS	5 281	3 319	***	5 348	4 290	6 206	7 126	5 144	***	5 341	6 730	***
D FARM MANAGERS	673	989	***	1 133	1 081	1 378	2 402	930	1 472	1 914	***	***
FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	4 061	3 035	***	3 379	3 296	4 380	5 312	4 102	***	4 287	4 737	***
S AND KINDRED WORKERS	2 211	2 522	2 519	2 305	2 297	3 496	4 365	3 264	***	3 137	2 934	2 773
ERS, EXC. UNPAID, & FARM FOREMEN	***	889	***	458	672	1 246	***	***	***	1 006	***	***
EXCEPT FARM AND MINE	1 859	1 438	***	2 008	1 271	1 907	2 375	2 101	***	1 917	2 309	1 753
LE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	$1 177	$1 968	$1 601	$ 973	$1 261	$2 186	$2 803	$2 348	***	$1 005	$1 400	$ 910
AND KINDRED WORKERS	***	***	***	2 500	2 151	2 762	3 070	2 603	***	1 880	2 822	***
S AND KINDRED WORKERS	***	2 114	***	***	2 190	2 852	3 108	2 797	***	923	***	***
TYPE OF INCOME												
PES OF INCOME[2]												
ER RECIPIENTS	4 480	8 294	2 067	6 415	14 880	13 166	57 852	18 626	1 460	7 574	5 302	2 539
N INCOME	$1 987	$1 843	$1 789	$2 211	$1 855	$3 068	$4 542	$2 902	$1 603	$2 427	$2 903	$2 239
SALARY												
OF RECIPIENTS	2 659	5 579	1 473	4 571	7 967	10 142	48 692	15 384	730	5 307	4 121	1 708
OME	$2 332	$2 086	$1 893	$2 143	$1 952	$3 036	$4 605	$2 971	$1 725	$2 422	$2 934	$2 365
YMENT INCOME												
OF RECIPIENTS	633	1 751	371	1 357	5 858	1 879	4 839	1 962	568	1 496	525	528
OME	$2 356	$1 285	$1 436	$2 539	$1 641	$3 420	$6 605	$2 227	$1 280	$2 220	$3 452	$2 050

[1] DES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
[2] DES OTHER INCOME; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[See text for source of data. Medians and means not shown where base is less than 200]

SUBJECT	KING GEORGE COUNTY	KING WILLIAM COUNTY	LANCASTER COUNTY	LEE COUNTY	LOUDOUN COUNTY	LOUISA COUNTY	LUNENBERG COUNTY	MADISON COUNTY	MATHEWS COUNTY	MECKLENBURG COUNTY	MIDDLESEX COUNTY
FAMILY INCOME											
ALL FAMILIES	1 777	1 817	2 368	6 135	5 789	3 048	3 041	1 956	1 931	7 397	1 [illegible]
UNDER $1,000	116	152	254	1 821	429	499	538	402	371	1 498	[illegible]
$1,000 TO $1,999	176	293	387	1 456	720	486	538	402	371	1 298	36
$2,000 TO $2,999	173	298	406	961	716	553	537	295	286	1 135	20
$3,000 TO $3,999	220	238	364	676	746	451	365	253	295	879	20
$4,000 TO $4,999	256	184	265	365	632	337	376	240	170	702	18
$5,000 TO $5,999	162	160	185	324	595	244	197	150	243	599	18
$6,000 TO $6,999	165	107	128	227	496	150	152	63	99	417	17
$7,000 TO $7,999	181	111	109	[illegible]	320	121	127	65	57	303	8
$8,000 TO $8,999	79	86	84	50	236	72	98	41	73	182	9
$9,000 TO $9,999	65	62	64	32	170	63	51	36	44	178	5
$10,000 TO $14,999	132	101	79	86	222	85	60	83	91	210	9
$15,000 TO $24,999	47	47	31	23	224	32	16	16	20	64	1
$25,000 AND OVER	7	30	32	16	92	7	9	8	8	19	1
MEDIAN INCOME: FAMILIES	$6 803	$5 913	$5 382	$1 856	$6 460	$5 084	$2 871	$2 908	$3 458	$2 779	$2 [illegible]
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	$2 019	$ 997	$ 791	$ 689	$1 147	$ 811	$ 899	$ 758	$ 758	$ 808	$ 8
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV.	$6 334	$4 [illegible]46	$2 948	$1 713	$5 781	$2 711	$2 527	$2 450	$2 986	$2 486	$2 [illegible]
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES: HEAD AN EARNER:											
TWO CHILDREN UNDER 18	160	173	234	522	767	286	280	199	179	773	18
MEDIAN INCOME	...	...	$3 583	$2 690	$6 937	$3 787	$3 875	...	...	$4 332	...
INCOME OF PERSONS											
MALE: TOTAL	2 529	2 639	3 202	8 639	8 358	4 502	4 276	2 920	2 638	10 434	2 [illegible]
TOTAL WITH INCOME	2 241	2 309	2 829	6 610	7 508	3 941	3 687	2 589	2 335	8 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	128	238	273	1 298	737	535	467	466	220	1 546	2 [illegible]
$500 TO $999	226	284	345	1 281	772	504	487	463	267	1 337	2 [illegible]
$1,000 TO $1,499	151	217	327	1 026	628	501	445	374	261	911	2 [illegible]
$1,500 TO $1,999	163	221	311	846	748	411	403	218	261	827	2 [illegible]
$2,000 TO $2,499	173	197	300	504	698	455	345	240	190	840	2 [illegible]
$2,500 TO $2,999	112	146	245	321	584	290	243	162	124	580	1 [illegible]
$3,000 TO $3,499	162	144	263	354	561	257	257	151	189	563	1 [illegible]
$3,500 TO $3,999	156	99	219	217	321	163	167	115	127	361	1 [illegible]
$4,000 TO $4,499	204	125	163	206	407	187	116	87	108	385	1 [illegible]
$4,500 TO $4,999	141	80	71	138	346	119	92	42	57	227	1 [illegible]
$5,000 TO $5,999	209	224	87	287	517	181	160	98	221	362	1 [illegible]
$6,000 TO $6,999	165	92	96	151	316	79	73	26	84	180	1 [illegible]
$7,000 TO $7,999	214	133	106	105	230	82	104	67	109	193	1 [illegible]
$8,000 TO $8,999	77	139	123	76	449	77	60	40	77	173	1 [illegible]
$9,000 AND OVER	$3 582	$2 560	$2 264	$1 384	$2 653	$1 963	$1 803	$1 489	$2 417	$1 749	$1 [illegible]
MEDIAN INCOME											
FEMALE: TOTAL	2 465	2 619	3 291	9 161	8 601	4 422	4 410	2 841	2 879	10 683	2 [illegible]
TOTAL WITH INCOME	1 234	1 201	1 561	2 917	4 129	2 049	2 078	1 352	1 341	5 498	1 [illegible]
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	366	473	566	1 369	1 248	771	835	512	361	2 110	1 [illegible]
$500 TO $999	249	270	419	721	699	427	381	286	371	935	1 [illegible]
$1,000 TO $1,499	124	115	165	198	525	217	236	119	127	514	1 [illegible]
$1,500 TO $1,999	76	84	100	198	333	185	208	81	81	592	1 [illegible]
$2,000 TO $2,499	80	30	84	71	275	122	109	116	44	298	1 [illegible]
$2,500 TO $2,999	65	43	59	67	151	87	93	96	58	283	1 [illegible]
$3,000 TO $3,499	64	39	63	138	181	85	73	53	46	184	1 [illegible]
$3,500 TO $3,999	64	37	28	92	225	56	69	46	11	158	1 [illegible]
$4,000 TO $4,499	62	37	28	92	225	56	69	46	11	158	1 [illegible]
$4,500 TO $4,999	48	38	49	4	122	44	28	8	33	43	1 [illegible]
$5,000 TO $5,999	40	4	7	4	72	30	3	8	8	37	1 [illegible]
$6,000 TO $6,999	31	27	11	29	112	8	13	13	...	39	1 [illegible]
$7,000 TO $7,999	15	12	4	10	60	11	...	...	...	7	1 [illegible]
$8,000 TO $8,999	4	4	8	4	49	3	...	24	...	4	1 [illegible]
$9,000 TO $9,999	4	...	...	4	80	3	8	8	...	18	1 [illegible]
$10,000 AND OVER	$1 020	$ 736	$ 758	$ 562	$1 115	$ 797	$ 768	$ 808	$ 648	$ 834	$ [illegible]
MEDIAN INCOME											
WEEKS WORKED											
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959	3 066	3 011	3 700	6 932	10 233	4 824	5 038	3 414	2 882	13 907	2 [illegible]
50 TO 52 WEEKS	1 840	1 468	1 352	2 626	6 245	2 187	2 639	1 722	1 318	6 666	[illegible]
48 TO 49 WEEKS	172	210	164	334	506	409	356	230	129	1 045	[illegible]
40 TO 47 WEEKS	211	342	527	989	862	740	946	302	321	1 558	[illegible]
27 TO 39 WEEKS	300	421	690	986	909	580	498	325	367	1 558	[illegible]
14 TO 26 WEEKS	242	222	510	835	681	356	499	259	385	1 324	[illegible]
13 WEEKS OR LESS	281	348	457	1 164	1 030	552	500	576	362	1 758	[illegible]
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS											
MALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	$3 834	$2 932	$2 338	$1 580	$2 832	$2 163	$1 989	$1 798	$2 880	$2 063	$2 [illegible]
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL, & KINDRED WKRS.	5 604	5 532	4 522	3 798	4 204	4 310	5 323	4 760	5 123	4 500	4 [illegible]
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	...	...	939	2 184	1 092	1 107	1 310	...	...	1 103	[illegible]
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	4 703	4 906	3 170	2 762	4 025	3 154	3 289	2 823	3 680	3 031	3 [illegible]
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS	3 826	2 875	1 892	2 044	2 962	2 169	2 078	2 208	3 465	2 252	2 [illegible]
FARM LABORERS: EXC. UNPAID; & FARM FOREMEN	...	...	...	896	1 599	...	815	...	...	848	[illegible]
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM AND MINE	2 648	2 053	1 649	1 588	2 039	1 685	1 625	1 578	1 711	1 699	1 [illegible]
FEMALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	$1 797	$ 980	$ 841	$1 036	$1 447	$1 351	$1 263	$1 442	$ 901	$1 390	$1 [illegible]
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	3 397	...	...	...	3 010	...	...	...	...	2 432	[illegible]
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS	...	...	604	...	...	1 747	1 582	1 793	...	2 036	[illegible]
TYPE OF INCOME											
ALL TYPES OF INCOME[2]											
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	3 473	3 510	4 390	9 527	11 637	5 890	5 765	4 041	3 676	13 972	3 [illegible]
MEAN INCOME	$3 254	$3 494	$2 719	$1 739	$3 204	$2 076	$1 987	$1 987	$2 479	$1 947	$2 [illegible]
WAGES OR SALARY											
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	2 679	2 941	2 896	4 689	8 527	3 876	3 351	2 700	2 146	8 862	1 [illegible]
MEAN INCOME	$3 330	$3 150	$2 290	$2 129	$2 865	$2 156	$2 175	$1 879	$2 600	$2 017	$2 [illegible]
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME											
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	461	610	1 041	2 619	1 852	1 168	1 848	837	737	4 155	[illegible]
MEAN INCOME	$2 439	$4 546	$3 384	$1 264	$3 681	$1 799	$1 488	$1 832	$2 406	$1 518	$2 [illegible]

[1] INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
[2] INCLUDES OTHER INCOME, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200]

SUBJECT	NANSEMOND COUNTY	NELSON COUNTY	NEW KENT COUNTY	NORFOLK COUNTY	NORTHAMPTON COUNTY	NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY	NOTTOWAY COUNTY	ORANGE COUNTY	PAGE COUNTY	PATRICK COUNTY	PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY	POWHATAN COUNTY
FAMILY INCOME												
ALL FAMILIES	7 159	3 084	1 048	12 281	4 165	2 534	3 648	3 187	3 978	3 790	13 509	1 290
$1,000	1 078	535	113	815	762	328	510	402	454	533	1 840	138
TO $1,999	942	468	122	650	836	401	592	419	462	543	2 149	209
TO $2,999	1 118	504	126	993	735	440	505	402	599	603	2 006	198
TO $3,999	890	399	181	1 223	553	406	447	446	668	608	2 094	169
TO $4,999	960	328	136	1 349	418	261	428	330	586	489	1 620	183
TO $5,999	669	288	89	1 853	256	223	326	361	408	317	1 300	148
TO $6,999	502	184	63	1 417	188	124	228	244	304	283	996	45
TO $7,999	341	127	62	1 021	138	120	188	200	180	150	551	58
TO $8,999	194	64	49	763	69	45	179	148	94	108	352	48
TO $9,999	129	32	25	542	74	73	83	82	85	83	245	30
TO $14,999	243	94	54	1 234	66	77	125	107	98	66	304	44
TO $24,999	73	28	21	355	40	52	19	26	28	15	104	16
$25,000 AND OVER	20	23	7	64	30	24	16	42	12	12	48	4
MEDIAN INCOME: FAMILIES	$3 496	$3 088	$3 901	$5 599	$2 650	$3 241	$3 485	$3 831	$3 705	$3 322	$3 367	$3 592
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	$ 853	$ 798	***	$1 237	$ 900	$ 893	$1 368	$ 852	$ 868	$ 817	$ 851	$ 868
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV.	$2 939	$2 791	$3 609	$5 275	$2 113	$2 937	$3 039	$3 290	$3 323	$3 094	$3 104	$2 933
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES: HEAD AN EARNER	718	282	195	1 826	395	230	459	325	388	439	1 549	135
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18	$4 933	$4 500	***	$5 954	$3 489	$3 842	$4 819	$5 184	$4 757	$3 949	$4 129	***
MEDIAN INCOME												
INCOME OF PERSONS												
MALE: TOTAL	9 845	4 516	1 611	16 210	5 688	3 595	5 168	4 430	5 409	5 356	19 348	3 067
WITH INCOME	8 343	3 813	1 386	14 458	5 155	3 184	4 417	3 693	4 727	4 652	16 594	2 687
$499 OR LOSS	1 098	573	149	1 103	898	443	687	518	658	641	2 301	352
$500 TO $999	1 003	572	191	772	827	415	579	400	571	649	2 343	271
$1,000 TO $1,999	650	486	118	748	695	354	411	365	369	527	1 787	183
$2,000 TO $2,499	715	323	82	640	513	334	368	318	365	441	1 531	225
$2,500 TO $2,999	859	385	180	815	644	320	421	383	417	489	1 646	196
$3,000 TO $3,499	717	294	107	682	543	250	389	287	353	471	1 571	144
$3,500 TO $3,999	651	254	95	779	514	250	309	299	391	473	1 432	110
$4,000 TO $4,999	409	156	86	680	388	159	199	331	323	296	1 040	106
$5,000 TO $5,999	576	176	73	1 273	229	117	207	285	305	198	886	129
$6,000 TO $6,999	300	146	71	908	116	126	162	118	207	132	777	58
$7,000 TO $7,999	527	206	82	2 286	197	117	271	266	338	158	749	90
$8,000 TO $8,999	396	110	52	1 570	127	72	139	83	174	98	437	95
$9,000 TO $9,999	265	57	78	1 479	151	126	274	164	140	81	396	31
$10,000 AND OVER	197	73	38	680	113	101	89	98	72	80	228	53
MEDIAN INCOME	$2 411	$1 926	$2 461	$4 379	$1 556	$2 072	$2 180	$2 617	$2 480	$2 002	$2 086	$1 275
FEMALE: TOTAL	10 474	4 439	1 444	16 737	6 110	3 661	5 590	4 644	5 799	5 342	19 585	1 862
WITH INCOME	5 261	1 889	614	7 626	3 735	1 731	2 876	2 239	3 100	2 634	9 236	885
$499 OR LOSS	2 043	771	259	2 354	1 586	804	970	644	1 107	821	3 308	294
$500 TO $999	1 068	358	100	1 341	885	403	606	397	629	367	1 722	148
$1,000 TO $1,999	560	159	61	795	497	97	362	270	271	290	900	132
$2,000 TO $2,499	408	127	28	604	304	76	271	158	288	243	603	48
$2,500 TO $2,999	456	109	21	543	145	67	236	280	364	342	654	70
$3,000 TO $3,499	215	115	37	414	88	57	101	182	197	240	598	44
$3,500 TO $3,999	153	78	30	386	66	65	107	136	109	151	739	52
$4,000 TO $4,999	143	83	16	321	71	70	109	76	53	97	362	34
$5,000 TO $5,999	147	36	33	462	26	16	27	47	23	33	185	35
$6,000 TO $6,999	16	12	8	137	14	20	12	28	19	9	67	7
$7,000 TO $7,999	20	12	12	150	20	12	36	15	13	33	58	14
$8,000 TO $8,999	16	***	4	59	18	***	18	16	***	8	17	3
$9,000 TO $9,999	4	7	8	50	8	4	13	4	11	4	31	4
$10,000 AND OVER	12	12	***	8	7	8	7	16	8	***	12	***
MEDIAN INCOME	$ 775	$ 742	$ 740	$1 074	$ 659	$ 564	$ 887	$1 145	$ 852	$1 222	$ 880	$1 002
WEEKS WORKED												
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959	12 466	4 881	1 659	19 807	7 798	3 979	6 077	5 314	6 523	6 426	24 130	2 487
52 WEEKS	5 913	2 442	912	11 663	2 850	1 396	3 088	3 236	3 144	2 749	11 726	1 089
50 WEEKS	782	305	130	974	480	223	381	335	344	370	1 978	201
47 WEEKS	1 379	493	182	1 939	845	479	537	367	495	495	2 512	331
27 WEEKS	1 382	405	165	1 351	995	622	593	421	696	941	2 378	320
14 WEEKS	1 227	396	150	1 610	1 092	610	620	432	691	642	2 524	288
13 OR LESS	1 783	840	120	2 270	1 516	653	858	523	1 084	619	3 008	258
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS												
MALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	$2 608	$2 274	$2 917	$4 745	$1 718	$2 314	$2 516	$2 925	$2 928	$2 251	$2 385	$2 334
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL, & KINDRED WKRS	5 134	4 535	***	6 467	4 282	5 226	5 402	5 593	5 111	4 270	4 451	***
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	1 476	979	***	2 150	2 223	1 346	1 745	1 894	2 042	1 102	1 908	1 256
CLERICAL, SALES, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	4 080	3 625	4 141	5 431	2 810	2 804	3 405	3 718	3 451	3 125	3 537	3 991
CRAFTSMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS	2 994	2 836	2 367	4 220	1 522	2 178	2 315	2 897	2 860	2 844	2 853	2 196
OPERATIVES, EXC. UNPAID, & FARM FOREMEN	2 730	2 823	***	3 250	934	***	787	1 332	***	***	780	***
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM AND MINE	2 193	1 418	1 630	2 496	1 352	1 752	1 772	1 582	1 605	1 644	***	***
FEMALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	$1 101	$1 477	$1 337	$1 625	$ 809	$ 873	$1 321	$1 853	$1 731	$2 050	$1 765	$1 494
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	2 340	***	***	2 726	1 882	***	2 486	2 401	2 118	***	2 328	***
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS	1 456	1 542	***	1 306	844	351	1 837	2 333	2 060	2 240	2 599	***
TYPE OF INCOME												
TYPES OF INCOME[2]												
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	13 604	5 702	2 000	22 084	8 890	4 995	7 293	5 932	7 827	7 286	25 830	3 532
MEAN INCOME	$2 301	$2 163	$2 753	$3 563	$1 851	$2 344	$2 335	$2 691	$2 264	$2 066	$2 151	$1 939
WAGE OR SALARY:												
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	10 614	3 898	1 396	17 994	6 507	3 108	5 061	4 232	5 580	4 882	18 955	1 897
MEAN INCOME	$2 200	$2 247	$2 703	$3 461	$1 610	$2 345	$2 286	$2 520	$2 324	$2 200	$2 227	$2 378
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME:												
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	2 108	1 037	295	2 118	1 397	1 097	1 201	978	1 081	1 824	6 999	609
MEAN INCOME	$2 475	$2 068	$4 080	$4 299	$2 426	$1 973	$2 511	$3 060	$2 283	$1 632	$1 836	$2 301

[1] EXCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
[2] EXCLUDES OTHER INCOME, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200]

SUBJECT	PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY	PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY	PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY	PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY	PULASKI COUNTY	RAPPA-HANNOCK COUNTY	RICHMOND COUNTY	ROANOKE COUNTY	ROCK-BRIDGE COUNTY	ROCK-INGHAM COUNTY	RUSSELL COUNTY
FAMILY INCOME											
ALL FAMILIES	3 235	3 871	11 174	17 253	6 757	1 287	1 585	15 472	5 547	9 921	6 [illegible]
UNDER $1,000	510	237	462	1 668	699	216	222	683	577	778	1 [illegible]
$1,000 TO $1,999	492	218	577	805	712	208	284	931	634	1 128	1 [illegible]
$2,000 TO $2,999	598	427	950	1 353	872	243	221	1 336	643	1 542	[illegible]
$3,000 TO $3,999	403	319	1 224	1 748	879	188	294	1 813	798	1 568	[illegible]
$4,000 TO $4,999	309	616	1 583	1 971	977	136	192	2 119	694	1 403	[illegible]
$5,000 TO $5,999	221	459	1 651	2 095	773	128	149	2 090	548	1 219	[illegible]
$6,000 TO $6,999	196	399	1 347	1 545	544	77	84	1 747	481	858	[illegible]
$7,000 TO $7,999	153	264	904	1 418	394	29	60	1 317	372	412	[illegible]
$8,000 TO $8,999	92	235	726	1 078	281	8	43	1 017	199	322	[illegible]
$9,000 TO $9,999	100	94	499	864	173	19	15	697	173	222	[illegible]
$10,000 TO $14,999	117	299	999	1 821	306	23	8	1 268	317	322	[illegible]
$15,000 TO $24,999	34	75	192	582	118	16	4	303	85	141	[illegible]
$25,000 AND OVER	10	29	41	287	29	4	4	191	28	115	[illegible]
MEDIAN INCOME: FAMILIES	$3 043	$4 868	$5 648	$5 517	$4 222	$2 903	$3 352	$5 409	$4 175	$3 971	$2 [illegible]
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	$ 636	$1 585	$1 673	$1 635	$1 204	$ 836	$ 718	$1 885	$ 885	$ 742	$ [illegible]
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV.	$1 844	$2 770	$4 159	$4 129	$3 849	$2 539	$2 938	$4 803	$2 481	$3 394	$1 [illegible]
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES: HEAD AN EARNER:											
TWO CHILDREN UNDER 18	369	715	2 167	3 220	931	123	148	2 471	811	1 931	[illegible]
MEDIAN INCOME	$4 573	$4 979	$5 711	$5 956	$4 805	...	...	$5 629	$5 081	$4 290	$3 [illegible]
INCOME OF PERSONS											
MALE: TOTAL	4 759	9 325	17 728	25 787	9 143	1 967	2 338	21 635	9 508	13 797	[illegible]
TOTAL WITH INCOME	4 205	8 357	16 588	23 791	7 797	1 716	2 035	19 122	8 396	12 165	[illegible]
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	762	820	781	1 833	798	316	270	2 150	1 603	1 399	[illegible]
$500 TO $999	686	751	1 021	1 493	772	240	195	1 998	1 329	1 250	[illegible]
$1,000 TO $1,499	360	1 623	2 076	2 861	675	285	295	1 102	732	1 116	[illegible]
$1,500 TO $1,999	428	618	1 098	1 416	430	185	202	918	571	981	[illegible]
$2,000 TO $2,499	451	591	1 133	1 454	727	152	181	1 145	567	1 200	[illegible]
$2,500 TO $2,999	263	545	1 062	1 192	619	97	158	990	494	1 161	[illegible]
$3,000 TO $3,499	255	619	1 265	1 388	637	131	198	1 350	611	1 107	[illegible]
$3,500 TO $3,999	157	371	757	1 059	489	71	122	1 287	507	735	[illegible]
$4,000 TO $4,499	159	522	1 278	1 613	556	87	73	1 501	369	728	[illegible]
$4,500 TO $4,999	84	297	977	1 173	484	32	60	1 241	327	443	[illegible]
$5,000 TO $5,999	213	556	1 929	2 469	707	67	106	2 114	485	841	[illegible]
$6,000 TO $6,999	115	373	1 137	1 773	277	22	47	1 414	306	319	[illegible]
$7,000 TO $9,999	200	439	1 473	2 360	358	12	55	1 604	351	430	[illegible]
$10,000 AND OVER	94	232	601	1 787	241	19	44	1 023	264	446	[illegible]
MEDIAN INCOME	$1 846	$2 310	$3 444	$3 754	$2 901	$1 546	$2 012	$3 762	$1 994	$2 543	$1 [illegible]
FEMALE: TOTAL	5 576	4 973	16 204	22 597	9 996	1 852	2 214	21 941	8 002	14 515	[illegible]
TOTAL WITH INCOME	3 191	2 053	6 357	10 128	5 188	885	1 152	11 161	4 034	7 576	[illegible]
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	1 281	677	1 604	3 296	1 533	422	534	3 048	1 173	2 345	[illegible]
$500 TO $999	726	368	1 151	1 749	943	182	261	1 943	798	1 522	[illegible]
$1,000 TO $1,499	273	212	680	993	488	97	97	1 122	402	907	[illegible]
$1,500 TO $1,999	262	134	485	657	573	54	67	793	360	726	[illegible]
$2,000 TO $2,499	196	117	521	714	547	61	78	1 065	287	649	[illegible]
$2,500 TO $2,999	182	119	361	683	370	30	52	771	197	427	[illegible]
$3,000 TO $3,499	101	141	361	518	294	33	32	813	400	347	[illegible]
$3,500 TO $3,999	70	66	209	348	157	12	31	505	171	244	[illegible]
$4,000 TO $4,999	39	48	327	463	109	18	8	366	120	148	[illegible]
$5,000 TO $5,999	41	36	253	178	60	6	6	193	47	89	[illegible]
$6,000 TO $6,999	16	33	223	221	46	10	6	180	44	87	[illegible]
$7,000 TO $9,999	16	30	70	97	46	11	...	63	16	36	[illegible]
$10,000 AND OVER	24	20	61	95	31	...	6	87	5	44	[illegible]
MEDIAN INCOME	$ 717	$ 975	$1 326	$1 009	$1 127	$ 936	$1 283	$1 087	$ 974	$1 [illegible]	
WEEKS WORKED											
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959	6 299	10 046	21 426	31 888	11 042	2 226	2 801	25 356	10 969	17 667	[illegible]
50 TO 52 WEEKS	2 761	6 150	13 919	20 152	5 978	1 078	1 183	14 667	6 880	9 111	[illegible]
48 TO 49 WEEKS	342	633	1 055	1 670	734	161	203	1 506	737	1 004	[illegible]
40 TO 47 WEEKS	721	698	1 513	2 044	982	249	335	2 170	1 001	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
27 TO 39 WEEKS	586	781	1 624	2 226	1 065	197	279	1 977	914	1 980	[illegible]
14 TO 26 WEEKS	567	787	1 623	2 535	1 024	154	243	1 932	876	1 673	[illegible]
13 WEEKS OR LESS	1 342	1 017	1 692	2 861	1 279	308	438	3 204	2 561	2 330	[illegible]
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS											
MALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	$2 198	$3 929	$4 497	$5 102	$3 262	$1 869	$2 334	$4 257	$3 105	$2 879	$2 [illegible]
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL, & KINDRED WKRS.	5 555	6 123	5 874	6 995	5 010	...	5 125	6 727	5 000	5 248	[illegible]
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	1 053	1 841	2 153	1 728	1 440	...	1 303	1 720	1 361	2 079	[illegible]
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	3 398	5 252	5 502	5 454	4 059	...	3 234	4 199	3 500	3 302	[illegible]
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS	2 126	3 383	3 725	4 030	2 982	...	1 738	3 645	3 454	3 042	[illegible]
FARM LABORERS, EXC. UNPAID, & FARM FOREMEN	...	...	1 220	804	...	1 250	...	...	877	1 308	[illegible]
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM AND MINE	1 654	1 995	2 199	2 132	2 084	...	1 627	2 068	1 563	2 122	[illegible]
FEMALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	$1 424	$1 732	$2 292	$1 690	$1 855	$ 896	$1 168	$2 159	$1 750	$1 534	$1 [illegible]
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	2 176	2 613	3 273	3 036	2 422	...	...	2 817	2 283	2 033	[illegible]
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS	2 007	...	...	1 081	1 986	...	...	2 223	3 018	1 784	[illegible]
TYPE OF INCOME											
ALL TYPES OF INCOME[2]											
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	7 396	10 410	22 945	33 913	12 985	2 601	3 185	30 283	12 430	19 791	[illegible]
MEAN INCOME	$2 003	$2 831	$3 392	$3 782	$2 664	$1 828	$1 988	$3 419	$2 437	$2 639	$1 [illegible]
WAGES OR SALARY											
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	5 080	9 376	20 077	29 154	9 917	1 841	2 236	23 094	9 350	16 299	[illegible]
MEAN INCOME	$1 879	$2 673	$3 336	$3 499	$2 722	$1 800	$1 905	$3 522	$2 357	$2 384	$1 [illegible]
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME											
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	1 308	1 142	1 830	3 189	1 373	384	649	2 739	1 958	4 409	[illegible]
MEAN INCOME	$2 541	$2 614	$3 473	$3 103	$2 868	$1 787	$2 206	$4 434	$2 047	$3 008	$1 [illegible]

[1] INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
[2] INCLUDES OTHER INCOME, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200]

SUBJECT	SHENANDOAH COUNTY	SMYTH COUNTY	SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY	SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY	STAFFORD COUNTY	SURRY COUNTY	SUSSEX COUNTY	TAZEWELL COUNTY	WARREN COUNTY	WASHINGTON COUNTY	WESTMORELAND COUNTY	WISE COUNTY
FAMILY INCOME												
ALL FAMILIES	5 758	7 327	6 026	3 387	4 210	1 405	2 667	10 619	5 813	9 381	2 569	10 135
$1,000	520	734	1 120	328	243	219	640	1 373	262	1 395	667	1 994
$1,000 to $1,999	783	876	1 056	361	278	312	411	1 425	301	1 468	392	1 511
$2,000 to $2,999	899	953	868	363	448	267	486	1 580	389	1 370	427	1 531
$3,000 to $3,999	932	1 171	996	490	536	160	388	1 498	431	1 317	368	1 181
$4,000 to $4,999	815	1 126	566	670	703	144	239	1 322	713	1 402	316	1 086
$5,000 to $5,999	568	803	426	394	569	121	179	1 266	475	779	171	1 051
$6,000 to $6,999	379	545	335	284	451	66	91	752	381	490	162	775
$7,000 to $7,999	287	383	315	221	315	67	99	373	237	363	81	470
$8,000 to $8,999	172	245	210	144	208	23	85	292	266	276	50	295
$9,000 to $9,999	128	169	76	85	152	32	46	197	118	162	37	233
$10,000 to $14,999	264	211	288	94	209	23	26	371	195	300	61	366
$15,000 to $24,999	60	86	133	49	81	11	12	95	57	91	43	122
$25,000 AND OVER	31	45	39	6	16	...	7	75	28	28	16	20
MEDIAN INCOME: FAMILIES	$3 812	$3 940	$2 964	$4 375	$4 821	$2 664	$2 581	$3 622	$4 790	$3 347	$3 051	$3 490
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	$ 927	$ 986	$ 955	$ 883	$1 397	$ 800	$ 846	$ 752	$ 950	$ 694	$ 847	$ 746
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV.	$3 361	$3 681	$2 626	$4 125	$4 588	$2 367	$2 356	$3 278	$4 632	$2 934	$2 641	$3 135
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES: HEAD AN EARNER												
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18	601	894	638	462	634	137	202	1 256	518	978	236	1 086
MEDIAN INCOME	$4 195	$4 422	$4 860	$4 685	$4 793	...	$3 559	$4 379	$5 148	$4 222	$3 857	$4 461
INCOME OF PERSONS												
MALE: TOTAL	7 697	10 884	9 076	4 658	5 717	2 049	3 909	14 646	5 116	13 157	3 708	14 044
WITH INCOME	6 989	8 984	7 937	4 008	4 956	1 816	3 220	12 095	4 467	11 107	3 273	11 342
TO $499 OR LOSS	803	1 258	1 775	368	376	307	955	1 598	1 275	1 597	391	1 584
$500 TO $999	871	917	1 070	286	277	303	561	1 349	516	1 784	482	1 319
$1,000 TO $1,499	592	686	896	301	240	215	356	1 036	306	1 146	376	965
$1,500 TO $1,999	614	697	993	237	283	201	283	875	265	922	327	826
$2,000 TO $2,499	743	791	622	415	356	158	303	1 143	260	929	279	1 018
$2,500 TO $2,999	527	561	342	237	334	97	205	877	259	760	230	650
$3,000 TO $3,499	628	735	390	374	349	112	242	867	412	789	219	728
$3,500 TO $3,999	394	681	348	269	462	65	122	559	286	742	138	487
$4,000 TO $4,999	521	774	334	500	545	91	134	658	351	752	151	704
$5,000 TO $6,999	281	516	169	419	450	38	58	601	326	521	118	485
$7,000 TO $9,999	340	572	439	319	526	111	156	1 110	371	585	127	1 032
$10,000 TO $14,999	186	290	286	138	354	43	49	542	250	282	78	700
$15,000 TO $24,999	338	318	401	143	279	52	83	560	294	372	81	639
$25,000 AND OVER	151	208	276	54	125	23	35	324	167	148	63	203
MEDIAN INCOME	$2 414	$2 665	$1 692	$3 235	$3 785	$1 706	$1 673	$2 529	$3 490	$2 176	$1 785	$2 480
FEMALE: TOTAL	8 285	11 349	9 059	4 573	5 536	2 007	4 063	15 481	5 336	13 558	3 694	14 945
WITH INCOME	4 656	4 789	4 660	1 886	2 639	789	1 705	5 834	2 816	5 513	2 025	5 387
TO $499 OR LOSS	1 530	1 574	2 337	545	623	456	881	1 970	939	1 883	947	2 041
$500 TO $999	900	917	784	357	442	124	306	1 331	507	1 151	635	1 223
$1,000 TO $1,499	555	493	327	159	361	51	161	631	301	577	143	583
$1,500 TO $1,999	469	393	276	163	287	37	99	461	211	456	96	379
$2,000 TO $2,499	518	458	238	226	290	34	69	472	185	429	107	229
$2,500 TO $2,999	213	374	158	121	189	32	40	308	124	274	51	122
$3,000 TO $3,499	178	282	177	148	111	15	75	236	120	228	55	226
$3,500 TO $3,999	136	109	134	92	131	22	48	163	118	212	57	188
$4,000 TO $4,999	43	80	80	31	99	9	19	101	127	132	39	195
$5,000 TO $6,999	35	35	40	8	61	7	17	32	73	73	30	28
$7,000 TO $9,999	27	32	61	16	40	3	16	36	55	23	24	59
$10,000 TO $14,999	11	12	20	...	11	4	3	37	16	29	...	48
$15,000 TO $24,999	20	8	12	10	19	...	4	32	30	16	...	44
$25,000 AND OVER	21	10	20	8	15	...	...	28	10	16	12	...
MEDIAN INCOME	$ 983	$ 987	$ 499	$1 129	$1 352	$ 433	$ 484	$ 856	$ 963	$ 879	$ 552	$ 767
WEEKS WORKED												
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959	9 966	11 371	11 337	5 162	6 867	2 283	4 541	14 219	6 310	13 979	4 532	12 326
50 TO 52 WEEKS	5 305	5 750	5 084	3 093	4 109	999	2 175	6 205	3 595	7 283	1 611	5 481
40 TO 49 WEEKS	563	760	818	191	430	181	335	1 061	317	1 297	353	1 035
27 TO 39 WEEKS	981	1 102	1 292	489	606	264	387	1 641	517	1 367	509	1 221
14 TO 26 WEEKS	926	1 188	1 226	457	543	234	474	2 232	553	1 635	671	1 431
13 WEEKS OR LESS	895	1 213	1 093	347	530	270	508	1 565	498	1 212	484	1 359
MEAN NUMBER OF WEEKS	1 356	1 358	1 824	395	649	339	662	1 779	786	1 685	924	1 799
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS												
MALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	$2 727	$3 089	$2 162	$3 561	$4 169	$1 805	$2 015	$3 125	$3 784	$2 536	$1 926	$3 277
CLERICAL, MANAGERIAL, & KINDRED WKRS	4 646	5 018	5 617	4 979	5 489	...	4 042	5 231	5 644	4 645	4 620	4 387
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	1 733	1 193	1 283	...	...	2 205	1 202	1 077	...	1 224	1 554	...
SALES: FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	3 155	3 753	3 585	4 224	4 527	...	3 262	4 033	4 448	3 337	3 267	4 194
CRAFTSMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS	3 113	3 180	2 698	4 036	3 978	2 219	2 277	2 829	3 739	2 978	1 759	3 082
OPERATIVES: EXC. UNPAID: & FARM FOREMEN	1 160	806	789	...	...	791	816	610	...	873	906	...
LABORERS EXCEPT FARM AND MINE	1 835	2 429	1 734	2 218	3 136	...	1 723	1 597	2 092	2 127	1 359	1 507
FEMALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	$1 644	$1 684	$ 904	$1 978	$1 819	$ 857	$ 856	$1 495	$1 910	$1 627	$ 831	$1 280
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	2 030	2 052	2 471	2 962	2 639	...	...	2 298	2 336	2 243	...	2 315
SALES AND KINDRED WORKERS	1 905	2 188	758	2 052	2 079	...	...	1 936	2 688	2 048	...	1 535
TYPE OF INCOME												
TYPES OF INCOME[2]												
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	11 645	13 773	12 597	5 926	7 595	2 605	4 925	17 929	7 283	16 619	5 298	16 729
MEAN INCOME	$2 394	$2 574	$2 192	$2 758	$3 180	$1 882	$1 846	$2 669	$3 040	$2 251	$2 029	$2 551
WAGE OR SALARY:												
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	8 363	10 059	9 050	4 542	6 194	1 717	3 335	12 238	5 595	10 841	3 642	10 643
MEAN INCOME	$2 324	$2 631	$2 132	$2 924	$3 123	$1 847	$1 744	$2 782	$3 076	$2 454	$1 876	$2 918
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME:												
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	2 158	1 932	2 422	703	814	771	1 228	2 301	834	4 126	1 047	1 846
MEAN INCOME	$2 364	$2 366	$2 129	$2 544	$3 406	$1 591	$1 803	$2 670	$2 793	$1 554	$2 283	$2 561

[1] INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
[2] INCLUDES OTHER INCOME, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200]

SUBJECT	WYTHE COUNTY	YORK COUNTY	ALEXANDRIA CITY	BRISTOL CITY	BUENA VISTA CITY	CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY	CLIFTON FORGE CITY	COLONIAL HEIGHTS CITY	COVINGTON CITY	DANVILLE CITY	FALLS CHURCH CITY
FAMILY INCOME											
ALL FAMILIES	5 338	5 322	24 701	6 127	1 494	7 581	1 391	2 700	2 971	12 176	2 59
UNDER $1,000	653	217	537	326	85	404	114	39	190	776	8
$1,000 TO $1,999	911	362	744	439	120	546	94	112	169	1 053	8
$2,000 TO $2,999	909	519	1 301	537	159	761	133	155	181	1 285	8
$3,000 TO $3,999	834	665	1 677	525	215	913	152	244	280	1 615	7
$4,000 TO $4,999	792	690	2 196	540	246	989	158	256	295	1 598	12
$5,000 TO $5,999	428	684	2 616	477	172	953	209	413	405	1 398	12
$6,000 TO $6,999	306	588	2 462	350	175	729	160	371	407	1 277	22
$7,000 TO $7,999	121	317	1 919	186	65	346	91	219	188	653	20
$8,000 TO $8,999	56	210	1 585	138	73	333	42	160	136	536	21
$9,000 TO $9,999	115	588	4 850	215	80	849	118	340	269	656	25
$10,000 TO $14,999	113	93	1 509	98	17	243	23	80	44	221	23
$15,000 TO $24,999	20	16	542	65	4	152	8	32	6	154	11
$25,000 AND OVER	33	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MEDIAN INCOME: FAMILIES	5 236	$5 304	$7 207	$6 656	$6 805	$5 102	$5 217	$6 358	$5 546	$6 043	$8 71
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	1 816	$1 586	$3 472	$1 940	$1 827	$1 980	$1 387	$2 419	$2 000	$1 234	$3 [illegible]
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV.	$2 911	$4 614	$6 115	$3 245	$4 068	$4 036	$4 204	$5 997	$5 216	$3 978	$8 [illegible]
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES: HEAD AN EARNER, TWO CHILDREN UNDER 18	641	993	3 705	885	197	952	133	417	326	1 510	8
MEDIAN INCOME	$3 909	$5 671	$7 527	$4 948	***	$5 742	***	$6 193	$5 770	$5 785	$8 [illegible]
INCOME OF PERSONS											
MALE, TOTAL	7 219	7 416	30 522	5 376	2 022	10 518	1 796	3 280	3 800	16 965	3 2
TOTAL WITH INCOME	6 154	6 783	28 240	4 616	1 799	9 704	1 563	3 044	3 465	13 592	2 9
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	806	389	1 329	382	144	908	87	134	71	1 207	7
$500 TO $999	776	350	1 001	353	127	996	92	121	185	1 177	7
$1,000 TO $1,499	716	556	1 169	363	138	628	88	140	138	915	9
$1,500 TO $1,999	540	463	1 063	387	125	614	126	68	207	771	9
$2,000 TO $2,499	684	534	1 249	449	103	844	95	150	178	1 004	9
$2,500 TO $2,999	496	338	1 182	361	103	691	73	91	155	1 004	9
$3,000 TO $3,499	493	350	1 485	338	177	607	122	169	209	1 413	9
$3,500 TO $3,999	389	345	1 364	317	196	673	122	230	225	1 171	10
$4,000 TO $4,499	302	309	1 835	298	191	864	120	299	212	1 390	15
$4,500 TO $4,999	191	382	1 810	270	152	983	100	244	292	636	14
$5,000 TO $5,999	183	490	3 948	394	174	777	226	554	596	1 078	23
$6,000 TO $6,999	59	267	2 760	220	99	466	128	349	306	665	28
$7,000 TO $7,999	39	159	4 325	283	49	465	162	368	295	368	17
$8,000 TO $9,999	125	220	3 906	225	21	488	62	165	89	543	6
$10,000 AND OVER	82 075	$3 836	$5 118	$3 055	$3 451	$3 141	$4 069	$4 824	$4 514	$3 172	$6 [illegible]
MEDIAN INCOME											
FEMALE, TOTAL	8 236	6 896	34 381	7 115	2 408	11 525	2 187	3 572	4 233	18 638	3 6
TOTAL WITH INCOME	3 876	3 193	21 150	4 003	1 321	7 687	1 183	2 075	2 165	12 910	2 1
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	1 229	991	3 331	1 174	395	1 483	293	330	440	2 903	7
$500 TO $999	803	613	2 612	777	209	1 299	246	332	438	2 547	10
$1,000 TO $1,499	674	383	1 780	384	125	985	120	210	298	1 612	10
$1,500 TO $1,999	528	177	1 543	434	96	690	127	169	136	1 389	10
$2,000 TO $2,499	346	234	1 637	419	113	691	103	199	139	1 067	10
$2,500 TO $2,999	126	107	1 109	218	93	513	77	168	113	1 287	11
$3,000 TO $3,499	140	125	1 394	195	146	556	61	185	147	1 129	9
$3,500 TO $3,999	90	175	1 444	151	73	438	40	181	148	661	10
$4,000 TO $4,499	45	159	1 835	100	76	335	43	149	181	1 033	11
$4,500 TO $4,999	25	93	1 124	59	***	229	17	80	49	156	5
$5,000 TO $5,999	32	94	1 528	57	23	179	12	28	37	113	15
$6,000 TO $6,999	4	32	896	33	8	117	***	32	17	47	6
$7,000 TO $9,999	26	8	586	32	***	98	***	12	12	106	7
$10,000 AND OVER	12	4	241	16	***	78	***	4	***	34	7
MEDIAN INCOME	$ 941	$ 904	$2 400	$1 066	$1 386	$1 555	$1 135	$1 990	$1 310	$1 408	$1 9
WEEKS WORKED											
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959	8 384	9 068	44 805	7 304	2 789	15 221	2 119	4 620	4 905	23 031	4 4
50 TO 52 WEEKS	4 008	5 601	29 219	3 581	1 397	8 471	1 289	3 158	3 108	12 823	3 1
48 TO 49 WEEKS	533	399	2 387	533	199	922	116	199	260	1 284	3
40 TO 47 WEEKS	920	654	3 257	694	259	1 588	228	322	476	1 912	3
27 TO 39 WEEKS	1 067	634	3 185	672	302	1 260	178	354	389	2 210	3
14 TO 26 WEEKS	871	754	3 219	622	218	1 294	126	267	317	2 128	3
13 WEEKS OR LESS	985	826	3 538	1 042	314	1 988	182	330	395	2 674	4
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS											
MALE, TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	$2 285	$4 506	$5 338	$3 467	$3 649	$3 588	$4 533	$5 173	$4 466	$3 399	$6 [illegible]
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL, & KINDRED WKRS.	6 482	6 382	7 700	5 773	4 906	5 706	6 560	6 035	5 127	5 631	9 [illegible]
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	1 377	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	3 152	5 360	5 379	3 930	3 734	3 855	5 314	5 342	5 451	3 933	6 [illegible]
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS	2 456	4 180	4 227	2 899	3 673	3 013	***	4 277	4 503	3 025	***
FARM LABORERS, EXC. UNPAID, & FARM FOREMEN	908	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM AND MINE	1 311	2 163	2 652	2 120	***	2 082	***	***	3 397	1 991	***
FEMALE, TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	$1 518	$1 549	$3 277	$1 783	$2 191	$2 090	$1 909	$2 779	$2 138	$2 099	$2 [illegible]
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	2 035	3 256	3 659	2 250	***	2 780	***	3 235	2 382	2 680	3 [illegible]
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS	1 686	1 081	2 416	2 129	2 821	2 020	***	***	3 541	2 567	***
TYPE OF INCOME											
ALL TYPES OF INCOME[2]	10 030	9 976	49 390	8 619	3 120	17 391	2 706	5 119	5 630	26 508	4 [illegible]
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	$2 188	$3 410	$4 607	$2 909	$2 706	$3 369	$3 244	$3 935	$3 672	$2 884	$5 [illegible]
MEAN INCOME											
WAGES OR SALARY	6 914	8 170	42 673	6 786	2 534	14 021	1 980	4 277	4 583	21 307	3 [illegible]
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	$2 166	$3 537	$4 502	$2 718	$2 730	$2 989	$3 527	$3 816	$3 571	$2 736	$5 [illegible]
MEAN INCOME											
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	1 804	1 056	2 885	687	258	1 516	199	432	390	2 177	3
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	$2 088	$2 408	$5 938	$3 105	$3 002	$5 228	***	$5 713	$4 036	$4 283	$5 [illegible]
MEAN INCOME											

[1] INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
[2] INCLUDES OTHER INCOME; NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200]

SUBJECT	GALAX CITY	HAMPTON CITY	HARRISONBURG CITY	HOPEWELL CITY	LYNCHBURG CITY	MARTINSVILLE CITY	NEWPORT NEWS CITY	NORFOLK CITY	NORTON CITY	PETERSBURG CITY	PORTSMOUTH CITY
FAMILY INCOME											
ALL FAMILIES	1 480	21 999	2 778	6 998	13 763	6 668	26 859	69 639	1 260	9 160	26 536
$1,000 to $1,999	77	721	184	220	666	208	1 170	3 363	153	883	2 181
$2,000 to $2,999	148	931	210	267	939	324	1 679	5 518	146	1 048	2 368
$3,000 to $3,999	267	1 689	262	329	1 333	528	2 361	6 273	163	1 186	2 728
$4,000 to $4,999	206	2 117	366	452	1 454	567	3 227	7 561	159	1 275	3 151
$5,000 to $5,999	213	2 502	270	534	1 648	609	2 978	7 612	108	1 053	3 117
$6,000 to $6,999	126	2 039	251	486	1 799	393	3 228	7 706	100	917	3 619
$7,000 to $7,999	110	2 515	336	573	1 401	482	2 911	6 404	100	784	3 102
$8,000 to $8,999	72	2 013	226	473	1 129	334	2 097	5 066	67	592	2 049
$9,000 to $9,999	44	1 706	163	332	882	275	1 682	3 846	63	391	1 288
$10,000 to $14,999	32	1 350	88	228	983	194	1 388	2 706	47	428	953
$15,000 to $24,999	28	2 560	159	456	1 347	219	3 160	4 030	44	430	1 899
$25,000 to $49,999	36	533	104	44	375	177	757	1 581	16	202	281
$50,000 AND OVER	30	143	63	4	220	103	280	673	12	65	76
INCOME	84 127	84 000	85 276	85 724	85 472	85 219	85 619	84 994	83 918	84 806	84 922
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	...	81 999	8 759	91 877	9 985	81 900	81 783	81 748	81 391	81 161	81 696
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV.	83 767	85 090	82 613	83 306	84 239	84 522	84 313	83 078	83 434	83 975	83 442
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES: HEAD AN EARNER	173	3 942	381	677	1 731	662	3 989	8 668	146	1 028	3 172
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18	...	86 250	86 082	86 664	86 426	86 100	86 552	85 975	...	85 910	85 633
INCOME											
INCOME OF PERSONS											
MALE: TOTAL	1 720	31 402	3 525	6 023	17 737	6 195	41 001	115 046	1 597	11 822	41 885
WITH INCOME	1 523	27 950	3 190	5 392	16 108	5 543	37 379	107 307	1 535	10 099	38 114
$ 999 OR LESS	98	1 479	308	408	1 180	413	2 136	5 883	157	726	2 398
$1,000 to $1,999	126	1 715	201	280	1 280	350	2 183	7 013	151	843	2 326
$2,000 to $2,999	119	1 901	174	273	947	308	3 672	13 393	104	845	4 236
$3,000 to $3,999	117	1 267	171	246	955	318	1 900	9 702	77	695	3 179
$4,000 to $4,999	149	1 797	234	305	1 344	611	2 221	8 275	114	1 099	2 903
$5,000 to $5,999	177	1 651	197	193	1 068	447	2 345	6 944	89	637	2 345
$6,000 to $6,999	118	1 812	267	206	1 259	539	2 652	5 131	89	725	2 829
$7,000 to $7,999	121	1 462	248	352	981	353	2 035	5 805	51	736	2 108
$8,000 to $8,999	77	1 876	201	345	1 237	432	2 654	4 823	62	610	2 897
$9,000 to $9,999	57	1 547	161	375	870	245	2 169	4 765	57	501	1 992
$10,000 to $14,999	120	3 377	257	861	1 683	382	4 373	10 599	171	1 044	4 847
$15,000 to $24,999	54	2 569	232	713	845	395	3 234	6 244	85	670	3 087
$25,000 to $49,999	88	3 626	267	401	1 274	382	3 629	6 150	91	606	2 297
$50,000 AND OVER	102	1 851	212	174	1 202	426	2 176	3 115	67	494	707
MEDIAN INCOME	82 931	84 243	83 468	84 537	83 520	83 301	83 888	83 120	82 842	83 016	83 296
FEMALE: TOTAL	2 030	29 638	3 530	6 289	22 512	6 957	37 394	100 347	1 826	14 193	36 521
WITH INCOME	1 221	16 664	3 693	2 987	16 713	4 262	18 643	54 518	947	8 695	20 070
$ 999 OR LESS	270	3 940	1 052	782	3 116	882	6 729	15 840	300	1 939	5 326
$1,000 to $1,999	235	2 777	703	674	2 877	700	5 627	10 904	157	1 717	4 187
$2,000 to $2,999	139	1 567	504	384	1 734	513	2 284	7 201	145	1 104	2 676
$3,000 to $3,999	149	1 216	375	205	1 535	427	1 546	4 873	72	709	1 967
$4,000 to $4,999	163	1 003	366	229	1 778	394	1 281	3 919	61	770	1 818
$5,000 to $5,999	98	870	171	172	1 122	333	1 012	2 228	89	521	911
$6,000 to $6,999	89	786	121	192	840	208	1 063	2 583	57	513	998
$7,000 to $7,999	29	803	97	206	669	184	853	2 294	36	510	879
$8,000 to $8,999	8	808	78	166	316	209	750	2 297	22	326	812
$9,000 to $9,999	21	353	38	111	358	199	587	1 371	6	169	370
$10,000 to $14,999	8	506	58	69	262	127	508	1 539	10	184	348
$15,000 to $24,999	8	189	30	12	114	67	168	536	8	85	165
$25,000 to $49,999	...	111	35	11	125	32	173	540	6	88	116
$50,000 AND OVER	4	38	15	4	53	18	62	257	...	40	38
MEDIAN INCOME	81 379	81 292	81 091	81 352	81 389	81 342	81 211	81 195	81 087	81 268	81 106
WEEKS WORKED											
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959	2 413	37 693	6 211	7 380	26 130	8 697	51 162	143 989	1 902	15 560	51 503
52 WEEKS	1 437	24 454	3 215	4 604	14 884	5 192	31 463	93 194	1 115	9 262	32 627
50 TO 51 WEEKS	156	1 757	283	404	1 939	573	2 899	7 103	88	866	2 582
48 TO 49 WEEKS	204	2 271	446	528	2 671	814	4 037	9 940	121	1 452	3 712
40 TO 47 WEEKS	228	2 716	576	527	2 101	734	4 341	10 895	200	1 649	3 616
27 TO 39 WEEKS	175	2 673	599	513	1 850	604	3 897	10 362	122	1 097	3 934
13 WEEKS OR LESS	217	3 222	1 092	714	2 685	760	4 515	12 466	256	1 443	4 832
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS											
MALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	83 186	85 041	83 731	85 004	83 898	83 661	84 691	84 398	83 463	83 370	84 382
MANAGERIAL & KINDRED WKRS	5 922	6 474	5 989	6 134	6 735	7 114	7 216	6 493	5 213	5 853	5 535
AND FARM MANAGERS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOREMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS	3 160	5 490	3 278	5 813	4 087	4 146	5 207	5 125	...	3 827	5 416
CRS AND KINDRED WORKERS	2 685	4 326	3 206	4 767	3 079	2 902	4 102	3 384	2 853	2 890	3 889
ERS, EXC. UNPAID & FARM FOREMEN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EXCEPT FARM AND MINE	...	2 335	...	3 050	2 091	2 138	2 977	2 829	...	2 184	2 745
FEMALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	81 785	82 008	81 680	82 213	81 938	82 008	81 736	81 688	81 623	81 813	81 687
AND KINDRED WORKERS	...	2 954	2 054	3 300	2 611	2 794	3 109	2 888	...	2 650	2 733
ES AND KINDRED WORKERS	1 917	1 328	2 076	2 238	2 027	2 433	1 403	1 268	...	2 132	1 388
TYPE OF INCOME											
TYPES OF INCOME[2]											
RECIPIENTS	2 744	42 614	6 883	8 379	30 818	9 805	56 022	161 825	2 282	18 596	58 193
INCOME	83 189	83 769	83 079	83 514	83 285	83 636	83 610	83 238	82 927	82 883	82 935
SALARY											
OF RECIPIENTS	2 171	35 671	5 516	6 912	24 142	8 031	48 333	135 540	1 680	14 600	48 781
INCOME	83 219	83 855	82 878	83 688	83 190	83 362	83 511	83 104	82 707	82 799	82 937
PLOYMENT INCOME:											
OF RECIPIENTS	267	2 679	801	957	2 371	907	3 791	11 286	210	1 150	3 582
INCOME	83 464	84 331	85 079	83 292	85 122	85 657	85 029	84 447	84 807	85 251	83 118

[1] INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.
[2] INCLUDES OTHER INCOME, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

Table 86.—INCOME IN 1959 OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS, AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1959, FOR COUNTIES AND INDEPENDENT CITIES: 1960—Con.

[See text for source of data. Median and mean not shown where base is less than 200]

SUBJECT	RADFORD CITY	RICHMOND CITY	ROANOKE CITY	SOUTH BOSTON CITY	SOUTH NORFOLK CITY	STAUNTON CITY	SUFFOLK CITY	VIRGINIA BEACH CITY	WAYNESBORO CITY	WILLIAMSBURG CITY
FAMILY INCOME										
ALL FAMILIES	2 244	53 864	25 847	1 527	5 466	3 088	3 229	2 244	4 062	1 093
UNDER $1,000	122	3 072	1 469	97	426	178	179	90	180	61
$1,000 TO $1,999	153	4 397	2 061	168	494	289	245	201	287	82
$2,000 TO $2,999	215	5 626	2 616	264	671	374	370	251	357	91
$3,000 TO $3,999	248	6 424	3 028	236	699	441	297	346	475	75
$4,000 TO $4,999	328	6 998	3 423	168	787	633	391	238	477	91
$5,000 TO $5,999	329	6 848	3 181	176	823	582	406	230	512	118
$6,000 TO $6,999	225	4 743	2 572	111	564	345	241	224	318	110
$7,000 TO $7,999	168	4 081	2 011	99	371	260	240	199	368	89
$8,000 TO $8,999	125	3 001	1 649	66	344	322	173	101	304	76
$9,000 TO $9,999	89	2 183	1 013	46	217	217	139	103	230	61
$10,000 TO $14,999	177	5 072	1 914	62	290	420	205	207	492	117
$15,000 TO $24,999	57	1 780	594	21	66	152	48	99	158	32
$25,000 AND OVER	12	1 095	320	19	75	75	46	46	61	26
MEDIAN INCOME: FAMILIES	$5 170	$5 156	$5 103	$3 996	$4 914	$5 395	$4 981	$5 378	$5 156	$4 786
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	$ 679	$1 722	$1 490	$ 898	$1 428	$1 333	$1 420	$1 995	$2 450	$ 962
FAMILIES AND UNREL. INDIV.	$3 300	$3 889	$4 523	$3 398	$4 423	$4 102	$3 993	$4 662	$5 656	$4 786
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES: HEAD AN EARNER, TWO CHILDREN UNDER 18	344	4 578	3 079	197	705	728	415	385	698	116
MEDIAN INCOME	$5 426	$5 751	$5 789	...	$5 523	$6 326	$5 789	$6 009	$7 046	...
INCOME OF PERSONS										
MALE: TOTAL	2 820	73 994	32 101	1 865	7 157	7 311	4 327	2 765	5 043	2 [illegible]
TOTAL WITH INCOME	2 519	65 129	29 191	1 639	6 351	6 435	3 906	2 604	4 657	2 [illegible]
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	172	4 247	1 971	126	469	707	408	89	327	[illegible]
$500 TO $999	172	5 238	1 998	150	388	581	276	131	297	[illegible]
$1,000 TO $1,499	181	5 284	1 824	133	373	556	234	216	213	[illegible]
$1,500 TO $1,999	119	4 283	1 539	128	353	523	283	205	149	[illegible]
$2,000 TO $2,499	184	5 956	2 591	169	410	649	266	206	251	[illegible]
$2,500 TO $2,999	144	5 349	2 041	100	367	567	347	142	250	[illegible]
$3,000 TO $3,499	111	5 031	1 791	204	534	498	267	208	341	[illegible]
$3,500 TO $3,999	176	5 603	2 316	124	604	418	306	116	348	[illegible]
$4,000 TO $4,499	165	6 466	2 019	124	484	401	286	116	226	[illegible]
$4,500 TO $4,999	231	6 953	2 316	84	486	311	162	158	280	[illegible]
$5,000 TO $5,999	210	7 706	3 235	39	686	418	206	210	280	[illegible]
$6,000 TO $6,999	326	9 967	3 533	131	1 025	541	237	210	533	[illegible]
$7,000 TO $7,999	165	5 611	1 644	84	571	384	231	330	479	[illegible]
$8,000 TO $8,999	230	4 379	2 800	91	329	533	253	330	479	[illegible]
$9,000 TO $9,999	113	4 466	1 670	56	91	366	150	269	477	[illegible]
$10,000 AND OVER	$4 012	$3 392	$3 753	$3 033	$3 861	$3 235	$3 260	$3 981	$4 470	$1 [illegible]
MEDIAN INCOME										
FEMALE: TOTAL	4 282	91 529	38 714	2 369	7 690	9 380	5 024	3 159	5 449	3 [illegible]
TOTAL WITH INCOME	2 455	60 101	25 081	1 487	5 917	5 906	3 262	2 007	3 050	2 [illegible]
$1 TO $499 OR LOSS	826	10 429	4 367	363	1 185	1 432	779	453	753	[illegible]
$500 TO $999	911	11 377	4 414	378	778	1 021	721	455	539	[illegible]
$1,000 TO $1,499	209	8 178	2 748	170	669	823	274	275	295	[illegible]
$1,500 TO $1,999	163	5 369	2 263	93	447	640	304	177	223	[illegible]
$2,000 TO $2,499	268	6 978	2 180	127	282	581	417	145	240	[illegible]
$2,500 TO $2,999	102	4 103	1 550	88	233	498	186	73	199	[illegible]
$3,000 TO $3,499	131	4 036	1 395	170	264	509	188	97	194	[illegible]
$3,500 TO $3,999	90	3 326	921	33	102	199	104	55	99	[illegible]
$4,000 TO $4,499	72	2 898	781	8	89	85	24	28	83	[illegible]
$4,500 TO $4,999	39	1 153	462	3	49	118	38	83	177	[illegible]
$5,000 TO $5,999	28	1 901	494	3	20	83	5	15	63	[illegible]
$6,000 TO $6,999	23	654	162	13	51	25	29	32	[illegible]	
$7,000 TO $7,999	11	733	146	4	16	29	32	27	[illegible]	
$8,000 TO $9,999	14	1 998	114	...	4	83	5	15	63	[illegible]
$10,000 AND OVER	$ 893	$1 504	$1 330	$1 007	$ 997	$1 401	$1 195	$1 176	$1 402	$ [illegible]
MEDIAN INCOME										
WEEKS WORKED										
TOTAL PERSONS WHO WORKED IN 1959	4 398	104 279	43 684	2 798	8 965	9 661	6 176	4 025	6 753	3 [illegible]
50 TO 52 WEEKS	2 140	63 404	25 034	1 463	5 065	5 898	3 439	2 273	4 505	1 [illegible]
48 TO 49 WEEKS	276	6 088	2 884	249	500	281	224	309	[illegible]	
40 TO 47 WEEKS	394	9 938	3 813	249	816	711	660	285	916	[illegible]
27 TO 39 WEEKS	373	8 427	3 677	271	806	888	590	323	903	[illegible]
14 TO 26 WEEKS	441	7 209	3 307	375	762	1 079	663	323	603	[illegible]
13 WEEKS OR LESS	772	9 519	4 369	300	1 058	910	781	998	933	1 [illegible]
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS										
MALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	$4 328	$3 782	$4 080	$3 171	$4 190	$3 775	$3 632	$4 800	$4 807	$3 [illegible]
PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL, & KINDRED WKRS.	$ 904	$ 617	$ 217	$ 444	$ 367	$ 780	$ 833	$ 904	$ 997	$ [illegible]
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	4 750	4 326	4 168	3 324	4 888	3 [illegible]	4 536	$ 225	$ 114	...
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS	4 004	3 321	3 689	2 684	3 617	3 360	2 640	...	$ 614	...
FARM LABORERS: EXC. UNPAID, & FARM FOREMEN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM AND MINE	...	$ 517	$ 361	...	$ 358	$ 969	$ 368	...	$ 034	...
FEMALE: TOTAL WITH EARNINGS[1]	$1 504	$2 173	$2 016	$1 588	$2 139	$1 711	$1 627	$2 230	$1 [illegible]	
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	$ 214	$ 052	$ 818	...	$ 618	$ 726	$ 391	$ 618	$ 865	$ [illegible]
OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS	$ 890	$ 354	$ 116	$ 635	$ 537	$ 266	$ 019	...	$ 290	...
TYPE OF INCOME										
ALL TYPES OF INCOME[2]	4 970	125 320	51 832	3 126	10 268	12 341	7 198	4 611	7 707	3 [illegible]
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	$2 882	$3 391	$3 337	$2 657	$2 952	$3 091	$2 992	$3 853	$4 053	$2 [illegible]
MEAN INCOME										
WAGES OR SALARY:	4 039	97 425	39 254	2 460	8 534	8 792	5 587	3 608	6 362	2 [illegible]
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	$2 788	$3 263	$3 314	$2 571	$3 070	$3 151	$2 758	$3 217	$4 071	$2 [illegible]
MEAN INCOME										
SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME:	390	7 842	3 972	337	553	1 073	689	519	681	[illegible]
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS	$4 642	$5 884	$4 681	$3 292	$2 937	$4 125	$5 165	$6 672	$6 009	$4 [illegible]
MEAN INCOME										

[1] INCLUDES PERSONS IN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

[2] INCLUDES OTHER INCOME, NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY.

ginia

In Virginia whites comprise 81.1 percent of the population years old or over; nonwhites 18.9 percent. Registration figures e obtained from official sources from the 32 independent cities 95 of the 98 counties in the State. Among these, whites ount for 89.6 percent of the registered voters, and nonwhites only 10.4 percent.

In four counties (or independent cities) in Virginia no roes are registered to vote. The total Negro voting age ulation for these four units is 221.

In eight counties (or independent cities) less than 10 ent of the voting age Negroes are registered. The Negro voting population ranges between 4 and 47.3 percent of the total ng age population; the two median figures are 27.4 and 33.1 ent.

In 57 counties (or independent cities) between 10 and 24 ent of the voting age Negroes are registered. The Negro ng age population ranges between 1.8 and 62.2 percent of the l voting age population; the median figure in this group is percent.

In 51 counties (or independent cities) between 25 and 49 ent of the voting age Negroes are registered. The voting age o population ranges between 0.3 and 78.5 percent of the total ng age population; the median figure is 16.6 percent.

In seven counties (or independent cities) 50 percent or of the voting age Negroes are registered. The Negro voting opulation ranges between 0.6 and 17.2 percent of the total ng age population; the median figure is 3.7 percent.

n from - VOTING 1961 Commission on Civil Rights Report)

SUDDEN DRIVE ON "POVERTY"—WHY?

Once again, from Washington, comes a call for a "war on poverty" in U.S. Through history that has been a popular cry with both political parties. But now, in the world's richest nation, opinions differ on how to define "poverty," on who are "the poor Americans."

Back in 1928, on August 11, Herbert Hoover, as Republican nominee for President, proclaimed: ". . . We shall soon with the help of God be within sight of the day when poverty will be banished from this nation."

It now is 35 years later. President Lyndon Johnson is laying his plans for the 1964 presidential-election campaign. He too has opened a "war on poverty."

On January 8, in his state-of-the-union message to Congress, President Johnson stated that one fifth of all American families have incomes too small to meet their "basic needs."

In the 1930s, President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared one third of all American families to be "ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished." His New Deal, among other things, was a crusade to end that poverty.

Questions for America. Raised now are the questions of why the sudden emphasis on poverty in the world's most prosperous country, and of just how widespread poverty is in America today.

Answer to the question of why the sudden attack on poverty is seen by political appraisers as relatively simple.

A reading of history shows that "poverty" and its elimination for generations have been the rallying cry of politicians in both parties when seeking office. The cry once was for "a full dinner pail."

Today, an estimated 20 to 25 million adults—who are potential voters—fall within the definition accepted by the White House as those living in "poverty." The promise by Government of better things to come tends to have strong appeal for this large group of voters.

Then, too, a large number of voters whose income puts them above the "poverty line" nevertheless feel poor and may conclude that they, too, are going to get something.

At the same time, opposition candidates find it difficult to attack the idea of helping the poor.

When it comes to the facts about poverty in the U.S., answers become less clear. There seems to be no fixed agreement on what constitutes poverty. At least three definitions of the "poverty-stricken family" currently are getting a measure of acceptance:

1. White House planners appear to have decided that any family unit with less than $3,000 of cash income a year is living in poverty. By this definition, official figures of the Census Bureau show that 1 family in 5 is "poverty-stricken." Included are nearly a million and a half farm families, all families living solely on income from the minimum wage of $1.25 an hour, and those old people living on Social Security pensions with no supplementary income.

2. Another important agency of Government, the Office of Business Economics of the Commerce Department, finds far fewer families with incomes of less than $3,000 a year. This agency takes the view that noncash income, such as free rent and home-produced food, should be included in a family's total income. By this standard, about 1 family in 7 is found to be poverty-stricken.

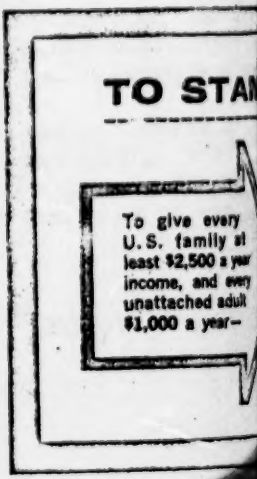
3. Still another definition is that used in a report being prepared for the Twentieth Century Fund, a nonprofit research foundation. In this study, a family of four or more with income of less than $2,500 is described as living in "abject poverty." About 1 family in 10 fits this definition. Again, however, if noncash income were added in, the proportion would fall well below the 1-in-10 ratio.

Charts and tables on these pages help to explain for you what the sudden "war on poverty" involves.

There are 9.3 million families in the United States with cash income of less than $3,000 a year. That is the official figure from the U. S. Census Bureau for 1962, the latest year for which such statistics are available.

The largest concentration of these "poor" families is found in the South

(continued on page 68)



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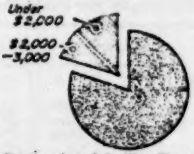
Fifth of a ation

WASHINGTON, DC

WHEN Franklin D. Roosevelt made the American public sit up by declaring, in 1937, "I one-third of a nation ill-housed, ad, ill-nourished," he was making by the standards of the present would have been a considerable understatement. Perhaps it then. If you take the admittedly fairly high standard applied e Bureau of Labour Statistics and the Conference on Economic ress, both of which regard $4,000 a year, at current values, barely adequate family income, then a full two-thirds of evelt's nation were poor and a quarter or more of today's icans are poor now. By the prevailing standards of the rest merican society, $4,000 a year is not an unreasonable figure However, the President's Council of Economic Advisers latest annual report has taken a more modest standard, $3,000 for a family or $1,500 for a person living alone. On this ning in 1962 there were 9.3 million poor families, containing 30 million people, 11 million of them children, and five other poor persons in the United States. This makes illion, out of a population which was then 185 million—not a e for which a rich country can find excuses.

is presumably in the framework of these figures that President on's "unconditional war on poverty in America" is conceived. ey reckoning, the proportion of the American people that is has shrunk very greatly since 1937. This is one reason why oor have become relatively "invisible," as the social reformers this. But most of this huge social change took place between and 1953, a good deal of it under the stimulus of war. In ast ten years or so poverty has been melting more slowly than e. As the Council of Economic Advisers observes, if the of improvement recorded since 1957 continues unchanged 1980, 13 per cent of American families will then still be today's poverty line.

ture, left to take her course, would not necessarily achieve that much. There are certain discernible groups among the rican poor. The victims of simple racial discrimination may to see their lot improve, perhaps fairly rapidly, as the race es come down. Those who have been left stranded by local rial decay in places like east Kentucky could be rescued by ion redevelopment or by social legislation which encourages that discourages movement, but there is no certainty that things will happen. There is not much prospect for the poor ng families so long as they stay on the land. A large and sing group of the poor are old people who have ceased to be to earn; what they need is simply better social security. ng the American poor, the families headed by a woman are er increasing group; general economic progress will not, of relieve them of the handicap of being without a male bread- r. For women breadwinners and others, America has a ety of underpaid occupations, often in places or in jobs trade union protection does not reach; there are also pockets dustry, like the New York garment trade, which the unions e so vulnerable to that they dare not press hard for higher

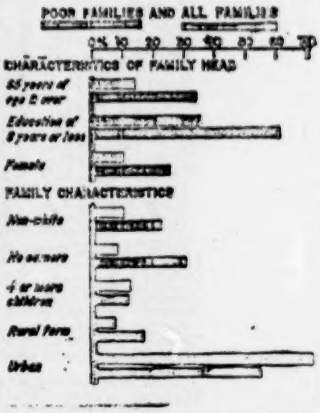


pay or better conditions. Last comes the general body of long-term unemployed, some of them displaced by technical advance, some simply growing old and failing to keep their places in the labour market.

President Kennedy had intended to announce the campaign against poverty this month, just as President Johnson has done. Among enlightened Americans it is a commonplace that, because the poor are "invisible," their prosperous fellow citizens overlook the existence of poverty in their midst. To an outsider, however, what is striking is how much attention is being given to it. Poverty is the subject of conferences, economic studies, social studies, speeches in Congress, newspaper reports and general conversation. There is a swelling stream of facts and a quickening current of concern. That the Administration should fasten on this theme as a connecting thread for the social side of the government's activities is politically sound. Within the departments, the pre-occupation is earnest and schemes abound.

What one still does not know is what is going to be done. Certainly President Johnson does not intend to cure poverty by giving the poor money. His Budget, presented last week, contained an allocation of $500 million for "special appropriations requested for new community programmes to attack poverty." Various departmental increases, if added to this, appear to give a total of between $1.1 billion and $1.2 billion altogether but it does not seem to be intended to spend much more than half of this in the twelve months starting next July. It is not a lot, even before Congress starts chipping away at it. What the figures seem to mean is that President Johnson's "unconditional war" has only been declared; it is not going to be waged yet. First there must come a lengthy period of reconnaissance and of sorties to try out battle tactics on a small scale. The signs are, too, that this period is going to be marked by skirmishing among the forces of progress themselves.

Many departments are going to be involved. Somewhere there has to be a co-ordinator, or at least a place where co-ordination is done. At present the Labour and Commerce Departments appear to be contending for the honour. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is involved both through its responsibility for social security and because a chosen field of battle is going to be education. The truth is that a serious campaign against poverty must bring in all the domestic departments of government. How President Johnson intends to arrange it may come out in the message which he intends to send to Congress during February; apparently the preparation of this message is proving complicated.



Evidently some special efforts are contemplated on special problems in particular localities, like the programme to revive the Appalachian region which

No. 264. VETERANS BENEFITS—SELECTED FEDERAL EXPENDITURES, STATES AND OTHER AREAS: 1962

[In thousands of dollars. Figures are estimates for year ending June 30]

STATE OR OTHER AREA	Total expenditures [1]	Compensation and pensions	Insurance and indemnities	Vocational rehabilitation [2]	READJUSTMENT BENEFITS			Hospital and domiciliary facilities (construction and related costs)	Administration and other benefits
					Education and training [3]	Loan guaranty	Direct loans [4]		
Total	6,382,892	3,482,396	882,269	10,336	142,857	234,583	207,613	51,774	1,196,997
United States	6,264,824	3,468,763	869,963	10,027	136,787	234,583	203,582	51,760	1,185,551
Alabama	128,735	72,486	13,061	540	5,103	5,336	6,313	924	24,932
Alaska	3,843	1,725	823	1	59		241		874
Arizona	54,427	30,428	6,557	184	1,407	2,157	1,431	1,347	10,920
Arkansas	80,536	53,204	7,630	270	1,601	597	5,249	32	17,858
California	667,308	298,359	86,052	701	17,066	42,141	5,682	7,746	109,043
Colorado	73,563	38,879	8,863	259	1,995	3,225	2,863	191	17,199
Connecticut	71,176	41,460	13,650	78	1,805	1,046		460	12,927
Delaware	14,015	6,676	2,113	15	194	1,187	702	1	3,004
Dist. of Col.	88,866	22,419	4,135	173	2,207	389		7,816	51,717
Florida	211,992	128,634	20,309	329	6,054	19,720	6,592	772	23,166
Georgia	129,719	73,669	15,414	176	5,432	2,957	7,059		24,955
Hawaii	10,388	6,498	1,946	38	303				1,603
Idaho	25,303	13,928	3,190	39	474	165	4,366	69	3,042
Illinois	301,987	154,546	51,254	283	4,694	15,786	6,729	1,687	66,854
Indiana	134,896	82,106	21,690	191	2,710	2,087	6,480	203	19,369
Iowa	94,929	54,516	12,862	148	1,668	450	5,449	800	18,869
Kansas	91,447	45,742	10,590	55	1,575	9,419	1,844	945	21,377
Kentucky	114,839	73,865	13,327	178	2,105	2,407	6,020	244	14,657
Louisiana	108,490	66,895	13,128	175	3,354	4,384	3,721	22	16,822
Maine	37,814	23,012	4,840	34	822	354	2,202	37	6,745
Maryland	90,576	48,648	15,557	109	2,060	4,141	1,815	744	17,472
Massachusetts	218,565	135,540	27,959	349	4,083	3,980		1,034	45,502
Michigan	244,019	131,956	36,294	399	4,497	30,354	6,812	100	33,447
Minnesota	130,642	76,701	16,434	163	2,689	2,173	6,497	16	25,917
Mississippi	83,601	50,109	8,127	100	1,653	872	3,285	2,433	15,013
Missouri	159,781	93,744	21,119	214	3,060	5,106	10,875	44	23,519
Montana	27,355	14,265	3,337	34	606	72	3,770	1,525	3,726
Nebraska	48,435	26,684	6,374	62	847	73	4,103	34	10,228
Nevada	10,548	5,188	1,702	10	136	123	1,249	30	2,110
New Hampshire	20,361	13,820	3,268	38	300	405			2,510
New Jersey	176,407	137,621	33,172	233	2,900	6,663		10	25,703
New Mexico	37,420	20,915	4,446	45	1,002	1,666	1,207		8,119
New York	822,093	309,327	83,491	720	9,026	4,763	1,478	898	112,089
North Carolina	143,637	83,929	17,570	205	2,503	1,152	13,059		25,078
North Dakota	19,578	10,462	2,448	9	471	30	3,105		3,453
Ohio	305,286	176,194	47,402	308	4,846	8,884	10,823	8,916	48,076
Oklahoma	95,959	53,009	11,815	177	2,521	1,816	4,653	318	11,701
Oregon	67,749	39,727	9,773	132	1,553	312	3,172	44	13,007
Pennsylvania	386,231	229,028	56,226	602	8,108	11,652	3,331	986	73,049
Rhode Island	30,706	20,324	4,527	34	418	94		76	5,273
South Carolina	67,631	43,155	8,741	99	2,385	974	4,815	3	7,440
South Dakota	30,762	14,224	3,020	26	437	19	2,403	282	9,744
Tennessee	142,188	78,881	15,708	240	2,911	1,326	5,460	5,871	31,698
Texas	349,126	139,858	42,947	746	7,399	20,294	7,464	9,110	60,498
Utah	33,189	15,040	3,915	6	1,592	617	4,454	254	7,311
Vermont	14,510	8,844	1,872	30	261	138	519		2,836
Virginia	128,801	70,762	17,823	281	1,568	999	8,884	987	27,432
Washington	105,109	59,953	14,734	213	2,809	2,130	3,472	106	21,625
West Virginia	79,739	48,273	8,907	252	1,813	72	5,599	1	15,282
Wisconsin	128,832	75,746	18,075	237	2,388	3,556	2,809	82	25,885
Wyoming	15,353	6,318	1,807	20	188	90	1,532		5,393
Puerto Rico	42,794	25,183	2,609	267	1,977		4,031	14	8,576
Outlying areas	1,008	828	161		19				
Foreign countries	73,870	57,924	9,446	22	3,804				2,780

[1] Includes $3,883,000 not shown separately for housing for paraplegics. Excludes $146,662,000 shown in table 333 for expenditures not distributed by State.

[2] Includes subsistence allowances, tuition, and supplies and equipment of veterans training under Public Laws 16 and 894.

[3] Includes education and training allowances under Public Laws 346 and 550 ($121,191,000), and war orphans educational assistance under Public Law 634 ($21,366,000).

[4] Excludes interest paid to U.S. Treasury and miscellaneous expenses; therefore total differs from that shown in table 333 which includes these items.

Source: Veterans Administration; *Annual Report of Administrator of Veterans Affairs.*

No. 377. Federal Grants to State and Local Governments, by Purpose—States and Other Areas: 1962

[In millions of dollars. For year ending June 30. See headnote and footnotes, table 376]

State or other area	Total	Social welfare						Highway construction	All other
		Total	Public assistance	Employment security administration	Health services	Other welfare services	Education		
Total [1]	7,702	4,530	2,432	449	305	896	465	2,783	389
Alabama	195	121	71	6	7	25	11	65	7
Alaska	47	18	2	2	4	1	9	16	4
Arizona	81	39	18	6	3	6	7	39	3
Arkansas	110	72	36	5	6	17	7	34	4
California	724	422	263	53	14	41	51	278	27
Colorado	105	68	42	5	4	8	11	33	4
Connecticut	88	44	21	7	3	8	5	34	10
Delaware	16	9	3	1	2	2	1	5	1
District of Columbia	47	22	10	3	2	6	(2)	19	6
Florida	158	111	63	9	9	19	11	43	5
Georgia	194	123	69	6	10	27	12	61	10
Hawaii	33	22	5	2	3	3	10	4	7
Idaho	48	19	9	3	2	2	3	27	2
Illinois	359	202	122	20	10	35	11	142	15
Indiana	134	61	27	7	6	15	6	68	6
Iowa	103	59	33	4	5	12	5	38	5
Kansas	94	51	26	3	4	7	9	37	6
Kentucky	160	96	52	5	7	26	6	59	5
Louisiana	227	109	119	6	6	25	5	63	3
Maine	42	26	14	2	2	4	4	14	2
Maryland	114	59	23	7	5	12	12	44	10
Massachusetts	200	132	79	16	6	19	12	61	6
Michigan	276	159	75	21	10	42	11	99	18
Minnesota	141	74	42	6	6	15	5	59	8
Mississippi	120	79	38	4	8	22	6	36	5
Missouri	224	135	90	8	7	22	8	79	9
Montana	53	17	6	2	2	3	4	34	3
Nebraska	61	26	15	2	2	4	6	29	3
Nevada	28	10	3	2	2	1	3	16	2
New Hampshire	32	13	5	2	2	2	2	17	2
New Jersey	170	87	35	17	6	21	9	70	13
New Mexico	62	38	17	3	3	7	8	22	2
New York	848	384	211	62	17	76	17	143	23
North Carolina	166	116	61	8	10	26	12	43	7
North Dakota	38	16	9	2	3	3	5	16	2
Ohio	367	176	95	20	11	36	15	175	15
Oklahoma	176	121	89	6	6	10	12	35	10
Oregon	97	43	22	6	3	7	4	50	4
Pennsylvania	352	232	108	32	16	63	13	99	26
Rhode Island	35	23	12	4	2	4	3	8	3
South Carolina	86	53	23	4	7	11	8	34	3
South Dakota	59	21	9	1	2	2	5	37	1
Tennessee	174	93	45	5	8	17	8	68	13
Texas	384	254	139	18	17	38	22	120	10
Utah	54	24	11	4	2	4	4	27	3
Vermont	41	11	5	1	1	2	1	30	1
Virginia	156	75	22	5	10	18	20	76	5
Washington	144	83	45	5	4	14	13	55	4
West Virginia	100	75	43	3	4	20	3	22	4
Wisconsin	126	67	34	6	7	14	6	55	4
Wyoming	37	9	3	1	1	1	2	28	1
Puerto Rico	53	44	9	3	2	26	3	4	
Virgin Islands	1	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	1	(2)	.....	(2)

[1] Includes small amount of advances and undistributed, and grants under a few programs to American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Trust Territory of the Pacific, and other areas.

[2] Less than $500,000.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; *Social Security Bulletin*. (Based on *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury*.)

No. 388. Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance—Amount of Benefit Payments, States and Other Areas: 1962

[In thousands of dollars. For year ending June 30. By beneficiary's State of residence]

State or other area	Total	OASI					DI		
		Total	Monthly benefits			Lump-sum death payments	Total	Disability	Supplementary
			Old-age	Supplementary	Survivor				
Total	13,669,212	12,657,823	8,339,881	1,290,389	2,853,467	174,089	1,011,373	816,349	195,027
Ala.	186,195	162,767	94,636	17,940	47,391	2,517	23,428	18,962	4,346
Alaska	5,251	4,918	3,021	230	1,383	84	333	248	85
Ariz.	84,181	75,018	48,056	7,308	18,674	1,040	9,163	7,283	1,877
Ark.	121,588	110,287	71,221	12,550	26,046	1,460	11,301	8,727	2,574
Calif.	1,122,706	1,044,094	713,819	92,396	224,606	14,273	78,612	65,674	12,938
Colo.	112,284	104,063	69,344	11,127	23,009	1,413	7,301	5,874	1,427
Conn.	228,281	213,541	147,609	20,912	45,174	2,839	12,740	10,798	1,942
Del.	31,577	29,233	19,251	2,674	6,858	450	2,344	1,952	392
D.C.	44,240	40,579	27,572	2,736	9,481	788	3,661	3,212	449
Fla.	474,241	438,426	307,658	47,860	78,275	4,634	35,815	29,169	6,646
Ga.	200,870	174,780	104,270	18,019	51,857	2,634	26,090	20,740	5,350
Hawaii	26,644	24,356	15,833	2,290	5,885	348	2,288	1,843	445
Idaho	47,663	44,878	29,934	5,224	9,070	650	2,785	2,129	656
Ill.	822,548	776,672	515,950	75,249	169,305	11,168	52,676	44,633	8,043
Ind.	387,080	361,385	238,519	36,208	78,842	4,816	25,695	20,443	5,252
Iowa	235,178	224,360	153,747	27,886	40,051	2,676	10,818	8,671	2,147
Kans.	167,236	157,696	105,264	16,030	33,347	2,046	9,540	7,547	1,993
Ky.	218,856	193,907	121,208	23,791	47,954	2,444	24,949	17,989	6,960
La.	157,640	138,994	79,062	12,838	43,657	2,437	18,646	14,337	4,309
Maine	86,121	80,596	54,918	7,906	13,889	1,091	5,525	4,391	1,134
Md.	181,444	167,918	103,657	14,791	44,700	2,764	13,526	11,307	2,219
Mass.	477,998	440,170	306,553	39,791	93,698	6,118	28,390	23,680	4,710
Mich.	634,561	590,335	383,273	55,609	135,896	7,558	44,225	35,472	8,754
Minn.	293,413	251,537	171,725	28,988	47,084	2,840	11,878	9,563	2,315
Miss.	112,714	100,535	62,418	11,287	25,387	1,443	12,179	9,491	2,688
Mo.	357,422	332,709	225,578	35,048	68,547	4,536	24,713	20,163	4,550
Mont.	53,283	50,140	33,627	5,495	10,378	639	3,143	2,495	648
Nebr.	112,576	107,738	74,563	13,307	18,852	1,016	4,838	3,980	858
Nev.	16,180	14,989	9,993	1,016	3,701	279	1,191	995	196
N.H.	56,894	53,848	37,778	4,588	10,627	855	3,046	2,530	516
N.J.	829,279	490,803	329,312	46,365	113,780	7,456	32,386	27,328	5,058
N. Mex.	38,898	35,355	20,562	3,776	10,481	554	3,543	2,601	942
N.Y.	1,493,763	1,398,283	956,801	126,768	264,733	20,081	95,380	80,988	14,392
N.C.	249,637	221,452	135,412	22,651	60,109	3,280	28,085	22,545	5,540
N. Dak.	43,243	41,380	28,388	5,603	7,217	432	1,864	1,261	363
Ohio	770,345	716,205	481,468	76,636	158,381	9,720	54,140	43,416	10,724
Okla.	188,247	165,006	93,444	16,857	52,754	1,951	13,241	10,342	2,899
Oreg.	161,426	151,494	105,376	14,566	28,798	1,754	10,226	8,177	2,049
Pa.	1,004,132	927,953	593,719	90,095	234,285	13,254	76,179	62,143	14,036
R.I.	81,283	75,815	52,519	6,597	14,733	966	5,468	4,634	834
S.C.	118,061	102,244	59,150	8,228	32,141	1,725	15,817	12,583	3,234
S. Dak.	50,702	48,323	32,982	6,362	8,568	391	2,179	1,709	470
Tenn.	211,814	188,926	117,735	20,642	47,702	2,757	22,888	17,842	5,046
Tex.	512,498	468,730	288,209	51,235	122,061	7,225	43,768	34,496	9,272
Utah	50,851	48,114	29,814	5,428	12,166	706	2,737	2,108	629
Vt.	34,057	31,568	21,241	3,211	6,863	423	2,489	1,952	537
Va.	223,682	199,079	121,613	19,648	54,822	2,995	24,603	19,190	5,413
Wash.	233,296	219,043	150,909	21,596	43,579	2,959	14,253	11,569	2,684
W. Va.	163,176	138,261	80,768	17,185	35,582	1,727	24,915	17,279	7,636
Wis.	343,150	324,440	218,805	35,361	65,403	4,870	18,690	13,664	5,026
Wyo.	20,933	19,609	13,143	1,985	4,230	300	1,266	1,020	246
Puerto Rico	57,225	33,943	34,745	8,298	10,351	551	3,283	2,362	921
Am. Samoa	19	19	1	(6)	18				
Guam	66	66	17	2	48		1	1	
Virgin Islands	807	779	497	75	197	13	28	24	4
Abroad	90,094	87,677	59,929	8,678	18,289	784	3,017	2,577	440

[1] See footnote 1, table 386.

[2] Distribution by type of benefit and by State or other area estimated. Supplementary benefits are paid to wives or dependent husbands aged 62 or over, wives under age 62 with child beneficiaries in their care, children under age 18, and disabled sons and daughters aged 18 or over (whose disability began before age 18) of old-age or disability insurance beneficiaries. Survivor benefits are paid to widows or dependent widowers aged 62 or over, children under age 18, disabled sons and daughters aged 18 or over whose disability began before age 18, widows or divorced wives with child beneficiaries in their care, and dependent parents aged 62 or over of deceased insured workers.

[3] Distribution by State or other area based on 10-percent sample.

[4] Benefits payable from the disability insurance trust fund to disabled-worker beneficiaries and their dependents.

[5] Less than $500.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; data appear periodically in *Social Security Bulletin*.

No. 389. Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance—Number and Amount of Monthly Benefits in Current-Payment Status, States and Other Areas: 1962

[As of June 30. By beneficiary's State of residence]

State or other area	Old-age and survivors insurance [1]		Disability insurance [2]		State or other area	Old-age and survivors insurance [1]		Disability insurance [2]	
	Number	Monthly amount ($1,000)	Number	Monthly amount ($1,000)		Number	Monthly amount ($1,000)	Number	Monthly amount ($1,000)
Total [3]	16,128,511	1,053,162	1,151,859	75,064	Nev.	18,480	1,201	1,134	67
					N.H.	66,638	4,473	3,092	216
Ala.	259,825	13,824	31,120	1,745	N.J.	501,393	41,154	31,313	2,340
Alaska	6,074	403	383	23	N. Mex.	53,034	2,961	5,082	268
Ariz.	98,903	6,370	10,110	695					
Ark.	181,814	9,319	15,832	855	N.Y.	1,613,794	115,942	96,009	7,032
Calif.	1,269,943	87,005	78,611	5,873	N.C.	352,021	18,017	38,463	2,114
					N. Dak.	56,239	3,424	2,269	128
Colo.	130,405	8,738	8,405	557	Ohio	850,938	59,240	67,298	3,973
Conn.	238,310	17,816	12,254	925	Okla.	206,187	12,195	16,409	1,020
Del.	35,728	2,432	2,521	174					
D.C.	52,067	3,321	4,165	273	Oreg.	184,872	12,300	10,764	764
Fla.	555,060	37,080	40,766	2,691	Pa.	1,094,812	76,506	77,044	5,517
					R.I.	89,972	6,265	5,765	406
Ga.	277,322	14,870	30,423	1,988	S.C.	166,239	8,549	22,190	1,109
Hawaii	33,688	2,043	2,553	107	S. Dak.	65,816	4,002	2,678	158
Idaho	58,351	3,708	3,236	207					
Ill.	993,394	63,868	83,846	3,941	Tenn.	301,127	15,870	31,859	1,760
Ind.	440,027	30,049	27,874	1,895	Texas	685,786	39,472	64,800	3,256
					Utah	60,569	3,989	3,027	203
Iowa	288,864	18,637	12,128	701	Vt.	41,500	2,623	2,932	179
Kans.	208,733	13,096	10,902	696	Va.	251,474	16,884	32,315	1,854
Ky.	294,272	16,214	30,361	1,855					
La.	211,074	11,700	25,340	1,418	Wash.	202,908	18,054	14,426	1,039
Maine	105,508	6,684	6,490	396	W. Va.	191,193	11,479	32,547	1,832
					Wis.	390,337	20,947	20,171	1,379
Md.	212,977	13,080	14,316	982	Wyo.	28,242	1,843	1,453	93
Mass.	524,022	36,994	28,935	2,053					
Mich.	681,960	46,171	45,391	3,266	P.R.	140,376	4,730	9,402	287
Minn.	323,279	20,866	12,552	862	Am. Samoa	78	2		
Miss.	185,082	8,482	18,453	934	Guam	130	5	2	(4)
					V.I.	1,499	68	45	3
Mo.	437,670	27,720	28,430	1,828	Abroad	115,840	7,454	2,911	222
Mont.	62,359	4,110	3,512	235					
Nebr.	143,828	8,970	5,217	354					

[1] Benefits payable from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund to retired-worker beneficiaries and their dependents and to survivors of deceased workers.
[2] Benefits payable from the disability insurance trust fund to disabled-worker beneficiaries and their dependents.
[3] Distribution by State or other area estimated. [4] Less than $500.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; data appear periodically in *Social Security Bulletin*.

No. 390. Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance—Amount of Benefit Payments: 1940 to 1962

[In millions of dollars. Payments under 1935 and later amendments, except as noted. Corrected to February 1963. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1957*, series H 123, for total payments]

Type	1940	1950	1955	1958	1960	1961	1962
Total payments	[1] 35	961	4,968	10,298	11,342	12,741	14,461
Monthly benefits, total [2]	24	928	4,855	10,127	11,281	12,578	14,273
Old-age (retired worker)	15	687	3,283	6,548	7,055	7,839	8,813
Disability (disabled worker)				336	685	724	888
Wife's or husband's [3]	2	88	466	1,011	1,092	1,178	1,284
Child's [3]	4	142	561	999	1,088	1,295	1,454
Widow's or widower's	(4)	87	396	921	1,057	1,235	1,470
Mother's	2	49	163	262	282	316	325
Parent's	(4)	3	16	25	28	31	34
Lump sum	[1] 12	33	113	171	164	171	188

[1] Includes lump-sum payments under 1935 act in the amount of $3,247,000, payable with respect to workers who died before January 1940. [2] Distribution by type estimated.
[3] Beginning 1950, includes benefits paid to dependents of disability (disabled worker) beneficiaries.
[4] Less than $500,000.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; data appear annually in *Social Security Bulletin*.

No. 603. Unemployment Insurance—State, Federal, and Temporary Programs, States and Other Areas: 1962

[In thousands, except average weekly benefit payments. Corrected to February 1963]

State or other area	Average weekly insured unemployment [1]	State programs			Federal programs				Temporary programs [7] (State, UCX, UCFE)	
					Ex-servicemen (UCX)		Federal employees (UCFE)			
		Beneficiaries [2]	Amount benefits paid [3]	Average weekly payments [4]	Beneficiaries [2,5]	Amount benefits paid [3]	Beneficiaries [2,6]	Amount benefits paid	Beneficiaries	Amount benefits paid
Total	1,924	6,074	$2,675,447	$34.56	198	$79,741	85	$53,745	863	$201,782
Alabama	28	75	26,846	22.20	4	1,602	2	1,048	8	2,221
Alaska	4	19	8,504	37.12	(8)	54	1	724	2	638
Arizona	30	84	11,578	34.12	2	625	1	496	2	741
Arkansas	17	50	12,078	22.72	3	823	1	327	4	892
California	216	701	425,716	45.19	22	10,149	13	11,558	75	30,294
Colorado	31	88	20,409	41.56	2	710	1	698	2	819
Connecticut	27	91	42,450	38.56	2	438	(8)	305	8	3,881
Delaware	4	19	8,152	36.00	(8)	130	(8)	49	1	548
Dist. of Col.	6	17	6,801	35.26	1	326	3	1,962	2	681
Florida	36	112	33,054	27.29	5	1,719	2	608	10	2,939
Georgia	27	100	24,786	26.88	3	1,220	2	826	13	3,150
Hawaii	7	23	10,810	35.64	1	365	1	882	3	1,133
Idaho	6	21	6,262	36.25	1	349	1	467	2	347
Illinois	86	309	144,917	38.06	8	2,995	4	2,437	33	13,631
Indiana	35	147	44,540	31.45	4	1,419	1	393	17	4,442
Indiana	11	43	14,321	30.97	2	532	(8)	126	5	1,310
Iowa	16	40	15,320	35.16	1	540	1	691	3	1,180
Kansas	27	69	26,235	30.11	5	1,970	2	715	9	3,190
Kentucky	28	63	32,993	36.12	3	1,656	1	533	6	3,282
Louisiana	11	33	10,950	23.05	1	414	(8)	148	4	1,099
Maine	11	39	15,273	31.06	3	1,180	2	588	7	3,092
Maryland	76	262	115,572	37.36	3	2,001	2	2,222	20	6,597
Massachusetts	86	213	113,600	37.86	11	4,308	2	756	26	10,868
Michigan	30	88	36,547	26.40	4	1,854	1	521	10	2,743
Minnesota	14	42	11,904	22.56	2	530	1	454	5	1,158
Mississippi	35	120	43,302	31.58	4	1,481	1	632	11	3,717
Missouri	6	19	7,275	30.62	1	295	1	367	2	700
Montana	6	25	9,280	30.66	1	191	1	210	2	819
Nebraska	4	15	6,056	37.47	(8)	138	(8)	139	1	404
Nevada	8	21	8,979	26.28	1	201	(8)	222	1	468
New Hampshire	82	298	143,437	38.22	8	2,123	2	1,256	25	10,671
New Jersey	7	21	8,525	26.31	1	479	1	506	2	582
New Mexico	247	760	401,870	37.65	12	4,057	6	4,425	57	25,404
New York	36	160	38,724	22.62	4	1,285	1	576	11	3,443
North Carolina	4	13	4,483	30.86	1	273	(8)	103	1	307
North Dakota	101	313	174,333	41.02	11	4,813	4	2,177	25	14,868
Ohio	38	44	16,372	29.24	3	1,030	1	530	6	1,247
Oklahoma	21	63	28,734	32.01	3	867	2	742	6	2,328
Oregon	186	532	242,942	32.22	18	9,257	4	2,096	42	13,804
Pennsylvania	12	50	15,728	30.48	1	398	1	424	3	1,128
Rhode Island	14	45	13,336	24.96	2	686	1	301	6	1,472
South Carolina	2	9	2,838	25.82	(8)	143	(8)	134	1	173
South Dakota	37	99	32,221	24.05	4	1,775	2	907	13	3,829
Tennessee	53	173	53,844	27.64	9	3,540	4	1,884	20	4,697
Texas	7	22	8,574	34.72	1	228	1	634	2	499
Utah	4	12	4,766	29.26	(8)	130	(8)	60	1	345
Vermont	22	87	14,486	27.36	2	732	1	468	7	1,335
Virginia	59	113	50,225	32.38	6	2,240	4	2,507	17	3,915
Washington	22	82	19,253	22.44	4	1,744	(8)	169	5	1,509
West Virginia	28	121	44,345	36.62	5	1,674	1	529	9	2,317
Wisconsin	3	12	6,756	47.84	(8)	133	(8)	314	1	462
Wyoming	17	41	9,983	13.72	3	1,585	1	291	6	912
Puerto Rico	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	4	(8)	4	(8)	1
Virgin Islands										

[1] Comprises insured unemployment under State, UCX, UCFE, and railroad programs; latter program included in total but not distributed by State.
[2] Represents number of first payments during year; Wisconsin figure, first payments on a "per employer" basis.
[3] Adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined wage plan.
[4] For total unemployment.
[5] Excludes data on ex-servicemen filing for unemployment compensation payments to supplement benefits under State and/or UCFE programs.
[6] Excludes data on Federal employees filing for unemployment compensation payments to supplement benefits under State programs.
[7] Program expired June 30, 1962.
[8] Less than 500.
[9] Not applicable.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

No. 404. Unemployment Insurance—Contributions Collected and Benefits Paid Under State Laws, States and Puerto Rico: 1961 and 1962

[In thousands of dollars, except ratios. As of January 1, 1961, includes Puerto Rico. Corrected to February 1963]

State	Funds available for benefits[1] (end of year)			Contributions collected[2]		Benefits paid[3]		Ratio of benefits to contributions (percent)	
	1960	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Total	5,843,257	5,802,633	6,272,863	2,443,579	2,855,365	3,422,698	2,575,447	139.7	90.6
Alabama	53,975	47,153	52,776	22,335	25,126	30,381	26,846	133.2	82.4
Alaska	4,860	5,454	6,438	8,381	7,483	7,467	6,504	92.6	68.9
Arizona	82,291	61,353	53,233	10,264	11,357	13,095	11,576	127.6	99.2
Arkansas	35,762	31,210	30,496	9,483	11,047	16,049	12,575	169.2	114.7
California	661,581	571,568	622,557	301,544	457,915	453,971	425,716	157.2	93.0
Colorado	61,871	57,525	53,998	11,763	15,080	18,820	20,408	157.4	135.3
Connecticut	168,558	150,572	181,555	46,549	49,135	70,241	42,350	150.9	86.2
Delaware	17,853	10,360	12,485	8,187	9,968	12,095	8,182	123.2	81.8
Dist. of Col.	62,436	63,762	64,910	6,521	7,476	8,624	8,801	110.0	91.0
Florida	102,457	100,524	119,888	39,136	40,915	43,068	33,054	111.6	80.2
Georgia	144,568	135,316	143,715	26,204	29,373	35,248	24,789	149.8	83.8
Hawaii	25,313	22,472	17,712	5,197	5,457	5,851	10,818	169.3	198.2
Idaho	28,373	26,125	26,899	7,494	9,178	15,467	9,202	140.1	100.9
Illinois	355,959	344,820	388,504	162,854	177,960	186,189	144,917	113.1	81.4
Indiana	168,220	136,057	140,197	36,211	44,556	72,944	44,540	201.4	100.0
Iowa	115,475	107,475	105,294	8,251	10,240	19,571	14,321	237.2	139.9
Kansas	72,066	64,299	63,292	10,741	12,849	20,412	15,320	190.0	119.2
Kentucky	104,084	94,127	100,172	25,389	28,231	39,600	26,235	156.3	92.9
Louisiana	120,981	101,589	98,683	23,372	27,095	45,215	33,893	196.0	122.4
Maine	28,503	23,360	24,926	9,456	10,870	15,383	10,050	162.7	92.5
Maryland	67,709	73,106	93,751	58,443	66,052	54,898	45,773	93.9	69.3
Massachusetts	221,268	180,331	197,582	88,359	124,480	138,206	118,572	156.9	95.3
Michigan	220,114	158,924	207,463	147,808	160,418	210,509	113,800	142.5	70.9
Minnesota	63,761	42,032	37,472	22,386	30,923	45,727	30,647	204.3	118.5
Mississippi	32,723	29,749	33,564	13,386	14,805	17,347	11,994	129.6	81.0
Missouri	201,724	194,427	199,077	38,800	42,403	52,229	43,902	134.6	103.5
Montana	26,064	23,819	22,244	8,010	8,329	11,260	7,275	140.6	136.5
Nebraska	40,302	39,603	40,106	7,620	8,506	9,121	9,080	123.6	106.7
Nevada	17,706	17,177	20,802	7,186	9,132	8,216	8,056	114.3	66.3
New Hampshire	24,007	22,983	24,749	6,577	7,033	8,385	5,979	125.6	65.9
New Jersey	337,183	316,293	318,911	124,783	136,525	149,807	143,437	120.1	105.1
New Mexico	42,340	37,830	36,691	5,832	6,241	11,795	8,632	202.2	138.3
New York	999,028	950,354	1,095,731	420,985	518,192	487,395	401,870	115.8	77.6
North Carolina	186,565	181,756	190,016	36,107	38,402	46,458	35,724	128.7	93.0
North Dakota	7,351	6,414	6,772	3,958	4,675	5,077	4,483	128.3	95.9
Ohio	310,541	145,705	123,664	99,133	148,485	264,756	174,633	267.1	117.6
Oklahoma	36,998	30,970	35,755	12,879	19,953	21,634	16,672	175.9	83.6
Oregon	47,470	44,531	55,235	35,919	37,262	38,672	28,034	108.5	75.2
Pennsylvania	174,508	114,779	149,505	260,420	274,685	341,230	252,842	131.0	92.0
Rhode Island	32,908	33,339	33,547	18,870	19,878	19,431	15,726	103.0	79.1
South Carolina	76,526	74,456	78,150	12,599	13,331	16,787	13,636	133.7	102.3
South Dakota	15,172	15,113	16,118	2,162	3,375	2,672	2,835	123.6	84.0
Tennessee	74,451	64,378	66,956	30,558	33,133	42,675	32,321	139.2	97.5
Texas	249,856	241,510	240,923	47,000	50,607	62,809	58,644	133.8	115.9
Utah	38,045	37,581	38,474	7,678	8,327	9,533	8,674	124.2	104.2
Vermont	13,656	10,807	9,963	3,959	3,507	6,416	4,766	209.7	135.9
Virginia	88,587	91,482	106,693	21,695	26,806	21,463	14,486	98.9	54.0
Washington	202,201	193,982	199,772	50,202	48,941	65,428	50,209	130.3	102.7
West Virginia	35,445	35,154	45,105	24,375	27,802	25,652	19,035	105.2	68.5
Wisconsin	216,117	194,449	197,352	38,430	37,226	68,077	44,645	177.1	119.9
Wyoming	12,441	9,993	8,736	3,924	3,236	6,575	6,796	224.9	210.0
Puerto Rico	----------	35,002	41,053	12,145	13,884	6,756	9,963	55.6	71.9

[1] Sum of balances in State clearing account and benefit-payment account, and in State unemployment trust fund account in U.S. Treasury. State unemployment trust fund accounts include interest credited.
[2] Contributions, penalties, and interest from employers and contributions from employees. Adjusted for refunds of contributions and for dishonored contribution checks.
[3] Adjusted for voided benefit checks.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

No. 407. Workmen's Compensation Payments, by States: 1940 to 1961

[In thousands of dollars. Payments represent cash and medical benefits and include insurance losses paid by private insurance carriers (compiled from the *Spectator Insurance Year Book* and *Argus Chronicle Lines*) and from published and unpublished reports of State insurance commissions); net disbursements of State funds (from the *Spectator* and from State reports, published and unpublished), estimated for some States; and self-insurance payments, estimated from available State data. Calendar-year data, except fiscal-year data for Federal employees and for a few States with State funds. Includes benefit payments under Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act and Defense Base Compensation Act for States in which such payments are made]

State	1940	1945	1950	1955	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Total [1]	255,852	488,374	614,702	815,353	1,000,171	1,111,896	1,239,852	1,283,167	1,351,807
Alabama	1,061	2,548	2,137	4,538	6,850	4,327	8,504	10,958	10,548
Alaska							2,328	2,023	3,201
Arizona	1,327	3,868	5,473	7,530	8,592	9,343	10,709	12,113	13,472
Arkansas	22	2,370	3,590	5,256	4,370	5,733	7,229	7,502	8,617
California	19,956	40,568	58,452	89,356	127,900	119,087	152,511	155,653	174,023
Colorado	2,492	2,285	3,416	5,514	5,632	5,718	9,781	10,625	11,865
Connecticut	3,500	7,202	9,500	15,536	18,155	17,644	19,142	19,986	18,518
Delaware	316	438	744	1,201	1,504	1,626	1,925	1,959	2,203
Dist. of Columbia	1,441	1,193	2,360	2,557	3,475	3,757	3,955	4,060	4,970
Florida	1,880	4,193	7,418	18,012	23,093	25,796	27,380	34,147	34,699
Georgia	1,492	2,221	4,727	7,817	9,714	13,334	10,828	11,298	11,880
Hawaii							3,482	4,557	6,343
Idaho	1,216	1,193	3,218	3,596	4,034	4,277	4,444	4,927	5,164
Illinois	14,210	23,330	31,147	45,686	56,544	53,122	61,261	67,421	68,497
Indiana	3,779	6,525	8,920	13,004	16,622	15,660	19,505	18,058	18,801
Iowa	1,870	2,966	4,063	6,707	7,994	7,866	8,605	9,348	9,808
Kansas	1,587	2,977	4,260	6,376	6,810	13,306	11,893	12,978	13,575
Kentucky	3,067	4,000	5,027	9,316	11,320	11,095	11,353	12,143	12,250
Louisiana	3,369	6,952	11,400	19,372	25,840	26,210	25,338	25,462	26,453
Maine	991	2,224	1,000	2,387	2,639	2,771	3,271	3,478	3,425
Maryland	2,711	5,833	6,895	12,007	14,828	16,942	18,364	20,112	21,636
Massachusetts	7,418	11,771	23,678	33,362	37,822	37,856	41,335	45,357	50,372
Michigan	9,071	14,623	23,123	31,046	38,257	40,081	42,151	48,852	53,603
Minnesota	3,734	5,853	9,562	14,346	17,157	18,464	20,024	21,974	22,451
Mississippi	12	34	2,273	4,718	5,683	6,200	7,423	8,371	8,794
Missouri	4,035	8,365	10,849	18,612	19,402	20,063	20,798	22,617	23,813
Montana	2,003	2,003	2,544	4,238	5,272	5,409	5,401	5,404	5,650
Nebraska	967	1,334	2,302	3,642	3,676	3,978	4,287	4,468	5,316
Nevada	828	1,046	1,559	3,516	4,326	4,333	4,166	4,422	4,640
New Hampshire	704	1,009	1,570	2,389	2,795	2,672	3,835	3,741	4,034
New Jersey	12,419	21,961	29,164	44,279	49,287	54,113	56,420	59,880	61,733
New Mexico	569	652	2,330	4,812	5,511	5,084	7,621	8,074	9,505
New York	51,211	74,255	115,379	143,209	152,274	154,921	156,113	164,530	164,041
North Carolina	1,962	3,542	6,354	10,025	11,608	12,213	13,824	14,939	16,857
North Dakota	606	743	1,100	1,855	2,272	2,058	2,412	2,438	2,773
Ohio	16,898	25,603	40,441	60,314	75,502	76,064	85,107	94,495	101,795
Oklahoma	3,394	5,456	8,082	13,248	15,019	15,451	15,477	15,172	15,399
Oregon	4,277	5,666	8,983	15,721	19,323	22,092	23,729	25,539	27,372
Pennsylvania	22,774	24,552	30,831	37,532	43,963	43,281	45,058	48,431	50,563
Rhode Island	1,183	5,449	3,800	5,926	5,470	6,538	6,651	6,740	6,879
South Carolina	1,072	2,606	4,123	5,233	5,733	6,421	7,008	8,138	8,474
South Dakota	268	355	950	1,120	1,308	1,349	1,494	1,960	2,735
Tennessee	1,427	4,027	5,349	9,529	11,998	12,118	12,387	14,321	15,181
Texas	8,124	18,218	33,330	50,027	58,423	58,727	65,433	69,740	72,617
Utah	1,100	1,312	1,859	2,461	3,344	3,307	3,331	3,460	4,209
Vermont	386	522	900	1,200	1,555	1,365	1,857	1,720	2,016
Virginia	2,083	3,361	5,559	8,169	10,101	10,823	12,063	12,677	13,432
Washington	5,576	9,678	14,572	19,351	20,706	21,935	23,764	25,156	27,241
West Virginia	5,756	7,735	9,632	12,273	12,718	13,965	14,562	14,275	14,933
Wisconsin	5,662	6,163	13,356	16,497	18,337	18,634	21,551	22,067	22,244
Wyoming	422	503	1,611	1,361	1,388	1,339	1,547	1,622	1,758
Federal employees:									
Civilian	13,033	12,955	22,236	33,329	37,453	40,975	41,551	42,329	43,279
Other		398	1,134	14,953	18,539	19,514	27,703	17,802	16,807

[1] Prior to 1959, excludes Alaska and Hawaii, except data for Federal employees are for all employees regardless of where stationed.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration; preliminary estimates appear periodically in *Social Security Bulletin*.

No. 411. Public Assistance—Recipients, by Program, States and Other Areas: 1962

[As of December. Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving vendor payments for medical care]

State or other area	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged [1]	Aid to dependent children: Families	Aid to dependent children: Recipients: Total number [2]	Aid to dependent children: Recipients: Children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases)
Total	[3] 2,225,721	125,815	942,545	3,822,973	2,875,017	[4] 99,582	437,452	[5] 353,000
Alabama	103,789	254	22,213	90,103	70,871	1,653	12,964	80
Alaska	1,461	----------	1,229	4,337	3,284	102	----------	228
Arizona	13,523	----------	9,267	39,207	29,648	901	1,140	2,702
Arkansas	85,862	1,956	6,506	24,008	19,205	1,070	8,248	400
California	261,508	15,882	87,504	335,894	254,754	[6] 12,587	26,048	33,634
Colorado	[7] 46,319	----------	9,182	30,236	23,240	258	5,780	1,835
Connecticut	[7] 6,240	4,536	[7] 11,600	[7] 43,000	[7] 32,350	307	6,283	4,220
Delaware	1,101	----------	2,136	7,335	5,684	278	449	1,334
District of Columbia	2,829	----------	4,353	20,340	16,171	191	3,018	888
Florida	76,423	----------	27,612	103,030	82,468	2,544	13,857	[8] 8,800
Georgia	92,021	----------	16,979	64,012	49,799	3,008	25,180	2,808
Hawaii	1,152	546	3,189	13,524	10,384	76	1,039	1,041
Idaho	5,548	1,342	2,491	9,645	7,044	130	2,367	n.a.
Illinois	64,463	636	38,066	254,798	200,691	2,955	28,398	28,075
Indiana	24,761	----------	12,187	46,870	35,476	1,837	----------	n.a.
Iowa	31,021	----------	10,392	41,027	29,639	1,328	857	[9] 4,000
Kansas	25,248	----------	8,726	27,065	20,939	846	4,318	3,000
Kentucky	84,167	2,563	21,537	80,609	58,780	2,373	8,949	3,202
Louisiana	126,621	313	21,906	94,454	71,148	2,781	18,021	7,442
Maine	11,206	248	6,955	21,668	16,111	406	2,275	3,140
Maryland	9,489	6,177	13,220	57,831	44,294	422	8,449	4,831
Massachusetts	58,467	21,536	19,748	70,105	52,982	2,270	10,466	7,145
Michigan	51,864	4,954	32,955	121,117	88,425	1,678	6,296	32,378
Minnesota	43,921	----------	11,514	40,803	31,952	1,028	2,950	6,503
Mississippi	77,872	----------	20,169	79,383	62,462	3,292	13,572	1,003
Missouri	107,717	----------	26,469	104,214	79,786	4,779	14,872	6,419
Montana	6,000	----------	1,792	7,070	5,460	291	1,257	[10] 1,633
Nebraska	13,209	----------	3,224	12,007	9,076	692	1,710	2,208
Nevada	2,527	----------	1,270	4,694	3,722	167	----------	217
New Hampshire [11]	4,561	108	694	4,042	3,011	251	808	922
New Jersey	18,634	----------	22,250	82,861	62,950	947	7,784	[12] 9,308
New Mexico	10,882	----------	7,308	29,498	22,151	350	3,040	480
New York	87,464	29,151	91,423	399,145	292,905	3,363	34,900	31,675
North Carolina	45,254	----------	27,845	115,182	85,878	5,035	21,251	2,150
North Dakota	5,939	898	1,587	6,880	5,051	84	1,253	400
Ohio	86,634	----------	35,500	146,813	109,808	3,457	16,786	37,303
Oklahoma	54,467	523	18,440	70,728	52,148	1,721	11,246	7,852
Oregon	18,182	510	7,022	29,765	21,740	370	4,800	5,120
Pennsylvania	68,853	5,318	74,630	333,263	233,372	17,998	10,043	38,500
Rhode Island	6,163	----------	5,139	20,315	14,881	110	2,667	2,422
South Carolina	28,123	557	8,231	33,862	27,117	1,603	8,179	1,454
South Dakota	8,013	----------	2,797	9,865	7,345	147	1,136	304
Tennessee	49,711	946	21,871	81,867	62,339	2,446	11,031	2,178
Texas	223,062	----------	17,435	72,634	55,461	5,142	7,959	[13] 11,400
Utah	5,731	1,557	4,238	17,147	12,332	173	4,492	1,033
Vermont	5,525	55	1,519	4,825	3,637	110	904	[14] 1,200
Virginia	13,963	----------	13,212	43,847	33,825	1,184	6,500	2,222
Washington	43,849	648	11,411	41,505	31,408	704	9,005	10,768
West Virginia	16,411	3,271	33,574	126,020	94,984	994	7,185	1,344
Wisconsin	31,622	----------	11,960	42,733	31,864	868	5,107	8,307
Wyoming	2,714	----------	821	3,185	2,454	57	563	505
Puerto Rico	35,293	1,062	56,838	226,300	180,673	1,650	22,178	1,279
Guam [15]	124	68	170	880	730	7	85	5
Virgin Islands [16]	823	476	211	1,111	933	16	96	150

n.a. Not available.

[1] Program initiated November 1960 under the Social Security Act Amendment of 1960.

[2] Includes as recipients the children, and 1 or both parents, or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent, in families in which the requirements of each of these were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

[3] Includes 3,682 recipients under 65 in Colorado.

[4] Includes 304 recipients of payments made without Federal participation in California, 868 in Missouri, and 12,276 in Pennsylvania.

[5] Partly estimated; total not as large as sum of State figures because of adjustment. See footnote 7.

[6] Estimated.

[7] Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, or burial only.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration; data appear periodically in *Social Security Bulletin*.

No. 412. Public Assistance—Payments to Recipients, by Program, States and Other Areas: 1962

[Includes vendor payments for medical care]

State or other area	Total amount of public assistance (1,000)	Average monthly payments, December						
		Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged[1]	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (per case)
				Per family	Per recipient			
Total	$54,456,781	$73.37	$265.33	$125.96	$31.86	$58.21	$72.45	$47.65
Alabama	97,784	68.98	273.58	47.42	11.62	47.87	44.95	12.65
Alaska	3,145	81.68	----------	126.46	34.13	78.38	----------	60.64
Arizona	26,492	61.57	----------	116.86	28.33	72.61	63.00	60.64
Arkansas	49,480	62.67	81.79	57.75	17.65	55.87	56.27	18.44
California	612,817	107.21	270.73	166.87	44.15	126.39	104.59	57.88
Colorado	79,000	90.72	----------	139.47	35.32	81.74	72.34	45.00
Connecticut	50,440	78.78	220.61	173.41	46.78	118.54	89.05	73.33
Delaware	4,584	86.34	----------	96.82	29.10	75.35	71.88	52.27
Dist. of Columbia	15,942	93.70	----------	152.02	32.68	73.99	76.59	75.49
Florida	80,077	60.78	----------	91.84	16.52	53.09	64.74	(3)
Georgia	91,163	52.50	----------	87.49	23.19	56.01	55.82	31.02
Hawaii	9,829	69.37	220.00	185.83	34.78	92.01	107.78	68.73
Idaho	13,353	71.34	133.68	158.21	40.86	89.99	86.65	n.a.
Illinois	279,724	82.48	457.23	201.58	44.20	90.77	99.46	60.63
Indiana	38,396	72.88	----------	110.55	28.74	79.80	----------	n.a.
Indiana	53,114	90.72	----------	148.22	37.05	130.84	71.23	(3)
Iowa	46,315	88.39	----------	149.54	36.93	88.23	91.66	69.71
Kansas	69,894	86.87	18.53	90.86	24.29	86.83	87.87	24.83
Kentucky	165,782	79.92	210.18	100.99	22.42	80.69	87.11	52.47
Louisiana	21,744	76.75	203.43	108.20	29.64	75.36	80.20	51.63
Maine	38,961	71.20	37.61	137.74	31.49	70.00	70.00	70.32
Maryland	166,484	89.57	193.29	176.01	49.30	135.90	145.56	70.08
Massachusetts	180,335	77.95	319.05	137.30	37.36	87.22	101.39	102.02
Michigan	84,439	102.27	----------	172.99	49.03	120.46	90.70	81.78
Minnesota	49,234	84.53	----------	35.61	9.03	37.74	34.31	14.96
Mississippi	132,880	62.10	----------	95.63	24.29	65.00	64.62	56.75
Missouri	10,149	69.32	----------	133.87	33.93	77.50	76.96	40.30
Montana	20,710	79.54	----------	117.80	29.22	93.89	80.39	53.30
Nebraska	4,582	80.98	----------	107.32	29.47	113.72	----------	56.25
Nevada	8,909	99.04	26.68	165.89	39.73	101.56	113.59	(3)
New Hampshire	87,638	94.90	----------	176.22	47.49	88.88	94.78	115.32
New Jersey	23,791	80.52	----------	125.77	31.18	74.24	79.61	41.06
New Mexico	426,176	82.55	270.40	183.35	42.06	98.52	107.90	79.53
New York	77,835	53.82	----------	92.09	22.26	59.44	63.82	23.61
North Carolina	13,501	85.03	211.29	157.85	40.47	79.01	105.75	56.99
North Dakota	188,286	83.80	----------	130.29	31.93	86.58	84.15	80.13
Ohio	136,230	89.42	187.86	123.04	32.08	113.91	103.20	12.68
Oklahoma	39,482	84.54	119.18	148.54	38.04	96.92	91.52	61.47
Oregon	220,693	73.34	254.72	128.99	28.83	73.76	81.88	60.37
Pennsylvania	20,097	83.28	----------	156.52	39.36	87.57	86.66	53.66
Rhode Island	28,618	46.76	171.29	85.84	18.27	61.24	50.79	31.11
South Carolina	12,436	80.36	----------	108.56	30.64	66.67	65.25	35.63
South Dakota	85,066	46.15	57.49	70.13	18.56	47.79	46.87	18.91
Tennessee	203,868	69.28	----------	78.72	18.90	68.00	57.80	(3)
Texas	18,290	64.57	156.71	128.77	31.83	75.32	65.93	63.24
Utah	8,054	90.80	400.37	110.48	30.20	85.47	68.52	(3)
Vermont	29,056	55.00	----------	98.23	23.55	63.05	61.90	45.19
Virginia	93,068	86.67	178.54	141.36	38.86	91.12	82.87	80.31
Washington	84,278	46.74	27.60	113.24	25.06	46.98	46.85	31.71
West Virginia	74,560	106.25	----------	189.97	49.08	95.62	117.30	91.07
Wisconsin	4,992	82.42	----------	143.71	37.56	79.04	80.37	87.44
Wyoming	17,174	9.02	44.13	14.67	3.08	8.21	8.82	7.48
Puerto Rico	224	28.36	1.05	64.39	12.44	(4)	27.52	(3)
Guam	368	36.28	3.13	36.23	15.74	(4)	32.20	32.59
Virgin Islands								

n.a. Not available.
[1] Program initiated November 1960 under the Social Security Act Amendment of 1960.
[2] Includes vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States.
[3] Not computed. [4] Not computed; base too small.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration; data appear periodically in *Social Security Bulletin*.

No. 421. Vocational Rehabilitation—Number of Persons and Federal Grants to States and Other Areas: 1962

[For year ending June 30. Excludes training grants totaling $9,653,000 and research grants totaling $9,445,000. See headnote, table 420]

State or other area	Disabled persons		Federal grants[1] ($1,000)				
				Type of agency		Type of grant	
	Number rehabilitated	Number in process of rehabilitation on June 30	Total	State boards of vocational education	State agencies for the blind	Support grants	Extension and improvement grants
Total	102,377	288,653	64,603	57,468	6,600	63,555	1,058
Alabama	3,650	5,[illegible]	2,600	2,600	----------	2,579	21
Alaska	77	227	130	130	----------	130	----------
Arizona	437	[illegible]	550	456	94	545	11
Arkansas	2,500	2,956	1,847	1,847	----------	1,833	14
California	2,670	10,485	3,264	3,264	----------	3,138	126
Colorado	1,243	2,319	800	800	----------	786	14
Connecticut	905	2,919	421	347	74	400	21
Delaware	545	655	174	139	35	169	5
District of Columbia	847	1,579	230	230	----------	224	6
Florida	4,301	6,858	2,378	1,878	500	2,378	----------
Georgia	6,185	6,583	3,396	3,396	----------	3,364	32
Hawaii	244	877	262	212	50	257	5
Idaho	430	624	226	191	35	226	----------
Illinois	3,926	9,036	2,437	2,437	----------	2,360	77
Indiana	1,465	3,170	634	573	61	621	13
Iowa	1,343	2,902	900	803	196	877	22
Kansas	1,172	2,158	878	662	216	862	16
Kentucky	1,776	2,226	760	760	----------	735	25
Louisiana	2,159	6,374	1,876	1,704	175	1,870	----------
Maine	432	882	355	260	95	347	8
Maryland	1,091	3,652	715	715	----------	715	----------
Massachusetts	1,740	3,661	1,375	1,156	219	1,337	38
Michigan	3,262	6,728	1,655	1,434	121	1,491	64
Minnesota	1,476	4,494	1,317	1,093	224	1,280	36
Mississippi	1,675	2,685	1,178	790	388	1,174	----------
Missouri	2,117	5,874	1,270	1,023	247	1,242	28
Montana	490	1,484	327	281	46	322	5
Nebraska	891	1,829	367	292	75	355	12
Nevada	136	270	82	60	22	82	----------
New Hampshire	213	537	147	116	31	147	----------
New Jersey	2,631	3,835	1,271	1,079	192	1,232	39
New Mexico	321	472	274	219	55	267	7
New York	7,340	14,853	4,821	4,231	590	4,788	33
North Carolina	6,102	9,770	2,580	1,993	587	2,543	37
North Dakota	372	852	396	396	----------	391	5
Ohio	2,502	5,950	1,635	1,277	358	1,563	72
Oklahoma	1 913	6,302	1,474	1,474	----------	1,455	19
Oregon	710	1,730	684	578	106	672	12
Pennsylvania	6,311	17,183	5,422	4,951	471	5,320	43
Rhode Island	535	2,026	452	370	82	446	6
South Carolina	2,453	5,571	1,393	1,301	92	1,393	----------
South Dakota	303	703	322	254	68	316	6
Tennessee	2,514	4,929	1,860	1,481	379	1,860	----------
Texas	3,306	7,328	1,978	1,693	285	1,900	78
Utah	561	1,612	290	290	----------	283	7
Vermont	344	544	249	201	48	246	3
Virginia	3,624	5,228	1,555	1,421	134	1,545	10
Washington	1,109	2,565	917	771	146	894	23
West Virginia	2,710	5,415	1,444	1,444	----------	1,426	18
Wisconsin	1,894	5,417	1,206	1,111	95	1,206	----------
Wyoming	119	226	114	114	----------	109	5
Puerto Rico	1,226	4,078	1,004	1,004	----------	1,004	----------
Guam	13	46	82	82	----------	77	5
Virgin Islands	31	25	25	25	----------	25	----------

[1] Data represent funds obligated.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

No. 491. Popular Vote Cast for Presidential Electors, and Percent of Vote for Majority Party, by States: 1936 to 1952

In thousands. D=Democratic, R=Republican. Majority party vote refers to the party vote representing either a majority or a plurality for the victorious party. See also table 413; for current figures, see table 492. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1957*, series Y 30-128.

State	1936		1940		1944		1948		1952	
	Vote	Percent for majority party	Vote	Percent for majority party	Vote	Percent for majority party	Vote	Percent for majority party	Vote	Percent for majority party
Total [1]	45,642	D-66.8	49,891	D-54.7	47,969	D-53.4	48,691	D-49.5	61,383	R-55.2
Alabama	278	D-86.4	294	D-85.2	245	D-87.3	215	(2)	525	D-61.9
Arizona	124	D-62.9	152	D-63.8	135	D-55.8	177	D-53.8	251	R-54.3
Arkansas	179	D-81.8	200	D-76.5	213	D-76.6	242	D-61.7	498	D-55.9
California	2,338	D-67.0	3,250	D-57.5	3,021	D-56.5	4,022	D-47.6	5,019	R-56.7
Colorado	489	D-60.4	549	R-50.9	535	R-52.2	515	D-51.9	823	R-60.8
Connecticut	691	D-55.3	782	D-53.4	832	D-52.3	941	R-49.5	1,093	R-53.9
Delaware	125	D-54.6	136	D-52.7	123	D-54.4	138	R-50.0	174	R-51.5
Florida	327	D-76.1	455	D-74.0	453	D-70.3	578	D-48.8	974	R-54.6
Georgia	203	D-87.1	313	D-84.5	251	D-81.7	416	D-80.5	651	D-69.5
Idaho	200	D-63.0	235	D-54.4	208	D-51.6	215	D-50.0	276	R-65.4
Illinois	3,037	D-57.7	4,218	D-51.0	4,035	D-51.8	3,984	D-50.1	4,459	R-55.0
Indiana	1,651	D-56.8	2,163	R-50.5	1,672	R-52.4	1,656	R-49.6	1,955	R-58.1
Iowa	1,142	D-54.4	1,215	R-52.9	1,033	R-52.6	1,038	D-50.3	1,246	R-64.6
Kansas	649	D-52.6	800	R-56.9	734	R-60.2	780	R-53.6	890	R-69.3
Kentucky	623	D-58.4	908	D-57.5	868	D-54.5	823	D-50.7	991	D-50.0
Louisiana	330	D-88.6	372	D-88.9	349	D-80.6	416	(3)	652	D-52.9
Maine	304	R-55.5	321	R-61.1	206	R-52.4	293	R-56.7	351	R-66.2
Maryland	623	D-62.3	660	D-58.3	608	D-51.6	827	R-49.4	897	R-53.7
Massachusetts	1,940	D-51.2	2,027	D-53.1	1,961	D-52.6	2,107	D-54.7	2,351	R-54.3
Michigan	1,905	D-56.3	2,066	R-46.9	2,203	D-50.2	2,116	R-49.2	2,782	R-53.8
Minnesota	1,130	D-61.8	1,231	D-51.5	1,128	D-52.4	1,212	D-57.2	1,379	R-55.3
Mississippi	162	D-97.1	176	D-95.7	180	D-68.0	192	(3)	245	D-62.5
Missouri	1,829	D-60.8	1,834	D-52.3	1,572	D-51.4	1,579	D-58.1	1,867	R-50.8
Montana	231	D-69.3	248	D-56.8	207	D-54.3	221	D-53.1	255	R-53.4
Nebraska	608	D-57.1	616	R-57.2	553	R-58.0	490	R-54.2	610	R-69.2
Nevada	44	D-72.8	53	D-62.2	54	D-54.6	62	D-50.4	82	R-61.4
New Hampshire	218	D-49.7	235	D-53.2	230	D-52.1	231	R-52.4	273	R-60.9
New Jersey	1,819	D-59.6	1,974	D-51.5	1,964	D-50.5	1,940	R-50.3	2,423	R-56.6
New Mexico	160	D-62.7	183	D-54.7	192	D-53.5	187	D-50.1	239	R-55.4
New York	5,306	D-58.5	6,302	R-48.0	6,317	R-47.3	6,177	R-46.0	7,129	R-55.5
North Carolina	839	D-73.4	833	D-74.0	791	D-68.7	791	D-58.6	1,211	D-53.9
North Dakota	274	D-63.6	281	R-58.1	226	R-58.3	221	R-52.2	270	R-71.0
Ohio	3,012	D-56.6	3,320	D-52.3	3,153	R-50.2	2,935	D-49.8	3,701	R-56.8
Oklahoma	730	D-66.8	826	D-57.4	722	D-55.5	722	D-62.7	949	R-54.6
Oregon	414	D-64.4	481	D-53.7	486	D-51.8	524	R-49.8	695	R-60.8
Pennsylvania	4,128	D-56.9	4,078	D-53.2	3,795	D-51.1	3,735	R-50.9	4,566	R-52.8
Rhode Island	310	D-62.9	321	D-56.7	295	D-58.6	328	D-57.6	414	R-50.9
South Carolina	115	D-98.5	100	D-95.6	103	D-87.6	143	(3)	340	D-50.9
South Dakota	206	D-54.0	208	R-57.4	232	R-58.3	270	R-51.8	294	R-60.3
Tennessee	477	D-62.8	523	D-67.3	511	D-60.4	550	D-49.1	893	R-50.0
Texas	850	D-87.3	1,117	D-81.0	1,144	D-71.3	1,117	D-65.4	2,073	R-53.2
Utah	217	D-69.3	248	D-62.3	248	D-60.4	276	D-54.9	330	R-58.9
Vermont	144	R-58.4	143	R-54.8	125	R-57.1	123	R-61.5	154	R-71.5
Virginia	235	D-70.2	347	D-68.1	388	D-62.4	419	D-47.9	618	R-56.5
Washington	802	D-66.4	794	D-55.2	856	D-56.3	905	D-52.3	1,097	R-54.2
West Virginia	830	D-60.5	868	D-57.1	718	D-54.9	749	D-57.3	874	D-51.9
Wisconsin	1,259	D-63.8	1,408	D-50.1	1,339	R-53.4	1,277	D-50.7	1,607	R-61.6
Wyoming	103	D-60.8	113	D-52.8	101	R-51.2	101	D-51.6	129	R-62.7

[1] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.
[2] Percentages based on figures which exclude votes of minor parties for candidates of major parties.
[3] Vote represented a victory for Thurmond (States' Rights Democratic Party) as follows: Alabama, 79.7 percent; Louisiana, 49.1 percent; Mississippi, 87.2 percent; and South Carolina, 72.0 percent.

Source: 1936-44, Edgar Eugene Robinson, *They Voted for Roosevelt*, Stanford University Press, Stanford, 1947; 1948, Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C., *America Votes*; 1952, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Congressional District Data Book (Districts of the 87th Congress)*, 1961.

No. 492. Popular Vote Cast for Presidential Electors, by Political Parties, by States: 1956 and 1960

(In thousands. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1957*, series Y 80-128)

State	1956						1960					
	Total	Democratic	Republican	Other parties	Percent of total		Total	Democratic	Republican	Other parties	Percent of total	
					Democratic	Republican					Democratic	Republican
Total [1]	62,027	26,023	35,590	414	42.0	57.4	68,839	34,227	34,108	503	49.7	49.5
Alabama	497	281	196	20	56.5	39.4	670	324	238	8	48.9	41.8
Alaska							61	30	31		49.1	50.9
Arizona	260	113	177	(*)	38.9	61.0	398	177	221	(*)	44.4	55.5
Arkansas	407	213	186	7	52.5	45.8	429	215	185	29	50.2	43.1
California	5,466	2,420	3,028	19	44.3	55.4	6,507	3,224	3,260	22	49.6	50.1
Colorado	657	258	394	5	39.3	60.0	736	331	402	3	44.9	54.6
Connecticut	1,117	405	712	(*)	36.3	63.7	1,223	657	566	(*)	53.7	46.3
Delaware	178	79	98	1	44.5	55.1	197	100	98	1	50.8	49.0
Florida	1,126	480	644	2	42.7	57.2	1,544	749	795		48.5	51.5
Georgia	670	445	223	2	66.4	33.3	733	459	274	(*)	62.6	37.4
Hawaii							185	92	92		50.0	50.0
Idaho	273	105	167	(*)	38.5	61.2	300	139	162		46.2	53.8
Illinois	4,407	1,776	2,623	8	40.3	59.5	4,757	2,378	2,369	11	50.0	49.8
Indiana	1,975	784	1,183	8	39.7	59.9	2,135	952	1,175	8	44.6	55.0
Iowa	1,235	502	729	4	40.7	59.1	1,274	551	722	1	43.2	56.7
Kansas	866	296	567	3	34.2	65.4	929	363	561	4	39.1	60.4
Kentucky	1,054	476	572	5	45.2	54.3	1,124	522	603		46.4	53.6
Louisiana	618	244	326	45	39.5	53.3	806	407	231	170	50.4	28.6
Maine	352	132	249		26.1	70.9	422	181	241		43.0	57.0
Maryland	633	373	260	(*)	60.0	60.0	1,053	566	490	(*)	53.8	46.4
Massachusetts	2,349	948	1,393	7	40.4	59.3	2,469	1,487	977	6	60.2	39.6
Michigan	3,080	1,310	1,714	7	44.1	55.6	3,318	1,687	1,620	10	50.9	48.8
Minnesota	1,340	618	719	3	46.1	53.7	1,542	780	758	4	50.6	49.2
Mississippi	248	144	61	43	58.2	24.6	298	108	74	116	36.3	24.7
Missouri	1,833	618	1,215		33.7	66.3	1,934	972	962		50.3	49.7
Montana	271	116	155		42.9	57.1	278	136	142	1	48.6	51.1
Nebraska	577	199	378		34.5	65.5	613	333	281		57.9	52.1
Nevada	97	41	56		42.0	58.0	107	55	52		51.2	48.8
New Hampshire	307	90	177	(*)	32.8	66.1	296	138	158		46.6	53.4
New Jersey	2,484	850	1,607	27	34.2	64.7	2,773	1,363	1,383	24	49.2	49.9
New Mexico	254	106	147	1	41.8	57.8	311	156	154	1	50.2	49.4
New York	7,906	2,748	5,148	8	33.7	61.2	7,291	3,830	3,446	15	52.5	47.3
North Carolina	1,186	591	575		51.7	49.3	1,366	713	653		52.1	47.9
North Dakota	254	97	157	(*)	38.1	61.7	278	134	154	(*)	44.8	55.4
Ohio	3,702	1,440	2,263		38.9	61.1	4,162	1,944	2,218		46.7	53.3
Oklahoma	859	386	474		44.9	55.1	903	370	533		41.0	59.0
Oregon	736	329	405	1	44.7	55.0	776	367	408	1	47.3	52.6
Pennsylvania	4,577	1,992	2,585	9	43.5	56.5	5,007	2,556	2,446	10	51.1	48.7
Rhode Island	363	202	223		41.7	58.3	406	258	148		63.6	36.4
South Carolina	30	136	75	30	45.4	25.2	387	198	189	(*)	51.2	48.8
South Dakota	294	122	172		41.6	58.4	306	128	178		41.8	58.2
Tennessee	939	457	451	31	48.6	48.2	1,052	481	557	14	45.8	52.9
Texas	1,953	992	1,021	15	44.0	55.3	2,312	1,167	1,122	22	50.5	48.4
Utah	334	118	215		35.4	64.6	375	169	205	(*)	45.2	54.8
Vermont	153	43	110	(*)	27.8	72.2	167	89	80	(*)	51.4	48.8
Virginia	693	396	313	44	30.4	45.4	771	362	405	5	47.0	52.4
Washington	1,187	522	650	7	43.4	53.9	1,242	629	599	13	48.3	52.7
West Virginia	831	305	449		40.5	54.1	838	442	396		52.7	47.3
Wisconsin	1,551	587	965	0	37.8	61.5	1,729	831	895	3	48.0	51.8
Wyoming	126	46	79		36.6	62.1	141	63	77		45.0	55.0

[1] Includes Alaska and Hawaii for 1960.

[2] Less than 500.

[3] 15 unpledged Democratic electors who subsequently supported Harry F. Byrd for President.

[4] 116 Liberal Party votes cast for Democratic candidate.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Congressional District Data Book (Districts of ... 93rd Congress)*; 1960, U.S. Congress, Clerk of the House, *Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional ... Nov. 8, 1960*. (In some cases, figures have been revised by Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C.)

No. 423. Electoral Vote Cast for President, by Major Political Parties, by States: 1924 to 1960

[D = Democratic, R = Republican. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1957*, series Y 32-79]

State	1924 [1]	1928	1932	1936	1940	1944	1948 [2]	1952	1956 [3]	1960 [4]
Republican	382	444	59	3	82	99	189	442	457	219
Democratic	136	87	472	523	449	432	303	89	73	303
Alabama	D-12	D-12	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	(5)	D-11	[6] D-10	D-5
										R-3
Alaska										R-3
Arizona	R-3	R-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
Arkansas	D-9	D-9	D-9	D-9	D-9	D-9	D-9	D-8	D-8	D-8
California	R-13	R-13	D-22	D-22	D-23	D-25	D-25	R-32	R-32	R-32
Colorado	R-6	R-6	D-6	D-6	R-6	R-6	D-6	R-6	R-6	R-6
Connecticut	R-7	R-7	R-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	R-8	R-8	R-8	D-8
Delaware	R-3	R-3	R-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	R-3	R-3	R-3	D-3
Florida	D-6	R-6	D-7	D-7	D-7	D-8	D-8	R-10	R-10	R-10
Georgia	D-14	D-14	D-12	D-12	D-12	D-12	D-12	D-12	D-12	D-12
										D-3
Hawaii										R-4
Idaho	R-4	R-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
Illinois	R-29	R-29	D-29	D-29	D-28	D-28	D-28	R-27	R-27	D-27
Indiana	R-15	R-15	D-14	D-14	R-14	R-13	R-13	R-13	R-13	R-13
Iowa	R-13	R-13	D-11	D-11	R-11	R-10	D-10	R-10	R-10	R-10
Kansas	R-10	R-10	D-9	D-9	R-9	R-8	R-8	R-8	R-8	R-8
Kentucky	R-13	R-13	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-10	R-10	R-10
Louisiana	D-10	D-10	D-10	D-10	D-10	D-10	(5)	D-10	R-10	D-10
Maine	R-6	R-6	R-5	R-5	R-5	R-5	R-5	R-5	R-5	R-5
Maryland	R-8	R-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	R-8	R-9	R-9	D-9
Massachusetts	R-18	R-18	D-17	D-17	D-17	D-16	D-16	R-16	R-16	D-16
Michigan	R-15	R-15	D-19	D-19	R-19	D-19	R-19	R-20	R-20	D-20
Minnesota	R-12	R-12	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	R-11	R-11	D-11
Mississippi	D-10	D-10	D-9	D-9	D-9	D-9	(5)	D-8	D-8	(5)
Missouri	R-18	R-18	D-15	D-15	D-15	D-15	D-15	R-13	D-13	D-13
Montana	R-4	R-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
Nebraska	R-8	R-8	D-7	D-7	R-7	R-6	R-6	R-6	R-6	R-6
Nevada	R-3	R-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	R-3	R-3	D-3
New Hampshire	R-4	R-4	R-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
New Jersey	R-14	R-14	D-16	D-16	D-16	D-16	R-16	R-16	R-16	D-16
New Mexico	R-3	R-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	D-4
New York	R-45	R-45	D-47	D-47	D-47	D-47	R-47	R-45	R-45	D-45
North Carolina	D-12	R-12	D-13	D-13	D-13	D-14	D-14	D-14	D-14	D-14
North Dakota	R-5	R-5	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
Ohio	R-24	R-24	D-26	D-26	D-23	R-25	D-25	R-25	R-25	R-25
Oklahoma	D-10	R-10	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-12	D-10	R-8	R-8	[6] R-7
Oregon	R-5	R-5	D-5	D-5	D-5	D-5	R-6	R-6	R-6	R-6
Pennsylvania	R-38	R-38	R-36	D-36	D-36	D-35	R-35	R-32	R-32	D-32
Rhode Island	R-5	D-5	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	D-4
South Carolina	D-9	D-9	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	(5)	D 8	D-8	D-8
South Dakota	R-5	R-5	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
Tennessee	D-12	R-12	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-12	D-11	R-11	R-11	R-11
Texas	D-20	R-20	D-23	D-23	D-23	D-23	D-23	R-24	R-24	D-24
Utah	R-4	R-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-4	R-4	R-4	R-4
Vermont	R-4	R-4	R-3	R-3	R-3	R-3	R-3	R-3	R-3	R-3
Virginia	D-12	R-12	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	D-11	R-12	R-12	R-12
Washington	R-7	R-7	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	R-9	R-9	R-9
West Virginia	R-8	R-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	D-8	R-8	D-8
Wisconsin	(5)	R-13	D-12	D-12	D-12	R-12	D-12	R-12	R-12	R-12
Wyoming	R-3	R-3	D-3	D-3	D-3	R-3	D-3	R-3	R-3	R-3

[1] Excludes 13 electoral votes of Wisconsin cast for Independent Progressive candidates.
[2] Excludes 39 electoral votes cast for States' Rights Democratic candidates as follows: Alabama 11; Louisiana 10; Mississippi 9; South Carolina 8; and Tennessee 1.
[3] Excludes 1 electoral vote cast for Walter B. Jones.
[4] Excludes 15 electoral votes cast for Harry F. Byrd as follows: Alabama 6; Mississippi 8; and Oklahoma 1.

Source: U.S. Congress, Clerk of the House; *Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election*

p. 484. VOTE CAST FOR UNITED STATES SENATORS, BY MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES, BY STATES: 1958, 1960, AND 1962

(Thousands. Years in which no regular elections occur indicated by leaders. Elections to fill vacancies for unexpired terms excluded)

STATE	1958				1960				1962			
	Total [1]	Democratic	Republican	Percent for majority party	Total [1]	Democratic	Republican	Percent for majority party	Total [1]	Democratic	Republican	Percent for majority party
Alabama					854	380	165	70.2	397	272	125	68.5
Alaska	[2] 60	[2] 28	[2] 28	[2] 52.8	80	38	22	63.4	55	34	21	62.1
Arizona	264	129	135	56.1					343	190	153	54.9
Arkansas					377	377		100.0	313	215	98	68.7
California	5,138	2,928	2,204	57.0					5,648	2,453	3,180	56.3
Colorado					728	335	389	53.5	613	280	326	53.6
Connecticut	920	555	411	57.3					1,029	528	502	51.3
Delaware	184	72	82	53.3	196	96	99	50.7				
Florida	542	366	156	71.3					939	658	281	70.0
Georgia					576	576		100.0	306	306		100.0
Hawaii	[2] 165	[2] 79	[2] 87	[2] 52.9					196	136	60	69.4
Idaho					292	139	153	52.3	259	142	117	54.7
Illinois					4,653	2,531	2,094	54.6	3,709	1,748	1,961	52.9
Indiana	1,738		732	55.8					1,856	905	905	50.3
Iowa					1,238	595	642	51.9	808	377	431	53.4
Kansas					885	380	485	54.8	622	224	389	62.4
Kentucky					1,089	445	644	59.2	820	387	433	52.8
Louisiana					542	432	110	79.8	422	319	103	75.6
Maine	284	172	112	60.8	417	160	257	61.6				
Maryland	752	367	385	51.2					714	444	270	62.2
Massachusetts	1,862	1,363	498	73.2	2,418	1,081	1,339	55.2	2,097	1,183	878	55.4
Michigan	2,272	1,217	1,047	53.6	3,227	1,679	1,548	51.7				
Minnesota	1,156	659	496	57.9	1,537	865	649	57.5				
Mississippi	61	61		100.0	266	244	22	91.8				
Missouri	1,174	780	394	66.5	1,880	1,020	861	52.2	1,222	667	555	54.6
Montana	229	175	55	76.2	277	140	136	50.7				
Nebraska	417	183	233	55.8	589	246	343	58.9				
Nevada	84	46	36	57.7					97	63	34	65.3
New Hampshire					298	124	174	60.8	224	90	134	59.7
New Jersey	1,681	967	885	51.4	2,536	1,151	1,484	55.7				
New Mexico	263	127	76	62.7	301	191	110	63.4				
New York	5,502	2,433	2,843	56.7	7,291	794	498	61.4	5,703	2,230	3,472	57.4
North Carolina									813	492	322	60.4
North Dakota	205	88	117	57.3					224	88	136	60.7
Ohio	3,149	1,672	1,467	52.8					2,099	1,044	1,151	51.9
Oklahoma					804	476	366	54.8	602	354	338	53.3
Oregon					756	412	343	54.6	537	345	292	54.2
Pennsylvania	3,905	1,900	2,003	51.2					4,353	2,228	2,125	51.2
Rhode Island	348	222	122	64.6	456	376	124	69.9				
South Carolina					130	130		100.0	313	179	134	57.2
South Dakota					308	145	160	52.4	254	[3] 127	[3] 127	50.1
Tennessee	402	117	76	79.0	826	594	234	71.8				
Texas	737	287	135	74.3	2,358	1,307	927	58.0				
Utah	291	115	176	56.7					318	152	167	52.4
Vermont	124	69	55	55.2					122	41	81	66.6
Virginia	458	317		69.3	622	566		91.4				
Washington	837	457	378	57.3					943	497	446	52.7
West Virginia	646	352	293	55.2	858	488	370	55.3				
Wisconsin	1,166	583	616	57.1					1,200	682	518	62.3
Wyoming	114	58	56	50.8	179	63	78	56.4	119	60	59	57.8

[1] Includes vote cast for minor parties.

[2] Represents votes cast for the 4-year term. Votes cast for the 2-year term were as follows: Alaska—Democratic 40,259 and Republican 7,265; Hawaii—Democratic 63,750 and Republican 75,123 (general election held July 28, 1959).

[3] Votes cast: round to same figure—actual figures, Democratic 127,438; Republican 123,941.

Source: U.S. Congress, Clerk of the House (except as noted); *Statistics of the Congressional Election of Nov. 4, 1958*, *Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election of Nov. 8, 1960*, and *Statistics of the Congressional Election, Nov. 6, 1962*. (In some cases, figures have been revised by Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C.)

No. 502. Vote Cast for Governor, by States, 1956 to 1962, and Candidates Elected

[In thousands. D=Democratic, R=Republican. Majority party vote refers to the party vote representing either a majority or a plurality for the victorious party]

State	1956		1958				1962		Candidate elected at most recent election
	Total vote	Percent for majority party	Total vote	Percent for majority party	Total vote	Percent for majority party	Total vote	Percent for majority party	
Ala.	.....	.....	271	D-88.4	.....	.....	316	D-96.3	George. C. Wallace.
Alaska	.....	.....	49	D-69.6	.....	.....	57	D-62.3	William A. Egan.
Ariz.	299	D-56.8	200	R-58.1	397	R-59.3	309	R-54.6	Paul Fannin.
Ark.	399	D-80.6	287	D-82.8	422	D-66.2	308	D-73.3	Orval E. Faubus.
Calif.	.....	.....	5,250	D-69.7	.....	.....	5,253	D-61.9	Edmund G. Brown.
Colo. [1]	645	D-51.3	510	D-48.4	.....	.....	610	R-52.7	John A. Love.
Conn.	.....	.....	675	D-62.3	.....	.....	1,092	D-63.2	John N. Dempsey.
Del.	177	R-52.6	.....	.....	195	D-51.7	.....	.....	Elbert N. Carvel.
Fla.	1,01[illegible]	[illegible]-73.7	.....	.....	1,415	D-55.8	.....	.....	C. Farris Bryant.
Ga.	.....	.....	188	D-100.0	.....	.....	312	D-100.0	Carl E. Sanders.
Hawaii	.....	.....	[3] 163	[3] R-51.1	.....	.....	196	D-58.3	John A. Burns.
Idaho	.....	.....	239	R-51.3	.....	.....	255	R-54.0	Robert E. Smylie.
Ill.	4,315	R-50.3	.....	.....	4,674	D-55.5	.....	.....	Otto Kerner.
Ind.	1,954	R-55.6	.....	.....	2,129	D-50.4	.....	.....	Matthew E. Welsh.
Iowa	1,204	D-61.2	859	D-54.1	1,237	R-52.1	820	D-52.6	Harold E. Hughes.
Kans.	868	D-58.8	736	D-58.8	923	R-56.0	699	R-53.4	John Anderson, Jr.
Ky. [3]	.....	.....	843	D-60.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bert T. Combs.
La.	172	D-100.0	.....	.....	807	D-80.8	.....	.....	Jimmie H. Davis.
Maine [1]	305	D-59.2	280	D-52.0	[4] 417	[4] R-52.7	253	R-50.1	John H. Reed.
Md.	.....	.....	753	D-63.6	.....	.....	775	D-65.7	J. Millard Tawes.
Mass.	2,340	D-52.8	1,909	D-68.2	2,417	R-52.9	2,109	D-49.9	Endicott Peabody.
Mich.	3,050	D-54.7	2,312	D-63.0	3,256	D-50.8	2,766	R-51.4	George W. Romney.
Minn.	1,422	D-51.4	1,109	D-56.8	1,550	R-55.8	1,247	D-49.7	Karl Rolvaag. [5]
Miss. [3]	.....	.....	58	D-100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ross R. Barnett.
Mo.	1,808	D-52.1	.....	.....	1,887	D-68.0	.....	.....	John M. Dalton.
Mont.	270	R-51.4	.....	.....	280	R-55.1	.....	.....	Tim M. Babcock. [6]
Nebr.	603	R-54.3	421	D-60.2	699	D-53.3	425	D-52.2	Frank B. Morrison.
Nev.	.....	.....	85	D-56.9	.....	.....	57	D-66.8	Grant Sawyer.
N.H.	289	R-54.7	207	R-51.7	291	R-55.5	230	D-52.6	John W. King.
N.J. [7]	.....	.....	2,018	D-54.6	.....	.....	2,183	D-50.4	Richard J. Hughes.
N.Mex.	292	R-52.2	226	D-50.5	302	R-53.0	247	D-53.0	Jack M. Campbell.
N.Y.	.....	.....	5,773	R-54.7	.....	.....	5,556	R-53.1	Nelson A. Rockefeller.
N.C.	1,130	D-57.6	.....	.....	1,350	D-54.4	.....	.....	Terry Sanford.
N.Dak.	252	R-58.8	211	R-53.1	275	D-46.4	229	D-55.4	William L. Guy.
Ohio [1]	3,542	R-52.6	3,284	D-50.9	.....	.....	3,117	R-53.9	James A. Rhodes.
Okla.	.....	.....	539	D-74.1	.....	.....	710	R-55.3	Henry Bellmon.
Oreg.	[4] 731	[4] D-50.5	600	R-52.3	.....	.....	627	R-54.2	Mark Hatfield.
Pa.	.....	.....	3,937	D-50.6	.....	.....	4,373	R-53.4	William W. Scranton.
R.I.	384	D-50.1	267	R-50.9	401	D-56.9	328	R-50.1	John H. Chafee.
S.C.	.....	.....	78	D-100.0	.....	.....	254	D-100.0	Donnie S. Russell.
S. Dak.	292	R-54.4	238	R-51.4	305	R-50.7	256	R-56.1	Archie M. Gubbrud.
Tenn.	.....	.....	453	D-57.5	.....	.....	[8] 651	D-55.8	Frank G. Clement.
Texas	1,828	D-78.4	736	D-58.1	2,221	D-72.6	1,889	D-54.0	John B. Connally.
Utah	332	R-58.2	.....	.....	371	R-52.7	.....	.....	George Dewey Clyde.
Vt.	154	R-67.6	124	R-50.3	165	R-55.4	121	D-50.6	Philip H. Hoff.
Va. [9]	.....	.....	518	D-62.2	.....	.....	364	D-63.8	Albertis S. Harrison, Jr.
Wash.	1,126	D-54.6	.....	.....	1,316	D-51.3	.....	.....	Albert D. Rosellini.
W. Va.	818	R-53.9	.....	.....	827	D-54.0	.....	.....	W. W. Barron.
Wis.	1,565	R-51.9	1,329	D-53.6	1,738	D-51.6	1,206	D-50.4	John W. Reynolds.
Wyo.	.....	.....	112	D-58.9	.....	.....	119	R-54.5	Clifford P. Hansen.

[1] Term of office increased from 2 to 4 years, effective with 1958 election.
[2] Election held in 1956 for 3-year term; 1962 for regular 4-year term.
[3] Voting years, 1959 and 1963.
[4] Election held to fill vacancy.
[5] Term of office increased from 2 to 4 years, effective with 1962 election.
[6] Succeeded on death of elected Governor.
[7] Voting years, 1957 and 1961.

Source: Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington, D.C.; *America Votes*, and records.

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT NO. F

and by the abolition of all offices that may be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and with due regard to honesty and efficient administration.

The ordinary expenses of government must be met. The unfortunate insane, deaf, dumb, and blind, must be provided for. We are bound by every consideration of duty and of honor to take care of our disabled Confederate veterans (great applause), and as far as possible to smooth their pathway to the grave (great applause). The time is not distant when, under the law, a higher rate of interest must be paid upon the indebtedness of the State. Under these circumstances it becomes absolutely indispensable to reduce the expenses of our State government, if we would avoid additional taxation.

Another subject of transcendent interest and importance is that of suffrage. The right of suffrage is not a natural right. It is a social right and must necessarily be regulated by society. Virginia, within her own borders, can regulate it according to her own sovereign will and pleasure, provided she does not violate the Constitution of the United States. That Constitution does not confer suffrage upon any citizen; it only prevents preference in this particular to one citizen over another on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Before the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, that might have been done; since the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, that cannot be done.

Now I repeat, our people have no prejudice, no animosity, against the members of the colored race. but they believe, and I believe with them that the dominant party in Congress not only committed a stupendous blunder, but a crime against civilization and Christianity, when, against the advice of their wisest leaders, they required the people of Virginia and the South, under the rule of bayonet, to submit to universal negro suffrage. (Applause.)

The negro had just emerged from a state of slavery, he had no education, he had no experience in the duties of citizenship. He had no qualification for participation in the functions of government. The all powerful Creator, for some wise purpose, had made him inferior to the white man, and ever since the dawn of history, as the pictured monuments of Egypt attest, he had occupied a position of inferiority. In the language of an eminent Virginian, on another occasion, he had founded no empire, he had built no towered city, invented no art, discovered no truth, bequeathed no everlasting possession to the future through law-giver, hero, bard, benefactor of mankind.

Under these circumstances, I repeat, that to install universal negro suffrage was a grievous wrong, not only to the white race, but to the colored race also. It would have been better for the colored, as well as the white people, that intelligence should have been allowed to rule. But here to-day we are confronted with difficulties. When the era of good feeling shall be entirely restored between the sections and all of the hates growing out of the unhappy fratricidal strife shall be forever "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried," it may be that our northern fellow-citizens for the good of our own common country, and for the elevation of American citizenship, may consent to the repeal of that amendment, but until that auspicious day shall come, we are bound in honor and in good faith to observe it and to obey it because it is a part of the supreme law of this land.

Now, gentlemen, how is this difficult question to be solved? It is not my province to suggest. That will be determined by your own superior wisdom, after mature consideration and calm deliberation, and with your permission, I will take leave, very briefly, to call your attention to certain provisions inserted in some of the constitutions which have been recently adopted by our sister States of the South.

The new Constitution of Mississippi, adopted in November, 1890—which has been copied, in the main, by South Carolina—provides, or confers the right of suffrage upon all sane male inhabitants of the State, twenty-one years of age, who have resided in the State two years, and one year in the district, city or town in which they offer to vote, and who have been duly registered. It provides also for the prepayment of a capitation tax of two dollars, and authorizes the counties to impose an additional capitation tax of one dollar on the whole capitation tax, in both cases, to be devoted exclusively to the common schools. It provided, in addition to the foregoing qualifications,

Let us see who are quibbling and who are perfidious. Outside the technical rules of legal construction, when the meaning of a written instrument is called in question, it is not only competent, but necessary to a proper interpretation of the instrument to inquire and ascertain and consider what were the antecedent and contemporaneous facts of the matter to which the writing relates.

The distinguished gentleman from Pulaski (Mr. Wysor) laid down one proposition in which I concur and to which I propose to hold him. In undertaking to construe the Underwood Constitution he said you must construe the whole instrument and not a part of it. You must consider the conditions prevailing at the time. You must consider the environment of the occasion.

What, then, was the origin of the movement in Virginia for constitutional revision? Whence did it spring? What element in the Commonwealth to-day stands responsible for it and charged with its consummation? It had its origin in the consciousness of the people of Virginia that negro enfranchisement was a crime to begin with and a wretched failure to the end, and that the unlawful, but necessary, expedients employed to preserve us from the evil effects of the thing were debauching the morals and warping the intellect of our own race. (Applause.) The demand for reformation came from the white people of Virginia. It came from those white people who constitute the dominant political party in Virginia.

Now, Mr. Chairman, how might have we proceeded had it been the conviction of the white people of this Commonwealth that there was any possibility of getting relief by a submission of this question to the people of the Commonwealth? Your Constitution provides the method. At any time the General Assembly could have proposed an amendment to the whole people of Virginia to enact a new and different qualification for the suffrage and spared the Commonwealth the expense of a Constitutional Convention. But knowing the impossibility of such a thing, knowing the impracticability of such a procedure, they preferred to adopt a better and a surer and a wiser method. They preferred to call a Constitutional Convention, which from its inherent power might submit that question to the arbitrament of a discriminating and intelligent suffrage.

Now, then, to the facts of the case: In response to the demand of the white people of Virginia, a Democratic Legislature proposed to the people the calling of a Constitutional Convention to revise and amend the present Constitution. The primary purpose of that Convention was to abridge the right of popular suffrage and to eliminate every negro of whom we could be rid without running counter to the prohibition of the Federal Constitution. Not a white man in Virginia, nor a black man of ordinary intelligence, will contend that this purpose of constitutional revision was disguised or attempted to be concealed.

What was the battle-cry of the white people of Virginia, sounding like a fire bell at night and echoing from border to border? It was the Nottoway resolutions, drafted by a distinguished patriot into whose soul had entered the iron of this awful situation. And what were the Nottoway resolutions? Lest we forget, Lord God, lest we forget, let me read them to you:

Resolved by the Democrats of Nottoway—

1. That they regard the revision of the State Constitution as the most important question submitted to the people since 1869.

2. That the present Constitution sprang from the rape of the mutilated body of old Virginia by the carpet-baggers and scalawags amid the convulsions of war.

3. That this crazy quilt, unworthy of the name of Virginia, was never adapted to the needs of the State, but was designed by its framers to provide offices for the camp followers of the Federal army.

4. That other Commonwealths, larger and more populous than Virginia, pay less for their governments than we, and we believe a reduction in the number of those required to administer the offices and greater economy in the civil and criminal administration to be practicable and safe.

5. That unrestricted suffrage has always been, and is now, a serious menace to the peace and prosperity of the State.

And now hear this warning cry from a suffering people:

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criticism in reference to the time that we have consumed in maturing the plans which we have proposed.

Leaving for an instant the question of diversity of condition in the State, let us glance for a moment at the condition of our suffrage which it was our problem to solve and to relieve. Many gentlemen have thought that the question before Virginia to-day was the question of white supremacy. From that proposition I most respectfully and earnestly dissent. There is no question, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the conference, of white supremacy in any part of the State of Virginia. That problem has been solved by the brave purpose and by the splendid genius of our people. There is no inferior race under heaven that can rule or remain supreme over Virginia for a period of thirty years. There is no danger in Virginia of what I may be permitted to call the physical domination of the negro race in any part of this State; but the struggle which has been necessary in order for us to relieve ourselves of that curse has left us in a condition which calls for relief. While the negro is no longer a dominant factor in the politics of this State, so far as the holding office is concerned, his influence is still a dominant factor here just as the poison of the Upas tree is a dominant factor everywhere its influence may reach. The methods to which it has been necessary to resort in order to eliminate him as a dominant factor have left their traces deep upon the moral and intellectual status of our people; and it is the high function of this Convention not to re-establish the supremacy of the white people, but to give to them moral and intellectual emancipation from this curse that is upon them.

To an observer of political conditions in any part of this State where the negro is a factor, this condition of affairs will be observed, that, in order to rid ourselves of his domination in our domestic institutions, methods have had to be resorted to which cannot be justified on any ground except that of absolute necessity. With what result, Mr. Chairman! With the result that there comes up from the good people of this State a cry for a purification of the political conditions that surround them, which finds expression in the presence here of this Convention to-day.

I shall cast no stone, Mr. Chairman, at the men who have used these objectionable methods. While we may not have personally participated in what has been done, we, in all parts of Virginia, have enjoyed its fruits, and we are not less culpable, even if less brave, than the men that have done these things in our interest, and with our approval. But the time has come, Mr. Chairman, when we are reaping the fruits of this condition. The time has come when the canker is eating into the hearts of this people, and the time has come when some method must be found of freeing us from it. There never was a more universal sentiment going up from any people of this earth than the cry which goes up from Virginia to-day for emancipation from the conditions which have absolutely enslaved us. What has it meant to Virginia, Mr. Chairman? Where is the man within the sound of my voice, where is the man within the broad limits of this State, who has felt in the last thirty years able to think or to act without reference to this great problem? In all that time there has been no vote cast in Virginia without being influenced and controlled by this domestic question. What then, Mr. Chairman, comes of the intellectual freedom of our people? If there is no intellectual freedom, where is the possibility of intellectual growth;—where is the possibility of intellectual leadership? One of the great curses that this thing has put upon our people is that it has reduced them from the position of intellectual independence and intellectual leadership, which they once enjoyed, down to the level of a people without influence in the councils of this nation.

I am one of those, Mr. Chairman, who can find no satisfaction in the brilliant history of the past if it is in sad and painful contrast with the conditions of the present. I never go in a gathering of Virginia people, where the name of Virginia is lauded, and listen to our orators recount our ancient glory, without a feeling of sadness and humiliation at the thought that our present is absolutely without achievement. Is that due, Mr. Chairman, to a degeneracy of our people or to a loss of power and greatness among them? I do not believe it. On the contrary, I believe that it is due to the shackles that have been put upon their freedom and independence of action, which prevent them from becoming leaders again in the thought and in the action of the nation. I think, then, Mr. Chairman, that it is our high duty and function to emancipate the intellect of the people of Virginia.

But that is not all. The moral standards of our people as regards public questions have been degraded by the conditions to which they have had to submit, and many things have been palliated and approved for which there can be no justification, except the justification of necessity. In many parts of this State, Mr. Chairman, while the negro vote is no longer a menace as a negro vote, it is a fact, which in the confidence of a Democratic conference we must speak of and consider, that the vote, even if never cast, is taken and counted in whatever direction the political exigencies of the moment may require. What will be the end of a condition such as this? If permitted to continue where will it lead our people, and what will be their destiny? An appreciation of

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this danger is what made Virginia send this Convention into this hall, and we shall fail of the highest moral duty that could be placed upon us unless we uproot the conditions which surround us and make impossible a repetition or continuation of this ruinous state of affairs. We people of the Black Belt realize all this, Mr. Chairman, in a way that many of you gentlemen from other sections of the State find it impossible to do. We know that we must find a remedy and an efficient remedy for this condition. We shudder to think of the destinies of our people if we fail, and we shudder to think of the lost opportunity which would mean so much to their happiness and to their welfare if we fail to avail ourselves of this opportunity; and, therefore, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen knowing that this is the problem, and realizing that these are the conditions which surround us, the representatives of the Black Belt of Virginia have determined that their duty is to write the one word "efficient" on any plan of suffrage that is adopted, and to make everything else bend to the accomplishment of that high result. No plan can be favored by us that is not efficient. No plan can be favored by us that does not remove from us this great curse. No plan can be favored by us that does not restore to Virginia her moral standards and her intellectual freedom. We have been wedded to no special plan.

Each one of us has had his different view of how this problem should be solved. Each one of us has made suggestions to the Suffrage Committee of what it would be best to do, but each one of us has felt that it was an overwhelming, moral duty to sacrifice whatever preconceived ideas any of us might entertain in order to reach an agreement and to find a solution of this problem. We have not expected to find anything entirely ideal; but we have gone into this inquiry with this great, and, we think, this patriotic purpose, of finding an efficient remedy for the horrors of our present condition.

Our objection, Mr. Chairman, to the plan proposed by the minority is that it is not efficient; that it will furnish no solution of this problem; that it is based upon an erroneous conception of what the problem really is; that it fails to realize where we stand and the necessities of our people, and relegates us again to the very condition which the fond hopes of our people believe we can relieve them from in this Convention. Why do we say that? What justifies the earnest conviction of our hearts that the minority plan fails in this regard? It is because the problem is not the political supremacy of the black man. That question, as I have said, has been settled in Eastern, as well as Western, Virginia forever. The evidence that it is settled exists right here upon this floor. Members of our race, of the same party sympathies, and of the same personal and political principles, come to this convention from the black country, as those that come from the white country. But the problem is this, to take this black man out of the suffrage of Virginia as a factor and remove him as a disturbing and demoralizing influence. We do not fear his numbers. We fear his presence. As long as he is in the suffrage with us in any numbers, our curse is still upon us, we will still be in the grasp of moral and intellectual servitude—servitude to the idea that we cannot think, that we cannot act, with independence upon any of the great public questions that confront the citizens of this country, and he will still be a destroyer of the morality of our political standards, because there will always be a large faction among the white people of Virginia that will continue to justify anything that will keep the black man out and put the white man in political control.

The report of the minority of this committee is based upon the idea that all that is necessary for us to do is to give a white majority. That report by confession still leaves the black man with the balance of power in the State of Virginia. That report leaves the problem with which we are confronted as serious and as deadly as it is to-day; and it is the deliberate judgment of those men of this committee who come from closest touch with this problem, that it would be as well for the moral and intellectual prosperity and happiness of this people for this Convention to adjourn and do nothing as to adopt the minority report that is presented to the Convention. And why? I have attempted to show you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that the question is not the creation of a white majority in the State, but the question is the removal of the black man as a poisonous factor in the politics of the State. What fault do we find with the minority's position as stated in their report? We find that the only obstacle that is put in the way of the negro suffrage by the minority report is in one shape or another an educational qualification. At first, and until 1904, that obstacle is expressed to be the mere ability to read any section of the Constitution, alternative with the understanding clause. After 1904 it is only the requirement of making out an application for registration in the voter's own handwriting, and making out his ballot without assistance. That is all, except the poll-tax. Of course, in saying this, Mr. Chairman, I am not referring to those ordinary prerequisites such as age and residence. But, except the poll-tax, the only deterrent to the vote of an adult resident of this State proposed and favored by the minority of this committee is, after 1904, the ability to make out in the voter's own handwriting, both his application for registration and his ballot as a voter.

What do these gentlemen tell us in reference to that matter? They tell us that one of the advantages of their plan prior to 1904, is, that it removes from adminstrative operation of the understanding clause 334,242 citizens of the State who can read, of whom 265,000 are white men. The difference between that 334,242, the total admitted under the reading clause, and the 265,000 of them that are white, is 69,252 that are negroes, and these 69,252 negroes step into the suffrage the day after this proposition is adopted. That is one half of the total negro vote in the State of Virginia. The whole negro vote in the State of Virginia is 146,000, and here are 70,000 of them that step into the suffrage the very day that this plan is adopted, and are entitled to registration. If our problem is to remove the negro as a factor and to emancipate morally and intellectually the white people of Virginia, then how is that accomplished when you leave half the negroes entitled to suffrage the very day that you adopt the Constitution, and hand over to them at once the whole balance of power in the State.

Mr. Daniel: But after 1904 the poll tax and understanding clause applies to the present electorate under the minority plan. In the minority report the poll tax, the reading and writing or the understanding stand between the voter of any kind and the polls. Nothing else in the majority plan stands between the voter except the capitation tax and understanding the duties of the offices, and to have worked three months. That would take in every negro farm hand, every negro laborer of every kind. What is the difference in that respect between them?

Mr. Thom: I shall attempt to discuss the majority plan and its very great difference from the minority plan as I proceed. I regard the difference as wide as the poles, I will say, Mr .Chairman, but I cannot stop at this moment to discuss it, because it will naturally fall in with another portion of my argument more appropriately.

I am arguing, Mr. Chairman, to show what the majority of this committee feel is the unsatisfactory remedy proposed by the minority; and I say that, by the very terms of this report, one-half of the present negro voters of the State come into the suffrage the very moment that this minority proposition is adopted. Will that even tend to solve our problem. Will that raise one finger's weight from the burden of Virginia? If the question was simply to reduce the negro numerically in the suffrage of the State, that would be a valuable suggestion, but if the problem is to remove the negro as a factor from the politics of the State, then it offers no shadow of relief. But that is not all. Here we have in effect (leaving out for the moment the question of capitation tax), throughout the whole of this minority plan, education in one form or another, and education alone. Everything else in the plan is alternative with education. Every applicant for suffrage has a right to go in at that gap of education. He may also go in at others, but, as this is an alternative, he has a right to go in at that. Sixty-nine thousand of them march in at once by the concession of the minority; and then what takes place? What is the condition of the negro, so far as education goes, in the State of Virginia? We are attempting with one hand to erect a barrier in his way to the ballot box by saying he must be educated, and with the other we are furnishing him with public school facilities, which will give him the very education which is made a prerequisite for him to become a voter. We are erecting a barrier with one hand; we are destroying it with the other. If our educational scheme succeeds, our suffrage scheme fails. That educational system has resulted already, under the minority plan, in placing upon us one-half of the negro vote in the State of Virginia to-day. We are told, Mr. Chairman, that such a plan as this is not a mere matter of experiment with our people; that it has already been tried and found successful in five of the other Southern States; that it has been tried in Mississippi; that it has been tried in Louisiana and in South Carolina, and that it has been approved in North Carolina, and lately in the State of Alabama.

We are pointed to these States as illustrations and as demonstrations of the fact that what suits them and what is claimed to have given them a remedy must suit us and give us a remedy. I challenge both propositions. I allege it to be a fact that the experiment has not been satisfactorily tested in any one of the Southern States, and I further allege it to be a fact that their conditions and ours are entirely dissimilar in many essential particulars.

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public opinion fell into the train of the emotionalists, and accepted the teaching of Garrison and Sumner and Phillips and Chase, that abolition and negro suffrage would remove the last drag on our national progress. Slavery was abolished, and reconstruction gave the freedmen the franchise. But with all the guarantees that the source of every evil was removed, it became obvious enough that the results were not what had been expected. Gradually there emerged again the idea of Jefferson and Clay and Lincoln which had been hooted and hissed into obscurity during the prevalence of the abolitionist fever. This was that the ultimate root of the trouble in the South had been, not the institution of slavery, but the coexistence in one society of two races so distinct in characteristics as to render coalescence impossible; that slavery had been a modus vivendi through which social life was possible; and that after its disappearance its place must be taken by some set of conditions which, if more humane and beneficent in accidents, must in essence express the same fact of racial inequality.

This is by Prof. William A. Dunning.

So that I see, Mr. Chairman, something more in this problem than the mere fact of numerical equality or numerical superiority.

I see there is something deeper and more far-reaching in what is before us than the mere question of whether we can carry an election. I see underneath it the fundamental problem of what is to be the relation of these two unequal races. I see to-day the first and the only chance that we have for a generation had to pass on and determine that question. I will not accept, Mr. Chairman, any solution of it which is no remedy. I will stand in my place and protest here before the representatives of my people that whatever remedy we find must be in the first place and always efficient. This is no new view to me, Mr. Chairman. It has been the earnest conviction of my heart for many years. I expressed it, if I may be permitted to read a short extract from a letter that I wrote upon accepting the nomination to this Convention, in the following language:

For a whole generation we have been patiently working at the problem growing out of the enforced legal equality of two essentially different and unequal races. The result of this problem upon our people has been most disastrous. In morals it has resulted in the lowering of our civic standards; intellectually it has dwarfed us on all public questions, for in the presence of a dreadful menace to our domestic and social institutions, we have not felt free to think independently on any great economic or governmental question. To the Convention about to assemble is entrusted the task of removing, as far as possible, this great burden from the manhood of Virginia. I am in profound sympathy with this effort. I regard the purity of the ballot as the safeguard of American institutions. When this is corrupted, the fountain is poisoned at its source. I realize that the necessity of ensuring control in the hands of the properly dominant race has caused offences against the ballot to be at times condoned, if not approved, by our best people. Every repetition of this offense, however, weakens the moral sense of the people and is a blow at the safety of our institutions. Moreover, at no time during this generation have our people at home, or their representatives in the legislative bodies of the country, been able to cast a vote uninfluenced and untrammelled by the menace of this great social and domestic problem. Being thus hampered in action, we have been unable to think with freedom and independence on any great national question, whether of economics or of governmental policy, and have thus forfeited that position of leadership, for which, during more than half of our national existence, we were so justly pre-eminent. No man who is not free in action can be free in thought, and no one who is not free in thought can permanently dominate or lead the thought of his time. I regard the present as an opportunity to accomplish, in a large measure, the moral and intellectual emancipation of our people.

I have said, Mr. Chairman, that in my opinion the people of Virginia and of the South have not been free in political action for the last thirty years. No matter what might be the problem of economics before them, no matter what might be the question that was affecting their national destiny, there was one question at their heartstone at home which they could never for a moment forget or disregard, and which absolutely prevented them from casting a vote on any question on its merits, but made them keep their eyes always, all the time, on this social problem that was pressing upon them.

If that controlled the freedom of their action, then their minds could not get beyond the fetters which it imposed. If they had no freedom of action, they had no freedom of thought; and no people ever attained or maintained any leadership who are not free in thought to take whatever position the merits of the case before them might suggest.

Therefore, while I believe that upon our mountain sides and in our valleys and along our sea-shores, we have men of the same intellectual capacity that in the early part of the history of this government illumined the pages of our history; while I believe that there are men within the sound of my voice, and on this floor, with the capacity to assert and maintain a new leadership of the people, I look around me upon men who, for thirty years, have been unable to take that position because they were not free to act and to think, and, therefore, they were not capable of leadership.

It is the high province of this Convention to make a solution of this problem and to set our people free. To do that we must get rid of this domestic question, and to do that we must not merely have a numerical majority over these people: to do it we must remove them as a disturbing factor in our public affairs. And it is for this, Mr. Chairman, that I plead to you, I plead for a new emancipation, not now of the black man, but of the white man, whom the black man has enslaved in turn. I plead to you for an opportunity to assert our natural power and natural leadership among the States of this Union, and to come to the front once more in the glory of the earlier days. And I believe we can do it. I believe if we ever get rid of this question, we will spring to the front again. I believe that we will produce again men who can take our banner and carry it to the front in all the American nation. I know that our generation has been sacrificed. I know that none of us can ever attain the goal which we fain would seek, but I want to secure freedom for our children and our children's children, and to give to them that which has been denied to us of the present generation. Feeling that way, Mr. Chairman, I feel earnestly upon this point of having an efficient remedy for our troubles. I feel that it will not do to bring into our suffrage enough of the negro voters to hold the balance of power. I feel that that is no solution of what we are here to solve; I feel that any plan that admits that as its basis, starts out with a false conception of our problem; and, if it were adopted, it would leave a curse upon us forever, for now and here is our only opportunity— we have had no other, for thirty years, and will probably not have one again for thirty years to come. And, Mr. Chairman, we men of the Black Belt all feel this. It is not to be wondered at that you men of the white districts of this State— and by white districts I mean where your negro population is small, (and I make this explanation because it must be remembered that 65 per cent. of the white population of this State is east of the Blue Ridge mountains) I say it is not to be wondered at that you men where the negro population is small, do not understand our problem. You do not appreciate what it is we are standing here and fighting for. You think that the only thing you are called upon to do is to give us a white majority. Gentlemen, that is not what we want. We want freedom and independence. We want to be placed upon the same platform with the other free people of the earth. We believe we have the power and genius among our pople to give that account of ourselves which will be in keeping with the grand history of Virginia; therefore it is that we can accept nothing that is insufficient, and that we ask, almost in the form of a respectful demand, at the hands of our brethren of other sections, that you give us something that will be efficient to liberate our people.

I have argued, Mr. Chairman, that the plan of the minority overlooked what we were after; that it was framed in disregard of the problem; that it at one fell swoop laid open the registration books to one half of the negro population; and that by the ratio of decrease of illiteracy, which had already been established, in ten years there would be as little illiteracy among the colored population of this State as there is among the white population to-day.

Since last night I have seen an article from the pen of one of our Virginia citizens,

cast into the shape of an address and delivered recently in the city of Buffalo, in which he said that from all his study and all his investigation, he had found that Virginia was giving a larger proportion of its total receipts to education than any State in the American Union. With these Herculean efforts to destroy illiteracy, and, if that be the obstruction to suffrage, to destroy the obstruction that would exist between the negro and the ballot-box, can we as sane, as thoughtful, as patriotic men, be content with basing the whole of our future upon such a fleeting and disappearing factor.

Now, Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as we stand here face to face with the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, when what we want to do is to write the one word "white," in the Constitution, and when we are prevented from doing that by this Constitution of the United States, it must be realized by every one that what we do in this direction must be at least an expedient; it cannot reach the dignity of the ideal; it must be simply the best thing that we can do under adverse conditions. If that be the case, then the proper way to arrive at a conclusion as to the best thing that is available for us is to reach it by the process of elimination. I have already attempted to eliminate the suggestion based on an educational test. I shall now, with your permission, and as I suppose I should, endeavor to take into the confidence of the Democratic conferences of the Suffrage Committee the Democratic conferees of the Convention itself, and attempt to show the process of evolution by which this minority report and this majority report have been reached.

When the field was first cleared for propositions, there were three competing suggestions before the committee.

One was based on a property qualification with its modifications and exemptions; another was an effort to divide the people of Virginia into certain classes based on occupation, which would take in the white man and eliminate the negro; and the third was entitled: "Certain propositions which were printed for the consideration of the Committee on Elective Franchise, by its order." From this last I read these two alternate clauses, persons coming within either one of which being entitled to vote:

Any person who can understand and reasonably explain any section of the Constitution of the United States or State of Virginia, or who has paid taxes prior to the first day of February in the year in which he offers to register on property, real or personal, amounting to at least $300—

One faction of this committee was attempting to find an automatic test for the ballot. Those composing this section were insisting that there should be no plan adopted that was not based upon a definite and automatic test. Another faction of the committee was insisting that that was impossible; that the understanding clause in some shape must be accepted. It is not to be wondered at, Mr. Chairman, that those men upon whom the great burden of this problem rests heaviest have always been willing, from the necessity of their case, to make the most concessions as to what should be adopted. They were obliged to place themselves in the position that efficiency must at last be the only ditch which they would never abandon. I hold in my hand here a paper indicating what I was personally attempting—I hold in my hand a resolution which I personally offered twice before that committee:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that no plan of suffrage be adopted based on the understanding clause.

At the instance of gentlemen more far-seeing than I, that motion, when twice presented, was twice withdrawn; but the battle waged around it during all these months that we were in conference; it waged around that proposition as its great storm center. That resolution expressed what we were attempting to do. We, of the Black Belt, knew the evils fast coming into the suffrage. We knew all that has come upon our people; and an effort was made, then and all the time, to find some solution that

of the State. Under these circumstances, Mr. Chairman, it is not to be wondered at that this committee, anxious to do equal and exact justice to all the citizens of the State, anxious to throw no obstacle in the way of its growth, anxious to promote in every way its development and prosperity, could not feel itself justified in bringing in and recommending the automatic test of property as a basis of suffrage, even with the exemption created by the soldier-and-his-descendant clause. These, gentlemen, are the considerations which prevented an agreement upon property. These are the considerations which prevented us from coming before you and presenting that as a test of suffrage. They were satisfactory to the minds of the Committee, and it was absolutely necessary therefore, in its opinion, to eliminate property as one of the possible solutions of the question.

Then we took up, Mr. Chairman, the question of the classification of the people. We thought we could properly divide them into the property-holder, who could be allowed to vote as one class, and the man that contributed to the State in the shape a license contribution as another class; the mechanic and the skilled laborer, the salesman and the clerk as the third, thus including everybody in the State of Virginia, except the manual laborer. It was thought that speaking generally of the class, the manual laborer of the State of Virginia is the black man whom we want to exclude; but the representatives of the people from all over the section beyond the mountains and in the valleys, told us that the largest porton of their population, who are manual laborers, are white men. And, true to the principle of saving the white man's suffrage, that proposition had to be abandoned. Then another class was suggested to add to that, namely; the laborer employed for a designated time who should have the additional test of understanding the general nature of the duties of the various officers for whom he might be entitled to vote. But that classification was considered objectionable as drawing an invidious distinction between a skilled laborer, mechanic and artisan and the farm laborer of the State, and putting the former on a higher plane; and that had to be abandoned. And so we were brought down to these two things— property gone, classification gone—the two things that we had to consider were education and understanding. The whole field of expedients had been searched and every possibility examined, and these two possibilities alone remained. What was the controlling principle, what was the dominant idea potential with the men on whom this problem rested most especially. It was—no matter what might have been their previous opposition to a plan, no matter how much or how long they might have fought it—it was to accept the one thing of these two which would prove an efficient remedy for their trouble. They believe that one thing to be "understanding" in the way it is put in this majority report. They rejected education for the reasons that I have argued elaborately before this conference. They saw that education merely in the way that it is ordinarily understood (the reading and writing test) was not only ineffectual to-day, but that it was a disappearing test and would soon be gone forever as an obstacle between the negro and the ballot box. And so, ready to surrender anything for the deliverance of their people, and considering this to be the opportunity for their deliverance, they determined to turn from personal preference and predilection, and to present to this Convention as their solution of the problem the only efficient thing that was left to them.

And so they have presented an article here, Mr. Chairman, in which they have allowed the soldier to vote without the poll-tax, without being challenged on his way to the ballot-box or to the registration-book. They have also considered that there is another class that can safely be entrusted with the suffrage, and that is the man who contributes from his means to the maintenance of his State; and they have put the test for this class at the low figure of $1.00 per annum on property owned by and assessed against him or his wife. They present to you as a sound principle, that the man who is thus tied to the soil of Virginia is a safe man to have a voice in its destiny. While there are a few negroes that will come in under that test, they not sufficiently

numerous to be a menace to the welfare of the State. And, then, in order to bring in every other worthy citizen of the State, they have recommended that, in addition to the foregoing classes, any man shall have the right to vote, who has, for at least three months during the preceding twelve, been engaged in any useful and lawful occupation, thus giving a pledge to the State that he is neither a vagant nor a shiftless person, and who, in addition, has a sufficient conception of the duties of citizenship to be able to understand the general nature of the duties of the officers for whom he may be entitled to vote. Such a man is a worthy participant in the suffrage. The committee is not blind to the fact that this is not an ideal test. The committee does not pretend that it has brought here to you a solution such as will meet their own highest aspiration, but they do say this, that after four months of earnest and patriotic consideration, they have brought forward the only possible efficient remedy for their troubles in this proposition which they submit.

Let us consider this test for a moment. In the first place, Mr. Chairman, we submit that this test is efficient to do this work. It is alternative with nothing in the plan that will admit the negro vote to any alarming or menacing extent. The two classes with which it is an alternative are the soldier class and the property-holding class, and through neither of these gateways will any large number of negroes ever be able to approach the ballot-box. So, that if any considerable number of negroes come into the suffrage, it must be through this understanding clause.

Now, will it stop them? That is the first question which we ought, in justice, to consider. At the outset, gentlemen, you have the guarantee on that question, which comes from the unanimous approval of nearly every member of this committee who is in the touch with the problem. When you examine the names that are signed to this majority report, you will see who the men are that giving you their assurance as to the efficiency of this plan, and that they are the ones that come from the parts of this State where the problem is the sorest and the trouble is greatest.

But that is not the only reason for believing that it will be efficient. We think that it will be efficient because we do not believe that the negro can stand this examination. We think it is a vastly different question from his reading and writing. We believe that the negro greatly differs in the matter of understanding from what he is in the matter of the acquisition of knowledge. Dr. J. T. Searcy, in an address before the Alabama Educational Association says:

> In the acquiring department, as exhibited on the plantations and in the schools, negroes are very apt up to a certain age—that is, when they begin to reach adult life. In the plays of childhood, and in the acquisitions of the primary schools, the negro children show abilities which compare very favorably, and, taken as criteria of mental abilities to come, they are often misleading. The negro children who show some acquiring abilities in childhood, fall further and further behind, as a rule, as the activities incident to adult life come into play. They fall behind then in acquiring ability, further behind in judgment and reason, and still further behind in tenacity of purpose and decision of character.

But it would not be frank in me, Mr. Chairman, if I did not say that I do not expect an understanding clause to be administered with any degree of friendship by the white man to the suffrage of the black man. I expect the examination with which the black man will be confronted, to be inspired by the same spirit that inspires every man upon this floor and in this convention. I would not expect an impartial administration of the clause.

I would not expect for the white man a rigid examination. The people of Virginia do not stand impartially between the suffrage of the white man and the suffrage of the black man. If they did, this Convention would not be assembled upon this floor. If they did, the uppermost thoughts in the hearts of every man within the sound of my voice would not be to find a way of disfranchising the black man and enfranchising the white man. We do not come here prompted by an impartial

purpose in reference to negro suffrage. We come here to sweep the field of expedients for the purpose of finding some constitutional method of ridding ourselves of it forever; and we have the approval of the Supreme Court of the United States in making that effort. When, in the Williams case going up from Mississippi, the point was made against the constitutionality of the Mississippi suffrage law, that the Supreme Court of that State had said, as to the purpose of the framers of the suffrage plan, that "within the field of premissible action, under the limitations imposed by the Federal Constitution, the Convention swept the field of expedients to obstruct the exercise of suffrage by the negro race," what did the United State Supreme Court reply? It was this:

If weakness were to be taken advantage of, it was to be done within the field of permissible action under the limitations imposed by the Federal Constitution.

So, in that high tribunal, it was said that, within the limitations of the Federal Constitution, it is permissible for this people to search for expedients to exclude the negro race. If, then, a rigid examination permitted by the Constitution excluded the negro; then, in law, he is excluded by virtue of his failure to attain a certain standard, and not for the reason that he is a negro; and, therefore, the law itself is constitutional. But, again, I expect this clause to be efficient, because it will act "in terrorem" upon the negro race. They believe that they will have a hostile examination put upon them by the white man, and they believe that that will be a preventive to their exercising the right of suffrage, and they will not apply for registration. They will know that they first have to pass an examination; that then they have to make out their application for registration in their own handwriting; that then they have to make out their ballot without assistance; and that then they have to pay a capitation tax. These impediments will be too great for the negro, and he will find himself, as a practical question, excluded from the suffrage. But, suppose, Mr. Chairman, that he does not want to be excluded, and that he is improperly excluded in any individual instance; then the machinery established here, by this very Constitution, is sufficient for his protection. If he in reality possesses the necessary qualifications, there is no power under this Constitution to reject him, for the reason that right here is given to him by virtue of the Constitution itself, an appeal to the Judge of the Circuit Court, who, if he is wronged by the registration officer, can at once correct the wrong for the negro, as well as for the white man. We believe that all this will be an effective impediment in the way of the negro, because his tenacity of purpose will not be sufficient to bring him into the suffrage as a race. But there is, at the same time every opportunity provided by the Constitution itself for his absolute protection as an individual from any wrong against his legal and constitutional rights.

And again, we think, Mr. Chairman, that this clause will not exclude any worthy white citizen of this Commonwealth from the suffrage; for the white man is friendly to the white man's suffrage; and the white man will find a friendly examiner when he goes to stand this examination. We believe, in addition to that, that, if it is not so, that here stands the Circuit Judge, with his chambers always open, to give the white man the right which might have been improperly denied him by the registration officer.

But that is not all. We have the minority of this committee agreeing with the majority that this provision will not exclude the white man from the ballot-box. We have the representatives of what may be denominated as the white sections of this State, saying to the Convention that this provision is adequate for the protection of the white man. This is evident from the fact that the minority proposition also includes an understanding clause. They let in all the members of the white race that can read and write, by virtue of their alternative clause. They say all men shall come into this suffrage who can read and write, or who can understand and explain the Constitution when it is read to them. The understanding clause is not intended as a disfranchiser of anybody in the minority plan.

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PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT NO. G

TABLE F 1. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS. BANKRUPTCY CASES COMMENCED AND TERMINATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1963, BY DISTRICT

Circuit and District	Pending July 1, 1961	Commenced	Terminated	N... J...
Total all districts	123,690	147,780	137,709	
District of Columbia	140	123	94	
First Circuit	3,176	3,612	2,923	
Maine	1,324	1,604	1,044	
Massachusetts	1,186	1,208	1,101	
New Hampshire	344	462	450	
Rhode Island	238	290	292	
Puerto Rico	84	48	36	
Second Circuit	5,804	6,845	6,511	
Connecticut	881	1,246	1,279	
New York:				
Northern	1,151	1,603	1,536	
Eastern	921	1,044	937	
Southern	1,334	949	957	
Western	1,453	1,791	1,631	
Vermont	64	212	171	
Third Circuit	2,567	2,505	1,947	
Delaware	68	64	51	
New Jersey	1,218	1,312	1,050	
Pennsylvania:				
Eastern	687	545	299	
Middle	199	179	164	
Western	394	403	383	
Virgin Islands	1	2	-	
Fourth Circuit	3,807	5,669	5,621	
Maryland	248	224	170	
North Carolina:				
Eastern	74	50	65	
Middle	53	52	50	
Western	43	55	50	
South Carolina:				
Eastern	37	53	34	
Western	53	52	49	
Virginia:				
Eastern	1,274	2,311	2,563	
Western	1,512	1,577	1,490	
West Virginia:				
Northern	227	427	331	
Southern	286	868	819	
Fifth Circuit	19,800	19,697	17,289	
Alabama:				
Northern	9,213	6,292	5,411	
Middle	980	1,477	857	
Southern	1,846	1,631	1,207	
Florida:				
Northern	31	36	30	
Southern	813	762	673	
Georgia:				
Northern	1,377	3,198	3,431	
Middle	1,862	1,841	1,544	
Southern	1,234	1,216	979	
Louisiana:				
Eastern	709	1,201	1,234	
Western	638	938	908	
Mississippi:				
Northern	42	66	49	
Southern	511	458	466	
Texas:				
Northern	266	278	214	
Eastern	67	36	45	
South...	113	96	96	
Western	98	171	145	

TABLE F 1. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

BANKRUPTCY CASES COMMENCED AND TERMINATED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1963, BY DISTRICT

Circuit and District	Pending July 1, 1962	Commenced	Terminated	Pending June 30, 1963
Total all districts	133,761	155,493	141,440	147,814
District of Columbia	169	115	107	177
First Circuit	3,865	3,955	3,118	4,702
Maine	1,884	1,664	1,208	2,340
Massachusetts	1,293	1,374	1,129	1,538
New Hampshire	356	523	450	429
Rhode Island	236	332	286	282
Puerto Rico	96	62	45	113
Second Circuit	6,138	7,372	6,769	6,741
Connecticut	848	1,459	1,422	885
New York:				
Northern	1,218	1,649	1,730	1,137
Eastern	1,028	1,138	996	1,170
Southern	1,326	1,017	804	1,539
Western	1,613	1,864	1,576	1,901
Vermont	105	245	241	109
Third Circuit	3,125	2,535	2,453	3,207
Delaware	81	67	79	69
New Jersey	1,480	1,319	1,204	1,595
Pennsylvania:				
Eastern	933	543	618	858
Middle	214	210	187	237
Western	414	393	364	443
Virgin Islands	3	3	1	5
Fourth Circuit	3,855	5,547	5,329	4,073
Maryland	302	185	196	291
North Carolina:				
Eastern	59	50	52	57
Middle	55	62	53	64
Western	48	51	39	60
South Carolina:				
Eastern	56	67	60	63
Western	56	61	61	56
Virginia:				
Eastern	1,022	2,284	2,323	983
Western	1,599	1,603	1,326	1,876
West Virginia:				
Northern	323	398	421	300
Southern	335	786	798	323
Fifth Circuit	22,208	21,274	19,025	24,457
Alabama:				
Northern	10,094	6,859	6,674	10,279
Middle	1,600	1,366	1,077	1,889
Southern	2,270	1,763	1,309	2,724
Florida:				
Northern	37	34	30	41
Middle	498	419	391	526
Southern	404	412	279	537
Georgia:				
Northern	1,144	3,209	3,044	1,309
Middle	2,159	2,247	1,921	2,485
Southern	1,471	1,303	1,016	1,758
Louisiana:				
Eastern	676	1,374	1,301	749
Western	668	1,036	985	719
Mississippi:				
Northern	59	80	61	78
Southern	503	513	329	687
Texas:				
Northern	330	307	287	350
Eastern	58	62	48	72
Southern	113	87	79	121
Western	124	203	194	133

Chapter 2

The Problem of Poverty in America

IN HIS MESSAGE on the State of the Union, President Johnson declared all-out war on poverty in America. This chapter is designed to provide some understanding of the enemy and to outline the main features of a strategy of attack.

ELIMINATING POVERTY—A NATIONAL GOAL

There will always be some Americans who are better off than others. But it need not follow that "the poor are always with us." In the United States today we can see on the horizon a society of abundance, free of much of the misery and degradation that have been the age-old fate of man. Steadily rising productivity, together with an improving network of private and social insurance and assistance, has been eroding mass poverty in America. But the process is far too slow. It is high time to redouble and to concentrate our efforts to eliminate poverty.

Poverty is costly not only to the poor but to the whole society. Its ugly by-products include ignorance, disease, delinquency, crime, irresponsibility, immorality, indifference. None of these social evils and hazards will, of course, wholly disappear with the elimination of poverty. But their severity will be markedly reduced. Poverty is no purely private or local concern. It is a social and national problem.

But the overriding objective is to improve the quality of life of individual human beings. For poverty deprives the individual not only of material comforts but of human dignity and fulfillment. Poverty is rarely a builder of character.

The poor inhabit a world scarcely recognizable, and rarely recognized, by the majority of their fellow Americans. It is a world apart, whose inhabitants are isolated from the mainstream of American life and alienated from its values. It is a world where Americans are literally concerned with day-to-day survival—a roof over their heads, where the next meal is coming from. It is a world where a minor illness is a major tragedy, where pride and privacy must be sacrificed to get help, where honesty can become a luxury and ambition a myth. Worst of all, the poverty of the fathers is visited upon the children.

Equality of opportunity is the American dream, and universal education our noblest pledge to realize it. But, for the children of the poor, education is a handicap race; many are too ill prepared and ill motivated at home to learn at school. And many communities lengthen the handicap by providing the worst schooling for those who need the best.

Although poverty remains a bitter reality for too many Americans, its incidence has been steadily shrinking. The fruits of general economic growth have been widely shared; individuals and families have responded to incentives and opportunities for improvement; government and private programs have raised the educational attainments, housing standards, health, and productivity of the population; private and social insurance has increasingly protected families against loss of earnings due to death, disability, illness, old age, and unemployment. Future headway against poverty will likewise require attacks on many fronts: the active promotion of a full-employment, rapid-growth economy; a continuing assault on discrimination; and a wide range of other measures to strike at specific roots of low income. As in the past, progress will require the combined efforts of all levels of government and of private individuals and groups.

All Americans will benefit from this progress. Our Nation's most precious resource is its people. We pay twice for poverty: once in the production lost in wasted human potential, again in the resources diverted to coping with poverty's social by-products. Humanity compels our action, but it is sound economics as well.

This chapter considers, first, the changing numbers and composition of America's poor. Second, it presents a brief report on the factors that contribute to the continuation of poverty amidst plenty. Although the analysis is statistical, the major concern is with the human problems that the numbers reflect. The concluding part concerns strategy against poverty in the 1960's and beyond. Supplementary tables at the end of the chapter provide further data on the dimensions of poverty in America.

The sections below will chart the topography of poverty. A few significant features of this bleak landscape deserve emphasis in advance. Poverty occurs in many places and is endured by people in many situations; but its occurrence is nonetheless highly concentrated among those with certain characteristics. The scars of discrimination, lack of education, and broken families show up clearly from almost any viewpoint. Here are some landmarks:

—One-fifth of our families and nearly one-fifth of our total population are poor.

—Of the poor, 22 percent are nonwhite; and nearly one-half of all nonwhites live in poverty.

—The heads of over 60 percent of all poor families have only grade school educations.

—Even for those denied opportunity by discrimination, education significantly raises the chance to escape from poverty. Of all non-

white families headed by a person with 8 years or less of schooling, 57 percent are poor. This percentage falls to 30 for high school graduates and to 18 percent for those with some college education.

—But education does not remove the effects of discrimination: when nonwhites are compared with whites at the same level of education, the nonwhites are poor about twice as often.

—One-third of all poor families are headed by a person over 65, and almost one-half of families headed by such a person are poor.

—Of the poor, 54 percent live in cities, 16 percent on farms, 30 percent as rural nonfarm residents.

—Over 40 percent of all farm families are poor. More than 80 percent of nonwhite farmers live in poverty.

—Less than half of the poor are in the South; yet a southerner's chance of being poor is roughly twice that of a person living in the rest of the country.

—One-quarter of poor families are headed by a woman; but nearly one-half of all families headed by a woman are poor.

—When a family and its head have several characteristics frequently associated with poverty, the chances of being poor are particularly high: a family headed by a young woman who is nonwhite and has less than an eighth grade education is poor in 94 out of 100 cases. Even if she is white, the chances are 85 out of 100 that she and her children will be poor.

THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF POVERTY

Measurement of poverty is not simple, either conceptually or in practice. By the poor we mean those who are not now maintaining a decent standard of living—those whose basic needs exceed their means to satisfy them. A family's needs depend on many factors, including the size of the family, the ages of its members, the condition of their health, and their place of residence. The ability to fulfill these needs depends on current income from whatever source, past savings, ownership of a home or other assets, and ability to borrow.

NEEDS AND RESOURCES

There is no precise way to measure the number of families who do not have the resources to provide minimum satisfaction of their *own* particular needs. Since needs differ from family to family, an attempt to quantify the problem must begin with some concept of average need for an average or representative family. Even for such a family, society does not have a clear and unvarying concept of an acceptable minimum. By the standards of contemporary American society most of the population of the world is poor; and most Americans were poor a century ago. But for our society today a consensus on an approximate standard can be found. One such standard is suggested by a recent study, described in a publication of the

Social Security Administration, which defines a "low-cost" budget for a nonfarm family of four and finds its cost in 1962 to have been $3,955. The cost of what the study defined as an "economy-plan" budget was $3,165. Other studies have used different market baskets, many of them costing more. On balance, they provide support for using as a boundary, a family whose annual money income from all sources was $3,000 (before taxes and expressed in 1962 prices). This is a weekly income of less than $60.

These budgets contemplate expenditures of one-third of the total on food, i.e., for a $3,000 annual budget for a 4-person family about $5 per person per week. Of the remaining $2,000, a conservative estimate for housing (rent or mortgage payments, utilities, and heat) would be another $800. This would leave only $1,200—less than $25 a week—for clothing, transportation, school supplies and books, home furnishings and supplies, medical care, personal care, recreation, insurance, and everything else. Obviously it does not exaggerate the problem of poverty to regard $3,000 as the boundary.

A family's ability to meet its needs depends not only on its money income but also on its income in kind, its savings, its property, and its ability to borrow. But the detailed data (of the Bureau of the Census) available for pinpointing the origins of current poverty in the United States refer to money income. Refined analysis would vary the income cut-off by family size, age, location, and other indicators of needs and costs. This has not been possible. However, a variable income cut-off was used in the sample study of poverty in 1959 conducted at the University of Michigan Survey Research Center. This study also estimates the over-all incidence of poverty at 20 percent; and its findings concerning the sources of poverty correspond closely with the results based on an analysis of Census data.

A case could be made, of course, for setting the over-all income limit either higher or lower than $3,000, thereby changing the statistical measure of the size of the problem. But the analysis of the sources of poverty, and of the programs needed to cope with it, would remain substantially unchanged.

No measure of poverty as simple as the one used here, would be suitable for determining eligibility for particular benefits or participation in particular programs. Nevertheless, it provides a valid benchmark for assessing the dimensions of the task of eliminating poverty, setting the broad goals of policy, and measuring our past and future progress toward their achievement.

If it were possible to obtain estimates of total incomes—including nonmoney elements—for various types of families, those data would be preferable for the analysis which follows. The Department of Commerce does estimate total nonmoney incomes in the entire economy in such forms as the rental value of owner-occupied dwellings and food raised and consumed on farms, and allocates them to families with incomes of different size.

Because of statistical difficulties, these allocations are necessarily somewhat arbitrary, and are particularly subject to error for the lower income groups. No attempt is made to allocate them by other characteristics that are meaningful for an analysis of poverty. Of course, the total of money plus nonmoney income that would correspond to the limit used here would be somewhat higher than $3,000.

THE CHANGING EXTENT OF POVERTY

There were 47 million families in the United States in 1962. Fully 9.3 million, or one-fifth of these families—comprising more than 30 million persons—had total money incomes below $3,000. Over 11 million of these family members were children, one-sixth of our youth. More than 1.1 million families are now raising 4 or more children on such an income. Moreover, 5.4 million families, containing more than 17 million persons, had total incomes below $2,000. More than a million children were being raised in very large families (6 or more children) with incomes of less than $2,000.

Serious poverty also exists among persons living alone or living in nonfamily units such as boarding houses. In 1962, 45 percent of such "unrelated individuals"—5 million persons—had incomes below $1,500, and 29 percent—or more than 3 million persons—had incomes below $1,000 (Supplementary Table 9). Thus, by the measures used here, 33 to 35 million Americans were living at or below the boundaries of poverty in 1962—nearly one-fifth of our Nation.

The substantial progress made since World War II in eliminating poverty is shown in Chart 7 and Table 3. In the decade 1947–56, when incomes

TABLE 3.—*Money income of families, 1947 and 1950–62*

Year	Median money income of all families (1962 prices)		Percent of families with money income	
	Dollars	Index, 1947=100	Less than $3,000 (1962 prices)	Less than $2,000 (1962 prices)
1947	4,117	100	32	18
1950	4,188	102	32	19
1951	4,328	105	29	17
1952	4,442	108	28	17
1953	4,809	117	26	16
1954	4,705	114	28	17
1955	5,004	122	25	15
1956	5,337	130	23	14
1957	5,333	130	23	14
1958	5,329	129	23	14
1959	5,631	137	22	13
1960	5,780	140	21	13
1961	5,820	141	21	13
1962	5,906	143	20	12

Sources: Department of Commerce and Council of Economic Advisers.

were growing relatively rapidly, and unemployment was generally low, the number of poor families (with incomes below $3,000 in terms of 1962 prices) declined from 11.9 million to 9.9 million, or from 32 percent to

715-113 O-64-5

[fol. 174] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA AT ALEXANDRIA

Civil Action No. 3346

ANNIE E. HARPER, et al., Plaintiffs,

v.

VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, et al., Defendants

Civil Action No. 3346

MRS. EVELYN BUTTS, Plaintiff,

v.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, Governor, et al., Defendants

Argued October 21, 1964

Before BRYAN, Circuit Judge, and LEWIS and BUTZNER, District Judges.

J. A. Jordan, Jr., Norfolk, Virginia, Len W. Holt, Washington, D. C., and Max Dean and Robert L. Segar, both of Flint, Michigan, counsel for plaintiffs in No. 3346; and Ira M. Lechner and Allison W. Brown, Jr., both of Washington, D. C. and Philip Schwartz, Arlington County, Virginia, counsel for plaintiffs in No. 3253.

Robert Y. Button, Attorney General of Virginia and Richard N. Harris, Assistant Attorney General of Virginia, both of Richmond, Virginia, counsel for defendants Virginia State Board of Elections in No. 3253 and counsel for Albertis Harrison, Governor, in No. 3346; Donald C. Crounse, Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney, Fairfax County, Virginia, counsel for Electoral Board of Fairfax County and Waneta M. Buckley, General Registrar of Fairfax County, Virginia in No. 3253; Alfred W. Whitehurst, Commonwealth's Attorney, City of Norfolk, Norfolk, Virginia, counsel for Mary Dudley, City Registrar, City of Norfolk, Alex H. Bell, City Treasurer, City of Norfolk, and William Prieur, Clerk, the Corporation Court, City of Norfolk, all of Norfolk, Virginia in No. 3346.

[fol. 175] OPINION—Decided November 10, 1964

Per Curiam:

Poll tax payment as a prerequisite to voting in State and local elections, exacted by the Constitution and statutes of Virginia,[1] is attacked in these two consolidated actions as violative of the no-abridgment and equal protection commands of the Federal Fourteenth Amendment. A corollary attack is made upon the provision of the State constitution excluding "paupers" as persons entitled to vote in any election.[2]

The common premise of the assaults is: that the plaintiffs are financially unable to pay the tax—$1.50 for each of the 3 preceding years for which the elector was assessable; and that they and other State citizens similarly impecunious are thereby deprived, solely on account of their poverty, of the privilege to vote, and at the same time they are also denied a privilege accorded other citizens not so poor.

Notwithstanding the plaintiffs' impoverishment and eligibility to vote, their denunciation of the State constitutional and statutory poll tax requirements has been squarely refuted by the Supreme Court in Breedlove v. Suttles, 302 U.S. 277, 283 (1937). We are not at liberty to deviate from that precept. There the Court considered arguments akin [fol. 176] to those of the plaintiffs here, including the economic factor, and rejected them. This court adhered to that precedent in Butler v. Thompson, 97 F. Supp. 17, 22 (1951), aff'd per curiam 341 U.S. 937. In this it adverted to the like holding of this Circuit in Saunders v. Wilkins, 152, F. 2d 235, 237 (1945), cert. denied 328 U.S. 870, rehearing denied 329 U.S. 824, an appeal touching the Virginia constitutional and statutory clauses now questioned. The

---

[1] Va. Constitution §§ 18, 20, 21 and 38; 1950 Code of Va. as amended §§ 24-17, 24-22, 24-67, and 24-120. The separation by race or color, as required in § 38 of the Va. constitution and § 24-120 of the Code of Virginia, in the listing of persons who have paid the poll taxes was declared invalid by this court in Hamm v. Virginia State Board of Elections, 230 F. Supp. 156, aff'd October 26, 1964, —— U.S. ——.

[2] Va. Constitution § 23; 1950 Code of Va. § 24-18, as amended.

tax is levied upon every adult resident irrespective of his intent to vote.[3] Moreover, no racial discrimination is exhibited in its application as a condition to voting. Cf. Butler v. Thompson, supra, 97 F. Supp. 17, 21.

Adequate answer to the attack upon the exclusion of paupers is that this disqualification—apparently of early historical origin and prevalent in several States—has not been employed to prevent the plaintiffs or their class from voting. Plaintiffs do not essay a showing that they, or anyone else in destitute circumstances, have been designated "paupers" in the sense of the Virginia constitution. Therefore, an expression by us upon the meaning and implications of that term would be entirely academic and without place here.

The complaint in each of these cases will be dismissed

Dismissed.

[3] Va. Constitution § 173; Code of Va. §58-49.

[fol. 177] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA AT ALEXANDRIA

Civil Action No. 3346

ANNIE E. HARPER, et al, Plaintiffs,

v.

VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, et al, Defendants

Civil Action No. 3346

MRS. EVELYN BUTTS, Plaintiff,

v.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, Governor, et al, Defendants

FINAL ORDER—November 10, 1964

Upon consideration of the pleadings, the exhibits, the stipulations and other parts of the record in these cases, as well as the briefs and oral arguments of counsel, for reasons stated in the Court's written opinion this day filed, it is

Ordered that each of the said complaints be, and it is hereby, dismissed.

Albert V. Bryan, United States Circuit Judge, Oren R. Lewis, United States District Judge, John D. Butzner, Jr., United States District Judge.

November 10, 1964.

[fol. 178] [File endorsement omitted]

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA AT ALEXANDRIA

[Title omitted]

NOTICE OF APPEAL OF MRS. EVELYN BUTTS, TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—Filed January 2, 1965

I. Notice is hereby given that Mrs. Evelyn Butts, the Plaintiff above named, hereby appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States from the final order dismissing the Complaint entered in this action on November 10, 1964.

This appeal is taken pursuant to 28 U.S. Code, Section 1253.

II. The clerk will please prepare a transcript of the record in this cause for transmission to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, and include in said transcript the following:

1. Plaintiff's Complaint
2. Defendants' Answers

[fol. 179] 3. Plaintiff's Interrogatories
4. Defendants' Answers to the Interrogatories
5. Plaintiff's Requests for Admissions
6. Defendants' Answers to Requests for Admissions
7. Plaintiff's Statement of Exhibits and Witnesses
8. All Exhibits
9. A transcript of the proceedings had on October 21, 1964, excepting arguments of counsel
10. All orders of the Court including designation of three-man Court, order authorizing proceeding in forma pauperis and, the final order of November 10, 1964.
11. The Court's opinion of November 10, 1964
12. Notice of Appeal

III. The following questions are presented by this appeal:

I

Does the poll tax payment as a prerequisite to voting in state and local elections, exacted by the Constitution and

statutes of Virginia, violate the rights of citizens of Virginia to equal protection and due process of law under the Fourteenth Amendment, and their rights under the First and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution?

II

Does the poll tax payment as a prerequisite to voting in state and local elections, exacted by the Constitution and statutes of Virginia due to its special economic impingement upon Negroes violate the rights of Negro citizens of Virginia to equal protection and due process of law under the Fourteenth Amendment and their rights under the First Amendment to the Federal Constitution?

III

Does the poll tax payment as a prerequisite to voting in state and local elections, exacted by the Constitution and [fol. 180] statutes of Virginia, abridge the right to vote of the Negro citizens of Virginia on account of race, color and previous condition of servitude in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution?

Dated: December 31, 1964.

J. A. Jordan, Jr., Counsel for Plaintiff, 1228 Virginia Beach Boulevard, Norfolk, Virginia, Len W. Holt, 250 Nicholson, N.E., Washington 11, D.C., Robert L. Segar, Max Dean, Leitson, Dean, Dean, Abram & Segar, 804 Detroit Street, Flint 3, Michigan.

[fol. 181] IN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, AT ALEXANDRIA

DOCKET ENTRIES

Date 1964		Date Order or Judgment Noted
June	5	Complete file together with certified copy of order transferring case from the Norfolk Division—received.
June	8	Motion to dismiss filed by deft. Albertis Harrison. (BLD)
June	19	Interrogatories to deft. Albertis Harrison filed by pltf. (BLD)
June	19	Interrogatories to defts. Alex H. Bell and Miss Mary Dudley filed by pltf. (BLD)
June	22	Answer of the defendant, Albertis Harrison—filed. (DRC)
June	26	Notice of motion objecting to interrogatories—filed by deft. Albertis Harrison. (DRC)
June	26	Motion objecting to interrogatories filed by defendant, Albertis Harrison. (DRC)
June	29	Defendants' statement of exhibits and witnesses—filed (see 3253). (DRC)
June	29	Motion objecting to interrogatories filed by defendants, Alex H. Bell, Mary Dudley and Wm. L. Prieur, Jr. (DRC)
July	1	Order that the court will hear the objections to interrogatories as filed, Thursday, July 9, 1964, at 3:00 p.m. entered and filed. Copies sent. (BLD)
July	6	Answer to motion to dismiss of defendant Albertis Harrison—filed. (LZS)
July	9	Trial Proceedings: See 3253.
July	20	Answer to interrogatories filed by defendants Alex H. Bell and Mary Dudley. (DRC)
July	23	Answers to interrogatories—filed by defendant Harrison (DRC)
July	30	Plaintiff's statement of exhibits and witnesses—filed. (DRC)
Aug.	4	Request for admission of facts and genuineness of documents filed by pltf. (BLD)
Aug.	4	Brief in support of plantiff's answer to defendant Albertis Harrison's motion to dismiss filed. (BLD)
Aug.	4	Brief on behalf of Mrs. Evelyn Butts, pltf. filed. (BLD)
Aug.	17	Notice of motion to be heard on objections to the request for admission of facts and genuineness of documents filed by defts. (BLD)
Aug.	17	Answers and objections to the request for admission of facts and genuineness of documents filed by defts. (BLD)
Sept.	1	Brief on behalf of defendants filed. (BLD)
Sept.	9	Trial Proceedings: Case came on for hearing on objection for request for admission. Motion of counsel for the defendants to dismiss request for admission. Motion denied. Granted in part and denied in part.
Sept.	9	Plaintiff's brief in support of her answers to defendants' motions objecting to interrogatories—filed in open court. (DRC)
Sept.	9	Answer to motion objecting to interrogatories of Alex H. Bell, Mary Dudley and Wm. L. Prieur, Jr.—filed in open court. (DRC)
Sept.	9	Answer to defendant Albertis Harrison's motion objecting to interrogatories—filed. in open court. (DRC)
Sept.	9	Authorities in support of objections to interrogatories—filed in open court. (DRC)
Sept.	9	Reply brief on behalf of Mrs. Evelyn Butts—filed. (DRC)

Date 1964		Date Order or Judgment Noted
Sept. 25	Answers to the request for admission of facts and genuineness of documents filed by defts.	(BLD)
Oct. 13	Reporter's transcript of proceedings on Sept. 9, 1964—filed.	(DRC)
Oct. 15	Affidavit of Mrs. Evelyn Butts filed.	(BLD)
Oct. 16	Notice filed by defts.	(BLD)
Oct. 16	Motion objecting to plaintiff's affidavit filed.	(BLD)
Oct. 21	Trial Proceedings: This cause came on this day to be heard on Motion to strike the Affidavit and hearing on the Merits of each Case. Arguments of counsel fully heard. Court takes this matter under consideration.	(LZS)
Nov. 10	Opinion holding that complaint will be dismissed—filed.	(DRC)
Nov. 10	Order dismissing complaint in accordance with opinion—entered and filed (copies of opinion and order mailed to counsel of record by Judge's Office)	(DRC)
Nov. 24	Transcript of proceedings on October 21, 1964 filed.	(BLD)
Dec. 28	Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis and for payment by U.S. of expense of transcript and printed record on appeal. Filed by pltf.	
Dec. 28	Affidavit for leave to appeal in forma pauperis filed.	
[fol. 182]		
Dec. 28	Order granting leave for the plaintiff to appeal from the judgment of the court in this matter in forma pauperis—entered and filed. Copies to counsel.	(BLD)
Jan. 2	Notice of appeal of Mrs. Evelyn Butts, to the Supreme Court of the U.S. filed, together with proof of service.	(BLD)

[fol. 183] CERTIFICATION RE EXHIBITS

I hereby certify that all exhibits introduced in C/A 3346 (Mrs. Evelyn Butts vs. Albertis Harrison, Governor, et al) have been transmitted with Record in C/A 3253 (Annie E. Harper, et al vs. Virginia State Board of Elections, et al) mailed to the United States Supreme Court on January 7, 1965.

Walkley E. Johnson, Clerk, United States District Court, Eastern District of Virginia, By: Norma M. Dodson, Deputy Clerk.

[fol. 184] CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Eastern District of Virginia, ss:

I, WALKLEY E. JOHNSON, Clerk of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, do hereby certify the foregoing is a true record and proceedings had in the case of Evelyn Butts, versus Albertis Harrison, et al, Civil Action No. 3346.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of said Court, at the City of Alexandria, Virginia, this 14th day of January A.D., 1965.

Walkley E. Johnson, Clerk, United States District Court, Eastern District of Virginia, By Norma M. Dodson, Deputy Clerk.

[fol. 185] SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER TERM, 1965

No. 28 Misc.

EVELYN BUTTS, Appellant,

v.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, Governor, et al.

ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS, October 11, 1965

On Consideration of the motion for leave to proceed herein in forma pauperis,

It Is Ordered by this Court that the said motion be, and the same is hereby, granted.

[fol. 186] SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, OCTOBER TERM, 1965

No. 28 Misc.

EVELYN BUTTS, Appellant,

v.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, Governor, et al.

ORDER NOTING PROBABLE JURISDICTION—October 11, 1965

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

The statement of jurisdiction in this case having been submitted and considered by the Court, probable jurisdiction is noted and the case is transferred to the appellate docket as No. 655. The case is consolidated with No. 48 and a total of two hours is allotted for oral argument.

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FILED
DEC 8 1965
JOHN F. DAVIS, CLERK

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1965

No. 655

MRS. EVELYN BUTTS,

Appellant,

vs.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, Governor, Capitol Square, Richmond, Virginia; MISS MARY DUDLEY, City Registrar, City Hall Annex, Norfolk, Virginia; ALEX H. BELL, City Treasurer, City Hall, Norfolk, Virginia; WILLIAM PRIEUR, Clerk, The Corporation Court, Norfolk, Virginia,

Appellees.

ON APPEAL FROM UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA AT ALEXANDRIA

BRIEF FOR APPELLANT

ROBERT L. SEGAR
MAX DEAN
804 Detroit Street
Flint 3, Michigan

LEN W. HOLT
250 Nicholson, N.E.
Washington 11, D. C.

J. A. JORDAN, JR.
1228 Virginia Beach Blvd.
Norfolk, Virginia

Attorneys for Appellant

INDEX

SUBJECT INDEX

BRIEF FOR APPELLANT

	Page
Opinion Below	1
Jurisdiction	2
Constitutional, Statutory and City Charter Provisions Involved	2
Questions Presented	2
Statement	3
Summary of Argument	6
Argument	10
I. The Constitutional and Statutory provisions of Virginia which make payment of the poll tax a prerequisite to voting in State and local elections violate the rights of the poorer citizens of Virginia to equal protection and due process of law under the Fourteenth Amendment	10
A. A State may prescribe voting qualifications subject to Constitutional limitations	10
B. Different economic classes exist in Virginia and the poll tax requirement inhibits voting in lower income groups thus resulting in economic discrimination	11
C. The economic discrimination resulting from the Virginia poll tax violates the Constitutional requirement of equal protection and due process	15
D. The Virginia poll tax laws violate the due process clause because of the unreasonableness of their provisions	18

Page

E. The question of economic discrimination with regard to the poll tax has not been before the Court before 19

II. The Constitutional and statutory provisions of Virginia which make payment of the poll tax a prerequisite to voting in State and local elections, because of their special economic impingement upon Negroes, violate the rights of the poorer Negro citizens of Virginia to equal protection and due process of law under the Fourteenth Amendment 21

A. The poll tax in the light of economic actuality 22

B. Economic actuality is rooted in the past and present laws 24

C. Voting is the Key to Economic Improvement 27

D. The poll tax contributes effectively to keep Negroes from voting 30

III. The Virginia laws which make payment of the poll tax a prerequisite to voting in State and local elections abridge the right to vote of the Negro citizens of Virginia on account of race, color and previous condition of servitude in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment 31

A. The purpose of the Virginia poll tax law was to disenfranchise Negroes 31

B. Poverty exists among the Virginia Negroes and their economic position is significantly worse than that of the white citizens 35

Page

C. The Fifteenth Amendment forbids all devices which unjustifiably discriminate against the Negroes' exercise of the franchise 37

IV. The Constitutional and statutory provisions of Virginia which make payment of the poll tax a prerequisite to voting in State and local elections violate the rights of the poorer citizens of Virginia guaranteed by the First Amendment to the federal Constitution 40

A. To speak, to petition and to assemble may not be impaired by taxes or otherwise 40

B. Voting is a fundamental exercise of First Amendment rights 43

Conclusion 45

Appendix A—Text of relevant Constitutional, statutory and City Charter provisions 47

Appendix B—Appellee's Exhibit Three attached to their answer to Appellant's interrogatory No. 2 (R. 28) showing estimated number of registered voters in Virginia as of April, 1962 56

CITATIONS

CASES:

Baker v. *Carr*, 369 U.S. 186 11
Bates v. *Little Rock*, 361 U.S. 516 41
Breedlove v. *Shuttles*, 302 U.S. 277 .....7, 14, 20
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen v. *Virginia*, 377 U.S. 1 41
Butler v. *Thompson*, 97 F. Supp. 17 (N.D. Va.—1951), aff'd per curiam 341 U.S. 937, Justice Douglas dissenting 20
Campbell v. *Goode*, 172 Va. 463; 2 S.E. (2d) 457 17
Carrington v. *Rash*, 380 U.S. 89 .....10, 11, 17

Page

Davis v. *Schnell*, 81 F. Supp. 872, aff'd 336 U.S. 933 ..... 35, 38
DeJonge v. *Oregon*, 299 U.S. 353 42
Douglas v. *California*, 372 U.S. 353 ..... 15, 21
Dred Scott v. *Sandford*, 19 Howard 393 ..... 24, 27
Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference v. *Noerr Motor Freight, Inc.*, 365 U.S. 127 43
Ex Parte Yarbrough, 110 U.S. 651 ..... 37, 38
Fiske v. *Kansas*, 274 U.S. 380 40
Follett v. *McCormick*, 321 U.S. 573 41
Gomillion v. *Lightfoot*, 364 U.S. 339 .....10-11, 22, 37, 38, 39
Gray v. *Sanders*, 372 U.S. 368 ..... 11, 15
Griffin v. *Illinois*, 351 U.S. 12 .....11, 15, 18, 21, 30, 39
Griffin v. *School Board of Prince Edward County, et al.*, 377 U.S. 218 39
Grosjean v. *American Press Co.*, 297 U.S. 233 .. 41
Guinn v. *United States*, 238 U.S. 347 ..... 37, 38
Harman v. *Forssenius*, 380 U.S. 528 .....13, 16, 17, 31
Jones v. *Opelika*, 319 U.S. 103 41
Lane v. *Wilson*, 307 U.S. 268 ..... 19, 37
Lassiter v. *Northampton Election Bd.*, 360 U.S. 45 .....10, 11, 21
Minor v. *Happersett*, 21 Wall. 162; 88 U.S. 162 10
Morgan v. *Virginia*, 328 U.S. 373 11
Murdock v. *Pennsylvania*, 319 U.S. 105 41
N.A.A.C.P. v. *Alabama*, 377 U.S. 288 40
Pirtle v. *Brown*, 118 F. (2d) 218 (6th Cir.—1941), cert. den. 314 U.S. 621 20
Pope v. *Williams*, 193 U.S. 621 10
Ratliff v. *Beale*, 74 Miss. 247, 20 So. 865 19
Reynolds v. *Sims*, 377 U.S. 533 .....11, 15, 19, 44
Saunders v. *Wilkins*, 152 F. (2d) 235 (4th Cir.—1945), cert. den. 326 U.S. 870 20
Schware v. *Board of Bar Examiners*, 353 U.S. 232 19
Shelton v. *Tucker*, 364 U.S. 479 15

Page

Shepheard, et al. v. *Harrison, et al.*, Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, March, 1965 16
Slaughterhouse Cases, 16 Wall. 68 ..... 25, 27
Smith v. *Allwright*, 321 U.S. 649 ..... 37, 38
Stromberg v. *California*, 283 U.S. 359 40
Truax v. *Raich*, 239 U.S. 33 15
United States v. *Mississippi*, 380 U.S. 128 ....35, 37, 39
United States v. *Reese, et al.*, 92 U.S. 214 37
United States v. *Rumely*, 345 U.S. 41 43
Wesberry v. *Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1 44
Whitney v. *California*, 274 U.S. 357 41
Yick Wo v. *Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356 18

CONSTITUTIONS:

United States:

First Amendment 2, 3, 9, 10, 21, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47
Thirteenth Amendment 24, 25
Fourteenth Amendment 2, 3, 7, 10, 11, 20, 21, 25, 27, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47
Fifteenth Amendment 2, 3, 9, 25, 26, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 45, 47
Nineteenth Amendment 20

Virginia:

Sec. 18 .....2, 47, 51
Sec. 20 .....2, 14, 18, 47
Sec. 21 .....2, 14, 16, 18, 48
Sec. 22 .....2, 16, 18, 48
Sec. 38 ..... 2, 48
Sec. 173 .....2, 14, 50

STATUTES:

United States:

2 U.S.C. 261-270 43
28 U.S.C. 1253 1
28 U.S.C. 2101 (b) 1

Page

Virginia Code (1950 as amended):

Sec. 24-17 ..... 2, 16, 18, 22, 50
Sec. 24-22 ..... 2, 51
Sec. 24-67 ..... 2, 14, 51
Sec. 24-120 ..... 2, 52, 53
Sec. 24-129 ..... 2, 52
Sec. 24-129.1 ..... 2, 53
Sec. 58-49 ..... 2, 14, 53

City Charters:

Norfolk City Charter
Sec. 30 ..... 2, 53
Sec. 35 ..... 2, 54
Sec. 43 ..... 2, 54

MISCELLANEOUS:

Economic Report of the President Transmitted to the Congress January, 1964, together with the Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers, U.S. Government Printing Office 13, 23
Corpus Juris Secundum, Vol. 80 24
Estimated number of voters in counties and cities in Virginia, April, 1962 56
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U.S. News and World Report, January 20, 1964 29

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1965

No. 655

MRS. EVELYN BUTTS,

Appellant,

vs.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, Governor, Capitol Square, Richmond, Virginia; MISS MARY DUDLEY, City Registrar, City Hall Annex, Norfolk, Virginia; ALEX H. BELL, City Treasurer, City Hall, Norfolk, Virginia; WILLIAM PRIEUR, Clerk, The Corporation Court, Norfolk, Virginia,

Appellees.

ON APPEAL FROM UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA AT ALEXANDRIA

BRIEF FOR APPELLANT

Opinion Below

The opinion of the statutory three-Judge District Court impaneled in the Eastern District of Virginia dismissing appellant's complaint after a trial on the merits (R. 147-149) is reported at 240 F. Supp. 270 (1964).

Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction of this direct appeal is conferred on the United States Supreme Court by Title 28, United States Code, Sections 1253 and 2101 (b). The opinion of the District Court in this action (R. 147-149) was dated November 10, 1964, and the final order dismissing the Complaint herein (R. 150) was entered November 10, 1964, after a trial on the merits. A Notice of Appeal was filed in that Court on January 2, 1965 (R. 151-152). After Appellant's jurisdictional statement was filed on February 24, 1965, an order noting probable jurisdiction by this Court was entered October 11, 1965 (86 S. Ct. 94) (R. 156).

Constitutional, Statutory and City Charter Provisions Involved

This appeal involves the First Amendment, Section I of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; Sections 18, 20, 21, 22, 38, and 173 of the Virginia Constitution; Sections 24-17, 24-22, 24-67, 24-120, 24-129, 24-129.1 and 58-49 of the Virginia Statutes (1950 Code as amended); and Sections 30, 35 and 43 of the Norfolk City Charter. These provisions are reprinted in the Appendix, *infra*.

Questions Presented

I. Do the constitutional and statutory provisions of Virginia which make payment of the poll tax a prerequisite to voting in state and local elections violate the rights of the poorer citizens of Virginia to equal protection and due process of law under the Fourteenth Amendment?

II. Do the constitutional and statutory provisions of Virginia which make payment of the poll tax a prerequisite to voting in state and local elections, because of their special economic impingement upon Negroes, violate the rights of the poorer Negro citizens of Virginia to equal protection and due process of law under the Fourteenth Amendment?

III. Do the constitutional and statutory provisions of Virginia which make payment of the poll tax a prerequisite to voting in state and local elections abridge the right to vote of the Negro citizens of Virginia on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution?

IV. Do the constitutional and statutory provisions of Virginia which make payment of the poll tax a prerequisite to voting in state and local elections violate the rights of the poorer citizens of Virginia guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Federal Constitution?

Statement

This action was brought by the Appellant Mrs. Evelyn Butts, on behalf of herself and others similarly situated, for the purpose of having the constitutional and statutory provisions of Virginia which impose a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting declared in violation of the First, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States and to have their enforcement permanently enjoined (R. 1-8).

Appellant is an adult Negro resident of Norfolk, Virginia, who was and is qualified to vote but for her financial inability to pay her poll tax. She is one of many such citizens,

both white and non-white, of very poor means, who are discouraged or prevented from voting by the poll tax and its procedural requirements and upon whom payment of the tax creates an economic hardship. Appellant because of her poverty was granted permission by the District Court to bring her suit and to prosecute this appeal *in forma pauperis* (R. 9). Similar permission was granted by this Court (R. 155).

Defendants and Appellees in this proceeding are the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the City Registrar of the City of Norfolk, the City Treasurer of Norfolk, and the Clerk of the Corporation Court of Norfolk being the officers of Virginia and of Norfolk who, under the Virginia Constitution and statutes, are charged with the responsibility of enforcing the election laws preventing persons who have not paid their poll tax from registering to vote in state and local elections (R. 1-2).

The amount of the levy in question is one dollar and fifty cents per year, and a citizen desiring to vote must have paid all of his poll tax for three years next preceding the year in which an election is held. In addition, the tax must be paid at least six months prior to the election date (R. 3-7).

This case was tried on its merits on October 21, 1964. It was stipulated at trial that Appellant's testimony received into evidence was this (R. 48-50):

Mrs. Butts: She is the plaintiff-appellant and has been eligible to participate in all local, state and federal elections held in the State of Virginia (up to the year 1964). She has voted in the past and paid the poll tax in the past. The poll tax created an economic hardship for her and had been a

hardship for many years, and solely because of this hardship, although she wants to vote, she has not paid her current poll tax. Her sole support is her disabled husband, whose sole income is his veteran's pension. She has no income of her own. She and her husband support in their home a fifteen year old daughter and the ninety year old father of Mrs. Butts (R. 47-48).

Mr. John Brooks, of Richmond, Virginia: He is a salaried employee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and has been engaged solely in voter registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns. He has supervised the organization of these campaigns and has himself personally attempted to get people to pay their poll tax and vote, and the widespread reason given him by persons who do not register and vote is that they cannot pay their poll tax; and from his observation of the homes, clothing and personal property of such persons he says they are poverty-stricken (R. 48).

Professor Frederic B. Ogden: He is the head of the Political Science Department of Eastern Kentucky University. He has made an extensive study of the poll tax in Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Virginia and Alabama, and has written a book, published by the University of Alabama Press, in which he addressed himself to the impact on elections of the poll tax. He studied the census figures of the State of Virginia, which are made an Exhibit (R. 51, 53-110). Based upon his studies and knowledge as a political scientist, from his personal investigation and from the writings of others, and being aware of the economic conditions, the economic groupings, and the economic status of poor white people and poor Negro people, he states that the poll tax is an impediment to voting and does deter and inhibit vot-

ing; and that since there are, proportionately, twice as many poverty-stricken people among the Negro group as among the white group, the economic impact and impingement upon the Negro people is greater because of their economic status (R. 48, 50).

All of the Exhibits on the Exhibit List were received in evidence (R. 32, 51).

Oral Argument was heard by the statutory three-Judge Federal Court on October 21, 1964, and on November 10, 1964, the Court rendered its decision and its final order saying, "Upon consideration of the pleadings, the exhibits, the stipulations and other parts of the record" the complaint is dismissed (R. 147-150). This order is treated by Appellant as a judgment for Appellees on the merits after trial. This order of the statutory three-Judge Court, upholding the Constitutionality of the provisions of state laws in question and refusing to enjoin their enforcement and execution, constitutes the subject of this appeal.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

I.

The exercise of all powers relegated to the States under our federal system is subject to limitations contained in the United States Constitution; and the power to set qualifications for voting is so limited.

This Court has recently recognized in the apportionment cases that the exercise of the franchise is a crucial part of our democracy and is deserving of the highest protection. Because of existing economic realities the Virginia Poll Tax does affect the number of people who vote. Different eco-

nomic classes exist in Virginia and great numbers of that State's citizens are poverty-stricken by any standard. Further the testimony presented by the Appellant shows clearly that the poll tax prevents or discourages many of these people from voting.

Not only does the poll tax bear unequally on the poorer people of Virginia but also this discrimination is without any redeeming justification. The levy bears no rational relation to the ability to use the ballot. It cannot be justified as a revenue measure nor is it true that the people who pay it are only those who take sufficient interest in the affairs of the State to vote.

The poll tax, because of its discriminatory effect without any rational justification therefor, violates the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Furthermore, the procedural provisions of the tax are so unreasonable as to themselves make it invalid. Provisions such as that which require payment six months in advance and which prohibit collection by legal process for three years, as well as the lack of any uniform assessment procedure, when taken together result in a denial of due process to the citizens of Virginia.

The question of economic discrimination, as here presented, has never been decided in the prior poll tax decisions, including *Breedlove* v *Suttles,* 302 U.S. 277, upon which the lower Court relied.

II.

While the poll tax denies equal protection of the law to all the poor, as discussed above, it does for past and present factual reasons have a very special impingement upon the Negro citizens of Virginia. They have remained economically disadvantaged since the time of their previous condition of servitude. The non-white families are, according to Federal Census figures, concentrated in the lowest income brackets, and the trend from 1950 to 1960 is to seriously increase the concentration.

The present economic condition of Negroes is due to their historic legal position in our society. They are still in a substantial way excluded from political life because they are poor, and they are poor because they have been excluded from political life.

The history of African Slavery, and of state denial of equality on a racial basis since its abolition, appears in the opinions of this Court. This history places the poll tax payment, as a prerequisite to voting (and its special objective: to keep Negroes from voting), in proper perspective.

The present and future economic situation of Negroes is directly tied to legislation and the elective process. To tax poor Negroes and thereby inhibit their voting is to deny them equal protection of the law.

III.

Originally the poll tax in this country was essentially a liberal departure from the requirement of property ownership as a voting qualification. However, a primary purpose of the Virginia Poll Tax was to disenfranchise the Negro. The record of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1902 makes this clear.

The poll tax was chosen as a weapon of disenfranchisement because of the poverty-stricken condition of the Negro people, and that condition persists today. Moreover, the evidence in this case shows that the poll tax requirement is successful in its avowed purpose of preventing Negroes from voting.

The Fifteenth Amendment was adopted in order to secure freedom from discrimination on account of race in matters affecting the franchise. This Court in many cases since that Amendment's adoption has interpreted it as nullifying subtle as well as simple modes of discrimination. Even laws which make no reference to race and which are fair on the face are invalid if, when viewed in the light of existing realities, they are discriminatory. The Virginia Poll Tax laws are of just that sort and result in a denial of the franchise to Negroes on account of race.

IV.

The First Amendment rights of the poor citizens of Virginia are violated by having to pay a tax before qualifying to vote.

This Court has prevented State governments from impairing the right to speak freely, to petition the government and to peaceably assemble, by taxes or otherwise.

These rights may not be denied by unreasonably regulating the affairs of organizations created by citizens to protect their legal and political rights: to speak freely, to petition the courts and other organs of government, and to assemble. These rights are intimately related to the economic and legal welfare of the members of such organizations.

The right of suffrage is a legal and political right which is the same as, and included in, those protected by the First Amendment, and no state may abridge that right by a tax.

In our democratic society the Constitution and this Court guard the free speech of the rich and the powerful and permit them to saturate the thinking of the community. To tax the poor man when he attempts to vote the one opinion he controls denies his exercise of the franchise in a free and unimpaired manner.

ARGUMENT

I.

The Constitutional and Statutory Provisions of Virginia Which Make Payment of the Poll Tax a Prerequisite to Voting in State and Local Elections Violate the Rights of the Poorer Citizens of Virginia to Equal Protection and Due Process of Law Under the Fourteenth Amendment.

A. A State May Prescribe Voting Qualifications Subject to Constitutional Limitations.

Any analysis of the constitutional infirmities of the Virginia Poll Tax must begin with a review of basic principles. Unquestionably the power to prescribe voting qualifications belongs to the states (*Lassiter* v. *Northampton Election Bd.*, 360 U.S. 45; *Pope* v. *Williams*, 193 U.S. 621; *Minor* v. *Happersett*, 21 Wall. 162; 88 U.S. 162).

It is clear, however, that this power is subject to applicable limitations contained in the United States Constitution (*Carrington* v. *Rash*, 380 U.S. 89; *Gomillion* v. *Light-*

foot, 364 U.S. 339; *Lassiter* v. *Northampton, supra*), as is true of every area left to state control such as regulation of criminals (*Griffin* v. *Illinois,* 351 U.S. 12), or even the general police power (*Morgan* v. *Virginia,* 328 U.S. 373).

The wide scope of federal protection given to the right to vote is amply illustrated by the recent apportionment cases (*Baker* v. *Carr,* 369 U.S. 186; *Reynolds* v. *Sims,* 377 U.S. 533; *Gray* v. *Sanders,* 372 U.S. 368). Although these cases dealt with the weight which must be given the ballot of each qualified voter, the philosophy expressed in those cases applies equally to the right to participate at all in the election process. It would be inconsistent to say that all qualified electors must have an equal vote "whatever their income" (*Gray* v. *Sanders, supra*) and yet allow the franchise itself to be conditioned on the ability to afford payment of a tax.

The right to cast a ballot and the weight to be given it are matters equally within the domain of a State and yet both are subject to the limitations of the Fourteenth Amendment. If inequality in granting the franchise is shown with no rational basis therefor, a remedy exists (*Carrington* v. *Rash,* 380 U.S. 89; *Baker* v. *Carr,* 369 U.S. 186).

B. Different Economic Classes Exist in Virginia and the Poll Tax Requirement Inhibits Voting in Lower Income Groups Thus Resulting in Economic Discrimination.

The record in this case clearly demonstrates the existence in Virginia of different economic classes, and the prevalence there of extreme poverty. The following figures con-

tained in Appellant's Exhibit A (R. 51, 55-110) are graphic on this point.[1]

In 1959 there were 2,753,069 persons in Virginia over 14 years of age of which 817,129 had no income and 1,935,940 had income (R. 51, 96). The median income in Virginia in 1959 was $2,354.00 (R. 51, 96). Of those persons receiving income, 544,944 received less than $1,000.00; 864,619 received less than $2,000.00; 1,125,487 received less than $3,000.00 (R. 51, 96). Further, in 1959 38.7 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in Virginia earned under $3,000.00 while only 40.2 percent earned $5,000.00 or more (R. 51, 94).

Furthermore, while less than one percent of the families and unrelated individuals earned over $25,000.00, more than 15 percent earned less than $1,000.00 (R. 51, 94). Without going on *ad infinitum*,[2] it is enough to say that people of greatly varied economic means live in Virginia and that the great majority of these people are in the lower income bracket.

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[1] *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I: *Characteristics of the Population, Part 48—Virginia* (published by United States Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census).

[2] Appellant's Exhibit E (R. 51, 114-123) reflects the great amounts expended by Government agencies in the State of Virginia for disabled people, the unemployed, welfare recipients, workmen's compensation recipients, etc., and demonstrate the great number of citizens in need of aid from the Government; i.e., in 1962 in Virginia 13,993 persons received old age assistance (R. 121) and 8,500 permanent and totally disabled persons received aid (R. 121). A total of $29,056,000.00 was given in public assistance (R. 122). These figures demonstrate the fact that poverty is not limited to a few poor people unwilling to work but rather is a State-wide problem involving many citizens of every category and employment grouping.

In view of these figures, great significance attaches to Appellant's Exhibit I (R. 51, 142-146) which reflects a governmental agency's designation of the figure of $3,000.00 as the income below which a family is in poverty.[3]

There is also evidence in the record of the inhibiting effect the poll tax requirements superimposed upon the existing economic situation has with regard to exercise of the franchise.

The testimony offered by Appellant shows that the tax has prevented many citizens from voting (R. 47-48). Mr. Brooks of the N.A.A.C.P., experienced in voting registration drives, found that many people stated that they would not register to vote because they could not pay the poll tax. Further, he observed the homes of these people, saw their clothing and personal property and could testify that they were poverty stricken (R. 48).

Professor Louis Ogden, a well known expert on the poll tax (*Harman* v. *Forssenius,* 380 U.S. 528), stated that he was aware of the economic conditions in Virginia and the existence there of different economic groupings. From his studies as a political scientist, from his own investigation, and through the writings of others his opinion was that the Virginia Poll Tax is an impediment to voting and serves to deter people from voting and does inhibit voting (R. 48). The testimony of Appellant herself is to the same effect and it is conceded that she is qualified to vote ex-

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[3] Economic Report of the President transmitted to the Congress January, 1964, together with the annual report of the Council of Economic Advisers, pp. 55-59. This figure appears quite reasonable in view of the other similar figures considered for the same purpose by other groups (Plaintiff's Exhibits C and D (R. 51, 112-113)).

cept for her inability to pay the poll tax (R. 47-48). Virginia voting statistics lend credence to this evidence (R. 124-128).

Moreover, however important the right to vote, one need not cite figures or testimony to show that for most people it is secondary in importance to the mere necessities of sustaining life.[4]

The poll tax like any other tax bears unequally on different people according to economic status. This Court itself recognized that fact in *Breedlove* v. *Suttles* (302 U.S. 277), when it stated:

> "While possible by statutory declaration to levy a poll tax upon every inhabitant of whatever sex, age or condition, collection from all would be impossible for always there are many too poor to pay. Attempt equally, to enforce such a measure would justify condemnation of the tax as harsh and unjust" (*Breedlove* v. *Suttles, supra* at p. 281).

The record establishes, then, the existence in Virginia of different economic classes, the inherent discrimination of the Poll Tax requirement and its tendency to prevent poor people from voting. Such a tax must fall before the standard of due process and equal protection required by the United States Constitution.

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[4] The tax is not as minimal as it would appear at first blush. Payment must be made for three years prior to the year of voting and may run between $9.00-$10.00 including penalties for husband and wife (Constitution of Virginia, Sections 20-21 and 173; Code of Virginia Sections 24-67, 58-49).

C. The Economic Discrimination Resulting From the Virginia Poll Tax Violates the Constitutional Requirement of Equal Protection and Due Process.

Any classification made by State law must be reasonable or rest on some rationable basis (*Truax* v. *Raich*, 239 U.S. 33). This is true even in areas subject completely to State regulation (*Shelton* v. *Tucker*, 364 U.S. 479).

Any classification resulting in economic discrimination must meet this test (*Griffin* v. *Illinois*, 351 U.S. 12; *Douglas* v. *California*, 372 U.S. 353). The poll tax has the same invalid discriminatory effect as that found in the *Griffin* case, where a law authorizing an appeal for all without providing a transcript free to the indigent was equal on its face but ignored economic realities. As the Court there noted:

> "Plainly the ability to pay costs in advance bears no rational relationship to a defendant's guilt or innocence . . ." (*Griffin* v. *Illinois, supra*).

Similarly, one's income has no rational relation to his ability to use the ballot. This Court has recently noted that all participants in an election should have an equal voice "whatever their income" (*Gray* v. *Sanders*, 372 U.S. 368); and has recognized that a person's exercise of the franchise may not be impaired because of "economic status" (*Reynolds* v. *Sims*, 377 U.S. 533). Indeed, it is not necessary to cite authority to show that the richest of men may be incapable of voting wisely while a poor but interested and concerned citizen may intelligently exercise freedom of choice in this country's democratic processes. Any other conclusion would be at war with logic and the evolution of

tradition in this country from the time when property ownership was believed a necessary qualification for voting.

Since the tax cannot be justified as a means of sorting out on the basis of wealth appropriate persons to utilize the ballot, it must be justified on some other ground or fail because of its obvious discrimination. An examination of those grounds used for this purpose reveals their inadequacy.

The tax is in no sense a revenue measure as that term is ordinarily used. The legislative history of levy reveals clearly its intended purpose was to disenfranchise the Negro, not to raise money (*Harman* v. *Forssenius,* 380 U.S. 528). In fact, the provisions relevant to its collection clearly demonstrate this fact. Not only is there no uniform method of assessment and collection provided,[5] but collection by legal process is prohibited for three (3) years (Va. Const. Sec. 22)—in short, until it cannot any longer affect the right to vote; and after that time, no meaningful attempt is made to collect the tax.[6]

The requirement that payment be made six months prior to an election, at a time when interest in the issues is not great, further shows that revenue is not its purpose (Va. Const. Sec. 21; Va. Code, Vol. 5: Sec. 24-17).

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[5] The only assessment is that included in some instances in the notice of assessment for personal property taxes which results in the poll tax being automatically paid by some people. See Ogden, *The Poll Tax in the South,* pp. 65-66.

[6] In fact, an action for mandamus was commenced in the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals (*Shepheard, et al.* v. *Harrison, et al.*) early in 1965 to compel administration officials of that state to collect back poll taxes.

Further, the Virginia Supreme Court has stated the purpose of the tax as follows:

> "While the Constitution gives to the General Assembly the right to impose a poll tax, it specifically provides against its enforced collection by legal process until three years after it has become due. Its imposition was not intended primarily for the production of revenue, but to limit the right of suffrage to those who took sufficient interest in the affairs of the State to qualify themselves to vote" (*Campbell* v. *Goode,* 172 Va. 463, 466; 2 S.E. 2d 456, 457).

The justification of the tax set forth in *Campbell* v. *Goode, supra,* will not stand examination. Many people pay the poll tax who do not register to vote and many of those who do both do not actually cast a ballot. The disparity is so great as to clearly illustrate the lack of relation between payment of the tax and interest in voting.[7] In any case, Virginia could easily devise a different requirement not involving the payment of money to accomplish the same alleged purpose. No reasonable justification of the tax exists nor could any "remote administrative benefit to the State" serve as such (*Carrington* v. *Rash,* 380 U.S. 89).

Actually, as this Court very recently noted:

> "The Virginia Poll Tax was born of a desire to disenfranchise the Negro" (*Harman* v. *Forssenius,* 380 U.S. 528, 543).

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[7] Defendants estimated that there were 1,052,255 registered voters in Virginia in 1962. (This figure is taken from Appellee's Exhibit 3 attached in their answer to Appellant's interrogatory number two (R. 16). This exhibit while not printed in the records is included herein as Appellant's Exhibit B.) Appellant's Exhibit E (9) (R. 128) shows that only 394,000 people voted for a gubernatorial candidate in 1962.

Thus, with economic discrimination clearly evident from the operation of the poll tax, and with the lack of any rational or reasonable justification therefor, the levy must fall before the requirements of the "equal protection" clause. The strongest reasons of public policy militate towards this conclusion.

The right to vote is preservative of all other rights in a democracy (*Yick Wo* v. *Hopkins*, 118 U.S. 356). The people who are discriminated against by the poll tax are those who are thereby rendered unable to effectively seek to change it. The time no longer exists in this country when the poor represent an open target of discrimination (*Griffin* v. *Illinois*, 351 U.S. 12).

D. The Virginia Poll Tax Laws Violate the Due Process Clause Because of the Unreasonableness of Their Provisions.

Even if the question of economic discrimination were not present, the provisions of the poll tax are so unreasonable that their application alone results in a denial of due process.

The lack of any uniform assessment procedure and the necessity of payment six (6) months in advance of an election, result in the disenfranchisement of many people.[7.1] Requiring a citizen to pay the tax without being reminded to do so, at a time when interest in an election has not been aroused, is completely arbitrary and unreasonable. The prohibition of the enforcement of the tax by legal means for three years only adds to this ridiculous picture.[7.2]

[7.1] Va. Const., Sec. 20-21; Va. Code, Sec. 24-17.

[7.2] Va. Const., Sec. 22.

Naturally those features of the tax bear most harshly upon the poorer people—those without sufficient property to receive a notice of assessment which might result in their automatically paying the poll tax.

Again, these provisions are without rational justification and represent nothing more than "clog on the franchise" (*Ratliff* v. *Beale,* 74 Miss. 247, 20 So. 865). The standard of due process requires more (*Schware* v. *Board of Bar Examiners,* 353 U.S. 232). As this Court has repeated:

> "The right to vote freely for the candidate of one's choice is of the essence of a democratic society, and any restrictions on that right strike at the heart of representative government" (*Reynolds* v. *Sims,* 377 U.S. 533, 555).

Furthermore, "onerous procedural requirements which effectively handicap exercise of the franchise" will not be allowed to nullify Constitutional guarantees (*Lane* v. *Wilson,* 307 U.S. 268).

The provisions of the Virginia Poll Tax are just the sort of unjustifiable burden which cannot meet the test of due process.

E. The Question of Economic Discrimination With Regard to the Poll Tax Has Not Been Before the Court Before.

Defendants in this case have relied upon prior Federal Court decisions concerning the poll tax, and the lower court based its decision on precedent. However, Appellant believes that a review of prior decisions reveals that the precise point of economic discrimination argued by Appellant has never been adjudicated before.

In *Breedlove* v. *Suttles,* 302 U.S. 277, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the *Privileges and Immunities Clause* did not prohibit the poll tax because the right of suffrage is conferred by the States, although remaining subject to federal Constitutional limitations. The Court also ruled that the tax violated neither the Nineteenth Amendment nor the Fourteenth Amendment but the attack on the latter provision was based on certain statutory exemptions which were held reasonable; and further, the exemptions upheld were those favoring certain groups by not requiring them to pay the tax.

In *Pirtle* v. *Brown,* 118 F. (2d) 218 (6th Circuit—1941), cert. den. 314 U.S. 621, the central question was again the Privileges and Immunities clause and the Court simply followed the *Breedlove* decision. Further, the Court expressly recognized and found that the poll tax under attack was a revenue measure and that collection as a prerequisite to voting was merely an enforcement device, a state of facts simply not present in this case.

In *Butler* v. *Thompson,* 97 F. Supp. 17 (N. D. Va.—1951), affirmed per curiam 341 U.S. 937, Justice Douglas dissenting, the Court held first that Virginia was not prohibited from imposing a poll tax by the Act of Congress re-admitting her to the Union; second, that the motives of the draftsmen of the poll tax laws did not invalidate them; and finally, that there was no racial discrimination shown. The question of economic discrimination was not presented or adjudicated.

Finally, in the case of *Saunders* v. *Wilkins,* 152 F. 2d 235 (4th Cir. 1945), cert. den. 326 U.S. 870, the attack was again on the Privileges and Immunities clause and was again rejected. The further question presented in that case related to the provisions of the Fourteenth Amend-

ment allowing reduction of representation in relation to people whose right of suffrage was abridged by a state, and the courts refused to decide that point, considering it a political question.

None of the above cases are in point as discrimination as to economic class was not raised or at least, if raised, was not decided. Furthermore, in none of them was there any actual demonstration of discrimination on a racial basis; nor were the First Amendment issues pressed herein presented.

II.

The Constitutional and Statutory Provisions of Virginia Which Make Payment of the Poll Tax a Prerequisite to Voting in State and Local Elections, Because of Their Special Economic Impingement Upon Negroes, Violate the Rights of the Poorer Negro Citizens of Virginia to Equal Protection and Due Process of Law Under the Fourteenth Amendment.

The equal protection and due process requirements of the 14th Amendment do not prohibit a state from establishing standards for voter eligibility bearing a rational relation to intelligent use of the ballot. In *Lassiter* v. *Northampton Election Bd.*, 360 U.S. 45, which upheld this principle no suggestion appears that a state may restrict voting on economic grounds, and while the economic issue was not before the court, one infers the contrary. The practical effect of the poll tax is such that the Court's reasoning in *Griffin* v. *Illinois*, 351 U.S. 12 and *Douglas* v. *California*, 372 U.S. 353, makes clear its prohibition by the 14th Amendment.

The facts are that in Virginia, today, in addition to its effect as economic class discrimination, the poll tax denies due process and equal protection of the law to its Negro citizens on a racial basis due to their historical and present economic status. Even a basic voting qualification such as residence when utilized in conjunction with racial segregation in housing to deny voting rights falls within an area of federal protection (*Gomillion* v. *Lightfoot*, 364 U.S. 339).

A. The Poll Tax in the Light of Economic Actuality.

In 1960 Virginia's total population was about four million (R. 51-55).[8] The number of whites was 3,142,443 (R. 57) and the number of nonwhites was 824,506 (R. 51-58). Whites twenty-one years and over totaled 1,876,167 (R. 51-57), and nonwhites twenty-one years and over totaled 436,720 (R. 51-58). Virginia's voting age is twenty-one years (R. 5, Sec. 24-17 Code of Virginia).

Nonwhite families (Negroes) are concentrated in the lowest economic brackets (R. 51-93, 94):

1959 Annual Income	Whites	Percentage	Nonwhites	Percentage
Under $1,000	52,047	6.6	28,182	17.1
$ 1,000 to $ 1,999	55,570	7.0	30,313	18.4
$ 2,000 to $ 2,999	69,322	8.8	30,695	18.6
$ 3,000 to $ 3,999	81,119	10.3	25,782	15.6
$ 4,000 to $ 4,999	89,297	11.3	18,888	11.5
$ 5,000 to $ 5,999	91,082	11.5	11,744	7.1
$ 6,000 to $ 6,999	77,663	9.8	7,172	4.4
$ 7,000 to $ 7,999	63,441	8.0	4,154	2.5
$ 8,000 to $ 8,999	50,185	6.4	2,780	1.7
$ 9,000 to $ 9,999	36,993	4.7	1,845	1.1
$10,000 to $14,999	87,654	11.1	2,709	1.6
$15,000 to $24,999	26,272	3.3	500	0.3
$25,000 and over	9,217	1.2	94	0.1

[8] Appellant's Exhibit No. A—*1960 Census of Population*, Volume I—*Characteristics of Population, Part 48—Virginia.*

The median income for white families was $5,522 and for nonwhite families was $2,780.00. Half of the nonwhite families have an income of less than $2,780.00 while only 22.4 percent of the white families have an income of less than $2,999.00.

The situation is not improving. On the contrary, it is becoming worse. In the decade from 1949 to 1959 the Negroes, as a group, suffered from relative impoverishment (R. 51-96). The median income for whites fourteen years and over increased $885.00 from $1,880.00 to $2,765.00 while the income for the same age group of nonwhites increased only $328.00 from $919.00 to $1,247.00. There is no basis for optimism that this problem will go away and the trend of serious aggravation is of crisis proportion.

The 1961 Commission on Civil Rights reported (R. 51-111):

> "In Virginia whites comprise 81.1 percent of the population twenty-one years old or over; nonwhites 18.9 percent. Registration figures were obtained from official sources from the thirty-two independent cities and ninety-five of the ninety-eight counties in the State. Among these, whites account for 89.6 percent of the registered voters, and nonwhites for only 10.4 percent."

Appellant urges a two-way cause and effect explanation of low income and little voting: (1) Negroes are poor because they have been excluded from political and civic life and (2) they are excluded from political and civic life because they are poor. The 1964 Annual Report of the President's Council of Economic Advisers (R. 51-143) speaking of our United States said:

> "—One-fifth of our families and nearly one-fifth of our total population are poor.

—Of the poor, 22 percent are nonwhite; and nearly one-half of all nonwhites live in poverty.

—Less than half of the poor are in the south; yet a southerner's chance of being poor is roughly twice that of a person living in the rest of the country" (R. 51-144).

A family's ability to meet its needs depends not only on its money income but also on its income in kind, its savings, its property, and its ability to borrow (*Ibid.*, R. 51-145).

B. Economic Actuality Is Rooted in the Past and Present Laws.

Prior to 1863, slavery of Negroes existed in Virginia (R. 51-42). The 13th Amendment abolished slavery and at the time of its adoption it was directed against Negro slavery.

Only 108 years ago the Chief Justice of this Court expressed the opinion that the descendants of African slaves, whether freed or held in bondage, were not and could not become citizens of the United States and added that it was the general opinion at the time of the Revolution that Negroes had no rights which the white inhabitants of the country were bound to respect. The Negro according to this Court at that time was ineligible to attain United States citizenship either from a State or by virtue of birth in the United States, even as a free man descended from a Negro residing as a free man in one of the States at the date of ratification of the Constitution (*Dred Scott* v. *Sandford,* 19 Howard 393). Slaves could not own property, nor could they inherit it (80 *Corpus Juris Secundum,* p. 1324).

The *Slaughter House Cases* (16 Wall. 68-72) delineate in the history of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendment the past legal position of the Negro:

> "The institution of African slavery, as it existed in about half the states of the Union . . . culminated in the effort, on the part of most states in which slavery existed, to separate from the Federal Government, and to resist its authority. This constituted the War of the Rebellion, and whatever auxiliary causes may have contributed to bring about this war, undoubtedly the overshadowing and efficient cause was African Slavery.
>
> In that struggle slavery, as a legalized social relation perished. . . . those who had succeeded in re-establishing the authority of the Federal Government . . . determined to place this main and most valuable result in the Constitution of the restored Union as one of its fundamental articles. Hence the 13th article of Amendment of that instrument . . .
>
> The process of restoring to their proper relations with the Federal government and with the other states those which had sided with the Rebellion, . . . developed the fact that, notwithstanding the formal recognition by those states of the abolition of slavery, the condition of the slave race would, without further protection of the Federal government, be almost as bad as it was before. Among the first acts of the legislation adopted by several of the states in the legislative bodies . . . were laws which imposed upon the colored race onerous disabilities and burdens, and curtailed their rights in the pursuit of life, liberty, and property, to such an extent that their freedom was of little value, . . .

They were in some states forbidden to appear in the town in any other character than menial servants. They were required to reside on and cultivate the soil without the right to purchase or own it. They were excluded from many occupations of gain, and were not permitted to give testimony in the courts in any case where a white man was a party. It was said that their lives were at the mercy of bad men, either because the laws for their protection were insufficient or were not enforced.

These circumstances . . . forced upon the statesman the conviction that something more was necessary in the way of constitutional protection to the unfortunate race who had suffered so much. They accordingly passed through Congress the proposition for the 14th Amendment, . . .

A few years experience satisfied the thoughtful men who had been the authors of the other two Amendments that, notwithstanding the restraint of those articles on the states, and the laws passed under the additional powers granted to Congress, these were inadequate for the protection of life, liberty, and property, without which freedom to the slave was no boon. They were in all those states denied the right of suffrage. The laws were administered by the white man alone. It was urged that a race of men distinctively marked as was the negro, living in the midst of another and dominant race, could never be fully secured in their persons and their property without the right of suffrage.

Hence the 15th Amendment, which declares that 'the right of a citizen of the United States to vote shall not

be denied or abridged by a state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.' The Negro having, by the 14th Amendment, been declared to be a citizen of the United States, is thus made a voter in every state of the Union" (16 Wall. 68-72).

With the adoption of the 14th Amendment in 1868 the Supreme Court was charged with the responsibility of seeing to it that no state denied due process and equal protection of the law to any person. This amendment ensured an end to such opinions concerning fundamental freedoms as this Court had disclosed in the *Dred Scott* case. However, the Negro people in 1965 have not, even yet, overcome their past of slavery and they remain in an economically inferior status, with more than half of their number in poverty. The past century has not been enough time for the Negro family to develop income from its savings and its property and without voting it is unlikely that it will do so.

C. Voting Is the Key to Economic Improvement.

The economic status of people is directly influenced by legislation. The legislation is influenced by voters. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, the Federal Veteran benefits spent by the Federal Government in Virginia were the following: Compensation and pensions, $70,762,000; Insurance and indemnities, $17,823,000; Vocational rehabilitation, $261,000; Education and training, $1,568,000; Loan guaranty, $999,000; Direct loans, $8,884; Hospital and domiciliary facilities, $987,000; Administration and other benefits, $27,432,000 (R. 51-114). Federal Grants to Virginia for the same period were: Public assistance, $22,-

000,000; Employment security administration, $5,000,000; Health Services, $10,000,000; Other welfare services, $18,-000,000; Education, $20,000,000; Highway Construction, $76,000,000; and all others, $8,000,000 (R. 51-115).

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare through its Social Security Administration distributed during the same period to residents of Virginia the following: Old Age benefits, $121,613,000; Supplementary benefits, $19,648,000; Survivor benefits, $54,822,000; Lump sum death benefits, $2,996,000; Disability benefits, $19,190,000; Supplementary disability benefits, $5,413,000 (R. 51-116).

As of June 30, 1962, there were in Virginia 291,474 beneficiaries of Federal old age and survivor insurance benefits with a total monthly payment of $16,584,000 and 32,315 recipients of Federal disability insurance in the total monthly payment of $1,854,000 (R. 51-117).

Federal-State Unemployment benefits in Virginia in 1962 were paid to 60,000 beneficiaries in the total amount of $14,486,000 (R. 51-118). Virginia State unemployment insurance contributions collected the same year were $26,-806,000 (R. 51-119).

Workmen's Compensation benefits paid under Virginia's state laws for 1961 were $13,432,000 (R. 51-120). Aid to dependent children was given with payments to 43,847 recipients including 33,835 children in 1962. Aid to the blind for the same period was $1,154,000 and to the permanently and totally disabled in the amount of $6,590,000 (R. 51-121).

In Virginia in 1962 the average monthly payment to a recipient of public assistance was as follows: Old age assistance, $55.60; Aid to Dependent Children per family, $98.23; ADC per recipient, $23.55; Aid to the blind, $63.05;

to the permanently and totally disabled, $61.90; to those receiving general assistance, $45.10 (R. 51-122). In 1962 the State of Virginia had rehabilitated 3,624 disabled persons and was on June 30, 1962, in the process of rehabilitating 5,229 persons. Its State board of vocational rehabilitation had received $1,421,000 and its State agencies for the blind had received $134,000 of Federal money (R. 51-123).

During this legislative redistribution of income a majority of the people of Virginia did not participate in the electoral process. In 1959, there were 2,312,887 persons in Virginia twenty-one years of age and over (R. 51-55). The total popular vote cast for presidential electors in 1960 was 771,000 (R. 51-125). Thus 1,541,887 persons who met the age requirement did not participate in the election for president in 1960. In 1962, 394,000 persons voted in the election for Governor (R. 51-128) of which 63.8 percent or about 233,372 voted for one of the defendants in this action, Albertis S. Harrison, Jr. Governor Harrison won his office in an election in which about 1,918,887 Virginians over the age of twenty-one years did not vote. He was made Governor by only 1/10th of the persons who met the age requirement for voting.

> "Today, an estimated 20 to 25 million adults—who are potential voters—fall within the definition accepted by the White House as those living in 'poverty'. The promise by Government of better things to come tends to have strong appeal for this large group of voters." (*U.S. News and World Report,* Jan. 20, 1964, p. 36, Appellant's Exhibit C.) (R. 51-112)

D. The Poll Tax Contributes Effectively to Keep Negroes From Voting.

The expert testimony of Professor Frederick D. Ogden, Mr. John Brooks, and the Appellant Mrs. Butts was received in the form of a statement by counsel by stipulation (R. 48). Professor Ogden opined as an expert political scientist that the imposition of the poll tax inhibits and deters persons of the lower economic classes from voting and, that since there are proportionately twice as many poverty-stricken people among the Negro group as there are among the white group, the economic impact and impingement upon the Negro people is greater because of their economic status (R. 48).

The testimony of Mr. John Brooks, a salaried employee of the N.A.A.C.P., engaged solely in voter registration and get-out-to-vote campaigns was that among those persons he solicited to register to vote the widespread reason given for their refusal to register was their poverty; that they could not pay their poll tax (R. 48).

The Appellant is representative of an identifiable group of poor Negroes. She is a Negro woman; she has no income of her own and is supported solely by her disabled husband who receives a Veteran's pension as his sole income.

The Court is urged to note that there is little or no economic activity which is not subject to legislation and the franchise. The Negro poor find themselves in this vicious circle. One way to assist them is to insist that voting qualifications established by states conform to the Constitutional requirement that the poor may not be denied equal protection of the law (*Griffin* v. *Illinois*, 351 U.S. 12),

and must receive due process of the law and that a tax which may appear equal on its face is unequal in its application because of the facts of history and of life.

III.

The Virginia Laws Which Make Payment of the Poll Tax a Prerequisite to Voting in State and Local Elections Abridge the Right to Vote of the Negro Citizens of Virginia on Account of Race, Color and Previous Condition of Servitude in Violation of the Fifteenth Amendment.

A. The Purpose of the Virginia Poll Tax Law Was to Disenfranchise Negroes.

The Virginia Poll Tax was "born of a desire to disenfranchise the Negro" (*Harman* v. *Forssenius*, 380 U.S. 528). The accuracy of this statement becomes devastatingly apparent through even a cursory examination of its legislative history. In order to view the Virginia laws in proper perspective, it is helpful to review the history of the poll tax in this country.

The first use of the poll tax as a suffrage requirement dates back almost to the beginning of the history of the United States. Surprisingly enough, this form of levy, when first used, was essentially a liberal departure from the property qualifications which were often necessary for voting. Most states abolished this sort of tax as time passed and few states retained one by the time of the Civil War.

The phenomena of the poll tax reappeared in force on the American scene following the Civil War and Reconstruction. The levy was reinstituted primarily as an instru-

ment to disenfranchise and control the many recently freed slaves. In fact, it was just one of many measures enacted to control the right of suffrage.[9]

The Virginia Poll Tax was adopted at a Constitutional Convention held in 1902, and fits into this historical pattern. The following comments by speakers at that Convention bear witness to the real purpose of the tax[10] (Appellant's Exhibit F) (R. 51, 129-139).

> "Now I repeat, our people have no prejudice, no animosity, against the members of the colored race, but they believe, and I believe with them that the dominant party in Congress not only committed a stupendous blunder, but a crime against civilization and Christianity, when, against the advice of their wisest leaders, they required the people of Virginia and the South, under the rule of bayonet, to submit to universal negro suffrage. (Applause)
>
> The negro had just emerged from a state of slavery, he had no education, he had no experience in the duties of citizenship. He had no qualification for participation in the functions of government. The all powerful Creator, for some wise purpose, had made him inferior to the white man, and ever since the dawn of history, as the pictured monuments of Egypt attest, he had occupied a position of inferiority" (R. 51, 129).
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[9] See generally, Ogden, *The Poll Tax in the South* (1958), pp. 1-4.

[10] *Report of the Proceedings and Debates of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Virginia,* held in the City of Richmond, June 26, 1902, The Hermitage Press, Inc.

"Under these circumstances, I repeat, that to install universal negro suffrage was a grievous wrong, not only to the white race, but to the colored race also. It would have been better for the colored, as well as the white people, that intelligence should have been allowed to rule" (R. 51, 129).

* * * * *

"What, then, was the origin of the movement in Virginia for constitutional revision? Whence did it spring? What element in the Commonwealth to-day stands responsible for it and charged with its consummation? It had its origin in the consciousness of the people of Virginia that negro enfranchisement was a crime to begin with and a wretched failure to the end, and that the unlawful, but necessary, expedients employed to preserve us from the evil effects of the thing were debauching the morals and warping the intellect of our own race. (Applause) The demand for reformation came from the white people of Virginia. It came from those white people who constitute the dominant political party in Virginia" (R. 51, 130).

* * * * *

"Now, then, to the facts of the case: In response to the demands of the white people of Virginia, a Democratic Legislature proposed to the people the calling of a Constitutional Convention to revise and amend the present Constitution. The primary purpose of that Convention was to abridge the right of popular suffrage and to eliminate every negro of whom we could be rid without running counter to the prohibition of the Federal Constitution. Not a white man in Virginia, nor a black man of ordinary intelligence, will contend

that this purpose of constitutional revision was disguised or attempted to be concealed" (R. 51, 130).

* * * * *

"Now, Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as we stand here face to face with the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, when what we want to do is to write the one word 'white', in the Constitution, and when we are prevented from doing that by this Constitution of the United States, it must be realized by every one that what we do in this direction must be at least an expedient; it cannot reach the dignity of the ideal; it must be simply the best thing that we can do under adverse conditions" (R. 51, 136).

* * * * *

"I would not expect for the white man a rigid examination. The people of Virginia do not stand impartially between the suffrage of the white man and the suffrage of the black man. If they did, this Convention would not be assembled upon this floor. If they did, the uppermost thoughts in the hearts of every man within the sound of my voice would not be to find a way of disfranchising the black man and enfranchising the white man. We do not come here prompted by an impartial purpose in reference to negro suffrage. We come here to sweep the field of expedients for the purpose of finding some constitutional method of ridding ourselves of it forever; and we have the approval of the Supreme Court of the United States in making that effort" (R. 51, 138-139).

These various comments and others to be found in the Virginia Constitutional Debates of 1902 clearly indicate

that the exclusion of the Negro as a qualified voter was one of the primary purposes of the Convention itself as well as the main reason for the adoption of the poll tax. It is helpful and proper to review the legislative history of an act in determining its constitutionality (*Davis* v. *Schnell*, 81 F. Supp. 872, aff'd, 336 U.S. 933; *United States* v. *Mississippi*, 380 U.S. 128).

B. Poverty Exists Among the Virginia Negroes and Their Economic Position Is Significantly Worse Than That of the White Citizens.

It is not surprising that an economic weapon was chosen by the makers of the Constitution as one method of disenfranchisement. While there were many poor people of both races in Virginia, the situation of the Negro was relatively much worse than that of the white man, because of his previous condition of servitude. Historically, his economic status has been slow to improve. This fact is borne out by the statistics contained in the Federal census and other sources which show proportionately far more poor Negroes than whites.[11] Moreover, the evidence in the record shows that the poll tax does keep poor Negroes from voting.[12]

The following chart shows a comparison of the number of whites and nonwhites registered to vote (Appendix B) and the number of each group over twenty-one in certain counties and independent cities in Virginia (Appellant's Exhibit A, R. 51, 60-92).

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[11] The facts and figures appear in the discussion of the preceding question of this brief and will not be repeated here.

[12] *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I: *Characteristics of the Population, Part 48—Virginia* (published by United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census).

County or Independent City	White		Non-White	
	No. over 21 1960	No. Registered 1962	No. over 21 1960	No. Registered 1962
Arlington	102,364	48,806	5,214	1,307
Charlotte	5,014	4,241	2,494	524
Culpeper	6,964	4,582	2,068	488
Cumberland	1,819	1,540	1,647	300
Dickenson	9,791	7,528	64	None
Fairfax	140,605	59,772	9,110	1,036
Halifax	11,377	5,270	6,769	850
Henry	17,805	6,545	4,113	401
Mecklenburg	10,474	5,700	6,624	408
Pittsylvania	22,835	8,084	8,604	640
Roanoke	35,014	20,093	2,211	592
Southampton	7,239	4,036	7,435	677
Westmoreland	3,836	3,633	2,352	407
Martinsville (Indep. City)	8,084	3,289	2,972	406
Norfolk (Indep. City)	129,423	68,828	45,376	11,945

These figures make clear that proportionally far fewer Negroes than whites register to vote, and while it is true that the historical socio-economic condition of the Negro contributes to this situation, in view of the evidence presented by Appellant, there can be no question but that the Virginia poll tax requirement is a direct and substantial contributing factor. The fact that greater numbers of Negroes do not register bears testimony to the success of the work of the drafters of the Virginia Constitution.

Having established then, that a primary purpose of the poll tax was to disenfranchise the Negro simply because he was a Negro, and having illustrated that the tax, in fact, does disenfranchise many Negro people because of their poverty, the only remaining question is whether such denial and abridgment of the right to vote is permissible under the Fifteenth Amendment.

C. The Fifteenth Amendment Forbids All Devices Which Unjustifiably Discriminate Against the Negroes' Exercise of the Franchise.

The purpose of the Fifteenth Amendment was to secure freedom from discrimination on account of race in matters affecting the franchise; and this Constitutional protection extends to subtle schemes of abridgment as well as obvious ones. (*Lane* v. *Wilson,* 307 U.S. 268; *Gomillion* v. *Lightfoot,* 364 U.S. 339).

Throughout the period since the Amendment's adoption, it has been utilized by this Court to strike down attempted interference with the Negroes right to vote (*Guinn* v. *United States,* 238 U.S. 347; *Lane* v. *Wilson,* 307 U.S. 268; *Smith* v. *Allwright,* 321 U.S. 649; *Gomillion* v. *Lightfoot,* 364 U.S. 339; *United States* v. *Mississippi,* 380 U.S. 128).

In *Ex Parte Yarbrough,* 110 U.S. 651, 664, a case involving attempted infringement of a citizen's right to vote, the Court stated:

> "The 15th Amendment of the Constitution, by its limitation on the power of the States in the exercise of their right to prescribe the qualifications of voters in their own elections, and by its limitation of the power of the United States over that subject, clearly shows that the right of suffrage was considered to be of supreme importance to the National Government, and was not intended to be left within the exclusive control of the States."

The Court also noted the language quoted as follows from *United States* v. *Reese, et al.,* 92 U.S. 214, 218 with reference to the Fifteenth Amendment:

> "It has invested the citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right which is within the protecting power of Congress. That right is an exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." (*Ex Parte Yarbrough*, Supra, 665.)

The importance of the Fifteenth Amendment has not been ignored when this Court has scrutinized various schemes aiming at disenfranchisement of the Negro, such as the "Grandfather clause" (*Guinn* v. *United States*, 238 U.S. 347), the "white primary" (*Smith* v. *Allwright*, 321 U.S. 649), gerrymandering of voting districts (*Gomillion* v. *Lightfoot*, 364 U.S. 339) or the giving of unlimited discretion in administering literacy tests (*Davis* v. *Echnell*, 81 F. Supp. 872, Aff'd, 336 U.S. 933).

As this Court has so clearly stated:

> "The Amendment nullifies sophisticated as well as simple-minded modes of discrimination. It hits onerous procedural requirements which effectively handicap exercise of the franchise by the colored race although the abstract right to vote may remain unrestricted as to race, (*Lane* v. *Wilson*, 307 U.S. 268, 275)."

In no case does a more apt example exist than in *Gomillion* v. *Lightfoot*, 364 U.S. 339. In the *Gomillion* case the City of Tuskegee, Alabama, so juggled its boundaries as to exclude most Negroes. Although the redistricting measure was non-discriminatory on its face, this Court recognized the scheme for what it was, noting that constitutional guarantees may not be "manipulated out of existence."

The *Gomillion* case reiterated the important principle that:

"'Acts generally lawful may become unlawful when done to accomplish an unlawful end (Cit. omit.), and a constitutional power cannot be used by way of condition to attain an unconstitutional result.'" (*Gomillion* v. *Lightfoot,* Supra 347, 348.)

Gomillion makes clear that even such a basic and legitimate voting qualification as residence may be perverted so as to violate the Constitution. The fact that a particular qualification appears on its face to apply equally to all races will not save it from invalidity if the realities of the situation indicate an abridgment of the right to vote on account of race.

This Court has always looked through the facade of an artfully drawn statute which on its face applies to white and Negro equally but which, in fact, is unconstitutionally discriminatory. (*Griffin* v. *School Board of Prince Edward County, et al.,* 377 U.S. 218; *U. S.* v. *Mississippi,* 380 U.S. 128.)

It is settled that a State may not say that all of those people who are not white cannot vote and that even the most basic voting qualification perverted so as to intentionally exclude Negroes is invalid (*Gomillion* v. *Lightfoot,* supra). It should be equally clear that a voting qualification intentionally drawn along economic lines to exclude Negroes because of their poverty which is without other reasonable justification, and which, in fact, has the intended effect, should be invalid. Poverty may not be used as a means of denying equal protection of the Fourteenth Amendment (*Griffin* v. *Illinois,* 351 U.S. 12) and it should not be able to be used as a means of abridging or denying the Franchise, as forbidden by the Fifteenth Amendment.

IV.

The Constitutional and Statutory Provisions of Virginia Which Make Payment of the Poll Tax a Prerequisite to Voting in State and Local Elections Violate the Rights of the Poorer Citizens of Virginia Guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Requiring the payment of a tax to exercise the right to vote in a State or municipal election is a violation of the First Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

> "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

A. To Speak, to Petition and to Assemble May Not Be Impaired by Taxes or Otherwise.

As in *Fiske* v. *Kansas,* 274 U.S. 380 this Court has repeatedly invalidated State laws on the grounds they abridged freedom of speech contrary to the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and a governmental purpose to control an activity subject to State regulation may not be achieved by means which sweep unnecessarily broadly and thereby invade areas of protected freedoms (*NAACP* v. *Alabama,* 377 U.S. 288).

This Court has held that the Constitution insures the:

> ". . . maintenance of the opportunity for free political discussion to the end that changes may be obtained by lawful means . . ." (*Stromberg* v. *California,* 283 U.S. 359, 369.)

And where the clear and present danger test has been invoked to restrict utterances it has been justified only because of a threat of destruction of the State or a serious threat of "political, economic or moral" injury to it. *Whitney* v. *California,* 274 U.S. 357.

This Court, citing the fact that the American Revolution "really began when . . . that Government (of England) sent stamps for newspaper duties to the American colonies" has been alert to the possible uses of taxation as a method of suppressing objectionable publications (*Grosjean* v. *American Press Co.,* 297 U.S. 233, 246). While persons engaged in the dissemination of ideas are subject to ordinary taxes in like manner as other persons, a flat license fee levied and collected as a pre-condition to the sale of religious books and pamphlets has been set aside. *Murdock* v. *Pennsylvania,* 319 U.S. 105; *Jones* v. *Opelika,* 319 U.S. 103; *Follett* v. *McCormick,* 321 U.S. 573.

The right of persons to freely associate is also protected. In the absence of a compelling, subordinating interest, supplying a relevant correlation between a city's taxing power and compulsory disclosure of membership lists with all the adverse consequences to the members, a municipal occupational license tax ordinance requiring disclosure of members, officers, and contributors cannot be enforced against local chapters of the N.A.A.C.P. *Bates* v. *Little Rock,* 361 U.S. 516. The First and Fourteenth Amendments have protected the right of railroad brotherhood members to make available legal services to protect the economic interest of each other. *Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen* v. *Virginia* (377 U.S. 1). A State could not, by invoking the power to regulate the professional conduct of attorneys,

infringe in any way the right of individuals and the public to be fairly represented in lawsuits authorized by Congress to effectuate a basic public interest.

From early beginnings in the Magna Carta through the successful efforts of the English Commons the right to petition was finally secured every commoner in England. Today in these United States the right of peaceable assembly is:

> "cognate to those of free speech and free press and is equally fundamental . . . (it) is one that cannot be denied without violating those fundamental principles of liberty and justice which lie at the base of all civil and political institutions,—principles which the Fourteenth Amendment embodies in the general terms of its due process clause. . . . The holding of meetings for peaceable political action cannot be prescribed . . ." (*DeJonge* v. *Oregon,* 299 U.S. 353.)

The right of petition comprehends demands for an exercise by the Government of its powers in furtherance of the interest and prosperity of the petitioners and of their views on politically contentious matters. This right emerged to prominence in the abolition movement prompting the House of Representatives in the 1830's to adopt a standing rule on January 28, 1840:

> "That no petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by the House, or entertained in any way whatever."

The rule was repealed in 1845.

The Norfolk, Virginia, City Charter (Sec. 30-48) requires one signing a petition to initiate legislation be a registered voter with the result under State law that the payment of the poll tax is a pre-condition to one method of petitioning the City government.

B. Voting Is a Fundamental Exercise of First Amendment Rights.

In 1946 Congress passed the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act (2 U.S.C. 261-270) under which more than 2,000 lobbyists have registered and about 500 organizations report lobbying contributions and expenditures. In *United States* v. *Rumely,* 345 U.S. 41, this Court construed the scope of the authority which the House of Representatives gave to the Select Committee on Lobbying Activities, so as to apply to "lobbying in its commonly accepted sense—to direct communications with members of Congress on pending or proposed federal legislation" but not to apply to indirect lobbying by "attempts to saturate the thinking of the community". The Court by this construction avoided the conflict between the Committee's scope and the Constitution which protects the rights of the rich to mold public opinion. Surely the same Constitution prohibits taxing the unconvinced poor, descendants of former slaves, when they vote the one opinion they control.

This Court in *Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference* v. *Noerr Motor Freight, Inc.* (365 U.S. 127), held that a publicity campaign by the railroads designed to benefit them at the truckers expense by influencing favorable legislation could not be a violation of the Sherman Act for "the right of petition is one of the freedoms protected by the

Bill of Rights, and we cannot, of course, lightly impute to Congress an intent to invade these freedoms."

The equating of free speech, right to petition and voting appears as in *Reynolds* v. *Sims* (377 U.S. 533, 560), where this Court held that the Equal Protection Clause requires that seats in both houses of a bicameral state legislature must be apportioned substantially on a population basis and cited with approval the statement from *Wesberry* v. *Sanders* (376 U.S. 1):

> " 'No right is more precious in a free country than that of having a voice in the election of those who make the laws under which, as good citizens, we must live. Other rights, even the most basic, are illusory if the right to vote is undermined. Our Constitution leaves no room for classification of people in a way that unnecessarily abridges this right,' "

and added (pp. 561, 562):

> ". . . Undoubtedly, the right of suffrage is a fundamental matter in a free and democratic society. Especially since the right to exercise the franchise in a free and unimpaired manner is preservative of other basic civil and political rights, any alleged infringement of the right of citizens to vote must be carefully and meticulously scrutinized."

Just as this Court has protected those who influence the voter by free speech so does it protect those without influence who speak by their votes. To permit a State to require the payment of any tax to exercise the right of voting is likewise prohibited under the First and Fourteenth Amendments.

Conclusion

The fundamental right to vote, although subject to State regulation, may not be impaired by a state through a law requiring the payment of a poll tax which, when examined in the light of historical and present facts constitutes a denial of the First, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendment rights of Appellant and the class she represents.

Appellant asks that the lower court's decision be reversed and a judgment entered declaring null and void those provisions of the Virginia Constitution and Statutes which make payment of the poll tax a prerequisite to voting; and that the case remanded for a permanent injunction restraining their enforcement.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert L. Segar
Max Dean
804 Detroit Street
Flint 3, Michigan

Len W. Holt
250 Nicholson, S.E.
Washington 11, D. C.

J. A. Jordan, Jr.
1228 Virginia Beach Blvd.
Norfolk, Virginia

Attorneys for Appellant

APPENDIX A

The provisions of the United States Constitution which are involved (in relevant part) are as follows:

Amendment I: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment XIV: . . . nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Amendment XV: Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The provisions of the Virginia Constitution which are involved (in relevant part) are as follows:

Section 18. Qualifications of voters.—Every citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, who has been a resident of the State one year, of the county, city, or town, six months, and of the precinct in which he offers to vote, thirty days, next preceding the election in which he offers to vote, has been registered, and has paid his State poll taxes, as hereinafter required, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly and all officers elective by the people; * * *

Section 20. Who may register.—Every citizen of the United States, having the qualifications of age and residence required in section eighteen, shall be entitled to register, provided:

First. That he has personally paid to the proper officer all State poll taxes legally assessed or assessable against him for the three years next preceding that in which he offers to register; or, if he came of age at such time that no poll tax shall have been assessable against him for the year preceding the year in which he offers to register, has paid one dollar and fifty cents, in satisfaction of the first year's poll tax assessable against him; * * *

Section 21. Conditions for voting.—A person registered under the general registration of voters during the years nineteen hundred and two and nineteen hundred and three, or under the last section, shall have the right to vote for all officers elective by the people, subject to the following conditions:

That unless exempted by section twenty-two, he shall, as a prerequisite to the right to vote, personally pay, at least six months prior to the election, all State poll taxes assessed or assessable against him, under the Constitution, during the three years next preceding that in which he offers to vote. * * *

Section 22. Persons exempt from payment of poll tax as condition of right to vote.—No person, nor the wife or widow of such person, who, during the late war between the States, served in the army or navy of the United States, or of the Confederate States, or of any State of the United States, or of the Confederate States, shall at any time be required to pay a poll tax as a prerequisite to the right to register or vote. The collection of the State poll tax assessed against anyone shall not be enforced by legal process until the same has become three years past due.

Section 38. Duties of treasurers, Clerks of circuit and corporation courts and sheriffs in regard to making, filing, delivering and posting list of paid poll taxes; how corrected.—The treasurer of each county and city shall, at least five months before each regular election, file with the

clerk of the circuit court of his county, or of the corporation court of his city, a list of all persons in his county or city, who have paid not later than six months prior to such election, the State poll taxes required by this Constitution during the three years next preceding that in which such election is held; which list shall be arranged alphabetically, by magisterial districts in the counties, and in such manner as the General Assembly may direct in the cities, shall state the white and colored person separately, and shall be verified by the oath of the treasurer. The Clerk, within ten days from the receipt of the list, shall make and certify a sufficient number of copies thereof, and shall deliver one copy for each voting place in his county or city, to the sheriff of the county or sergeant of the city, whose duty it shall be to post one copy, without delay, at each of the voting places, and, within ten days from the receipt thereof, to make return on oath to the clerk, as to the places where and dates at which said copies were respectively posted, which return the clerk shall record in a book kept in his office for the purpose; and he shall keep in his office, for public inspection, for at least sixty days after receiving the list, not less than ten certified copies thereof, and also cause the list to be published in such other manner as may be prescribed by law. The original list returned by the treasurer shall be filed and preserved by the clerk among the public records of his office for at least five years after receiving the same.

Within thirty days after the list has been so posted, any person who shall have paid his capitation tax, but whose name is omitted from the certified list, may after five days' written notice to the court of his city, or to the judge thereof in vacation, to have the same corrected and his name entered thereon, which application the court or judge shall promptly hear and decide.

The clerk shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, with the poll books, at a reasonable time before every election, to one of the judges of election of each precinct of his

county or city, a like certified copy of the list, which shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated for the purpose of voting. The clerk shall also, within sixty days after the filing of the list by the treasurer, forward a certified copy thereof, with such corrections as may have been made by order of the court or judge, to the officer designated by law, who shall charge the amount of the poll taxes stated therein to such treasurer, unless previously accounted for.

Further evidence of the prepayment of the capitation taxes required by this Constitution, as a prerequisite to the right to register and vote, may be prescribed by law.

Section 173. State, county and municipal capitation taxes.—The General Assembly shall levy a State capitation tax of, and not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per annum on every resident of the State not less than twenty-one years of age, except those pensioned by this State for military services; one dollar of which shall be applied exclusively in aid of the public free schools, and the residue shall be returned and paid by the State into the treasury of the county or city in which it was collected, to be appropriated by the proper authorities to such county or city purposes as they shall respectfully determine. Such State capitation tax shall not be a lien upon, nor collected by legal process from, the personal property which may be exempt from levy or distress under the poor debtor's law. The General Assembly may authorize the board of supervisors of any county, or the council of any city or town, to levy an additional capitation tax not exceeding one dollar per annum on every such resident within its limits, to be applied to city, town or county purposes.

The provisions of Titles 24 and 58 of the Virginia statutes (1950 Code, as amended) which are involved (in relevant part) are as follows:

Section 24-17. Persons entitled to vote at all general elections.—Every citizen of the United States twenty-one

years of age, who has been a resident of the State one year, of the county, city or town, six months, and of the precinct in which he offers to vote thirty days next preceding the general election, in which he offers to vote, has been duly registered under the provisions of Section 24-67, and who, at least six months prior to such election in which he offers to vote, has personally paid to the proper officer all State poll taxes assessed or assessable against him for the three years next preceding the year in which such election is held, and is otherwise qualified, under the Constitution and laws of this State, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly and all officers elective by the people. * * *

Section 24-22. Qualifications of voters at special elections.—The qualifications of voters at any special election shall be such as are hereinbefore prescribed for voters at general elections, but at any such special election, held before the second Tuesday in June in any year, any person shall be qualified to vote who was so qualified at the last preceding regular November election, or who is otherwise qualified to vote, and has personally paid, at least six months prior to the second Tuesday in June of that year, all State poll taxes assessed or assessable against him during the three years next preceding that in which such special election is held, and at any such special election, held on or after the second Tuesday in June in any year, any person shall be qualified to vote who is or was qualified to vote at the regular election held on the Tuesday after the First Monday in November of that year. * * *

Section 24-67. Who to be registered for all elections.—(a) Each registrar shall register pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph every citizen of the United States, of his election district, who shall apply in person to be registered at the time and in the manner required by law, who at the time of the next general election, shall have the qualifications of age and residence required in Section 18 of the Constitution of Virginia, and who has paid to the proper officer

all State poll taxes assessed or assessable against him for the three years next preceding the year in which such election is held, or if he comes of age at such time that no poll taxes shall be assessable against him for the year preceding the year in which he offers to register, has paid one dollar and fifty cents in satisfaction of the year's poll tax assessable against him. * * *

Section 24-120. Treasurer to file lists with clerk.—The treasurer of each county and city shall, at least five months before the second Tuesday in June in each year in which a regular June election is to be held in such county or city, and at least one hundred and fifty-eight days before each regular election in November, file with the clerk of the circuit court of his county or the corporation court of his city (1) a list of all persons in his county or city who have filed certificates of residence under section 24-172, and (2) a separate list of all persons in his county or city who have paid not later than six months prior to each of such dates the State poll taxes required by the Constitution of this State during three years next preceding that in which such election is to be held, which lists shall state the white and colored persons separately, if known, and shall be verified by the oath of the treasurer. * * *

Section 24-129. When unlawful to pay or offer to pay poll tax of another.—It shall be unlawful for any person to pay or to offer to pay the State poll tax of any other person under such circumstances as to show or indicate a purpose or intent to have the name of such other person placed upon the treasurer's list provided for by section thirty-eight of the Constitution of Virginia, and it shall be the duty of any city or county treasurer to whom any such payment is made to report forthwith the fact of such payment, and the circumstances relating thereto, to the Commonwealth's attorney of the city or county in which such payment is made; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed as making it unlawful for any person to pay under

such circumstances the poll tax of a member of his or her household or of any person relating to him or her by consanguinity or affinity as father or mother, son or daughter, brother or sister, grandfather or grandmother, or grandson or granddaughter, and no such payment shall be deemed a violation of this section.

Any person who shall pay the poll tax of any person in violation of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 24-129.1. Personal payment of poll tax to be accepted although previously paid by another.—Whenever any person offers to personally pay his State poll tax which has been assessed or is assessable against him for any year, the treasurer of his county or city to whom the offer of payment is made shall accept such payment and certify the same as required by § 24-120, although such poll tax has been previously paid by another person.

Section 58-49. Levy of tax; application.—There is hereby levied a State capitation tax of one dollar and fifty cents per annum on every resident of the State not less than twenty-one years of age, except those pensioned by this State for military services. One dollar of such tax shall be applied exclusively in aid of the public free schools, in proportion to the school population, and the residue shall be returned and paid by the State into the treasury of the county or city in which it was collected, to be appropriated by the proper county or city authorities to such county or city purposes as they shall respectively determine.

The provisions of the Norfolk City Charter which are involved (in relevant part) are as follows:

Section 30. Petition. Any proposed ordinance or ordinances, including ordinances for the repeal or amendment of an existing ordinance, may be submitted to the council by petition signed by qualified voters equal in number to ten percent of the number of electors who cast their votes at the last preceding regular municipal election for the

election of councilmen. Such petition shall contain the proposed ordinance in full, and shall have appended thereto or written thereon the names and addresses of at least five qualified voters, who shall be officially regarded as filing the petition, and who shall constitute a committee of the petitioners for the purposes hereinafter stated.

Section 35. Petition for referendum. No ordinance passed by the council, unless it be an emergency measure, as hereinbefore defined, or the annual appropriation ordinance, shall go into effect until the expiration of thirty days after its final passage. If at any time within said thirty days a petition, signed by qualified voters equal in number to twenty-five percent of the number of electors who cast their votes at the last preceding regular municipal election for the election of councilmen, but in no case signed by less than four thousand qualified voters of the city, be filed with the city clerk, requesting that any such ordinance be repealed, or amended, as stated in the petition, such ordinance shall not become operative until the steps indicated herein shall have been taken or the time allowed for taking such steps shall have elapsed without action. Such petition shall state therein the names and addresses of at least five electors, who shall constitute a committee to represent the petitioners, who shall be officially regarded as filing the petition, and shall constitute a committee of the petitioners for the purposes hereinafter stated. Referendum petitions need not contain the text of the ordinance or ordinances, the amendment or repeal of which is sought, but shall contain the proposed amendment, if an amendment is demanded. (Acts 1918, ch. 34, p. 48; Acts 1956, ch. 339, p. 395.)

Section 43. Petitions. All petitions for the nomination of councilmen and all petitions in connection with the initiative, referendum or recall shall be signed in ink or indelible pencil by the elector in person and not by agent or attorney. Each person signing any such petition shall place opposite his name the date of his signature, and

his place of residence by street and number. The signatures to any such petition need not all be appended to one paper, but to each such paper (except in the case of copies of recall petitions, which may not be circulated), there shall be attached an affidavit by the circulator thereof stating that each signature appended thereto is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be and that it was made in the presence of the affiant on the date indicated. All copies of any such petition shall be treated as originals. No such petition shall be deemed invalid by reason of the fact that it is signed by one or more persons who are not qualified voters, but the names of such persons shall not be counted. As used in this Charter the terms "elector", "qualified elector", and "qualified voter" are synonymous.

Appendix B

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF VOTERS IN COUNTIES AND CITIES IN VIRGINIA APRIL, 1962

EXHIBIT 3

Counties and Cities	White	Colored	Unspecified	Indians
Counties				
Accomack,	5,436	815	*Estimated number of voters by Congressional Districts on back of sheet*	
Albemarle,	4,875	780		
Alleghany,	2,165	160		
Amelia,	1,977	672		
Amherst,	5,741	686		
Appomattox,	2,575	262		
Arlington,	48,806	1,307		
Augusta,	8,588	214		
Bath,	1,490	75		
Bedford,	6,745	965		
Bland,	1,939	17		
Botetourt,	4,490	154		
Brunswick,	3,575	813		
Buchanan,	10,650	None		
Buckingham,	1,500	355		
Campbell,	5,485	840		
Caroline,	1,917	793		
Carroll,	6,445	11		
Charles City,	470	703		71
Charlotte,	4,241	524		
Chesterfield,	18,635	1,962		
Clarke,	2,722	221		
Craig,	1,017	None		
Culpeper,	4,582	488		
Cumberland,	1,540	300		
Dickenson,	7,528	None		
Dinwiddie,	3,706	1,013		
Essex,	950	315		
Fairfax,	59,772	1,036		

Counties and Cities	White	Colored	Unspecified	Indians
Counties				
Fauquier,	4,340	500		
Floyd,	4,567	108		
Fluvanna,	1,260	186		
Franklin,	4,399	370		
Frederick,	5,745	50		
Giles,	4,963	30		
Gloucester,	3,226	707		
Goochland,	2,062	776		
Grayson,	6,542	119		
Greene,	1,228	92		
Greensville,	3,290	1,034		
Halifax,	5,270	850		
Hanover,	5,951	811		
Henrico,	41,294	1,015		
Henry,	6,545	401		
Highland,	1,005	8		
Isle of Wight,	3,644	1,146		
[Illegible]	[Illegible]			
James City,	2,533	810		
King George,	1,361	263		
King and Queen,	860	410		
King William,	1,135	345		
Lancaster,			1,116	
Lee,	10,946	60		
Loudoun,	7,963	401		
Louisa,	2,135	432		
Lunenburg,	2,650	340		
Madison,	2,163	240		
Mathews,	1,385	210		
Mecklenburg,	5,700	408		
Middlesex,	1,550	392		
Montgomery,	6,465	325		
Nansemond,	4,063	2,090		
Nelson,	3,665	467		
New Kent,	958	445		
Norfolk,	11,790	1,663		
Northampton,	2,150	265		

Counties and Cities	White	Colored	Unspecified	Indians	
Counties					
Northumberland,	3,101	835			
Nottoway,	3,060	635			
Orange,	2,695	265			
Page,	6,465	80			
Patrick,	4,275	122			
Pittsylvania,	8,084	640			
Powhatan,	1,471	487			
Prince Edward,	2,765	665			
Prince George,	2,139	510			
Princess Anne,	14,649	1,336			
Prince William,	5,479	519			
Pulaski,	5,695	256			
Rappahannock,	1,296	190			
Richmond,	1,390	180			
Roanoke,	20,093	592			
Rockbridge,	5,030	430			
Rockingham,	8,291	86			
Russell,	7,559	47			
Scott,	8,711	77			
Shenandoah,	6,098	96			
Smyth,	7,892	86			
Southampton,	4,036	677			
Spotsylvania,	4,250	430			
Stafford,	3,320	440			
Surry,	1,045	445			
Sussex,	2,285	920			
Tazewell,	12,280	477			
Warren,	3,722	132			
Washington,	7,741	178			
Westmoreland,	3,633	407			
Wise,	9,325	115			
Wythe,	11,880	287			
York,	2,642	2,173			
Total	596,762	47,865	1,116	71	Total 645,814

Counties and Cities	White	Colored	Unspecified	Indians
Cities				
Alexandria,	24,507	1,495		
Bristol,	3,719	125		
Buena Vista,	1,047	26		
Charlottesville,	10,100	1,406		
Clifton Forge,	2,300	215		
Colonial Heights,	2,748	0		
Covington,	2,775	465		
Danville,	11,230	2,015		
Fairfax,	3,613	46		
Falls Church,	3,704	38		
Franklin,	1,518	326		
Fredericksburg,	3,813	906		
Galax,	1,495	15		
Hampton,	16,737	3,515		
Harrisonburg,	3,400	185		
Hopewell,	4,400	395		
Lynchburg,	13,576	2,042		
Martinsville,	3,289	406		
Newport News,	19,409	6,000		
Norfolk,	68,828	11,945		
Norton,	655	35		
Petersburg,	6,015	2,643		
Portsmouth,	17,181	5,599		
Radford,	4,260	248		
Richmond,	52,903	17,355		
Roanoke,	31,939	2,860		
South Boston,	1,450	260		
South Norfolk,	4,135	879		
Staunton,	5,463	402		
Suffolk,	2,854	600		
Virginia Beach,	3,673	102		
Waynesboro,	5,244	175		
Williamsburg,	1,600	273		
Winchester,	3,773	91		
Total	343,353	63,088	Total Cities	406,441
Aggregate	940,115	110,953	1,116	71
		Grand Total	1,052,255	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

STATEMENT 1

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT 2

ARGUMENT 4

1. The Fifteenth Amendment Forbids Only the Conditioning of Suffrage on Race, Color or Previous Condition of Servitude 4

   (a) The Text 4

   (b) Legislative History 5

   (c) Judicial Decisions 10

2. The Virginia Poll Tax Does Not Violate the Fifteenth Amendment 11

   (a) The Poll Tax Laws of Virginia Are Not Discriminatorily Administered 11

   (b) The Motives of the Framers of the Poll Tax Requirement Are Irrelevant 13

   (c) The Economic Statistics Cited by Appellant Do Not Establish a Violation of the Fifteenth Amendment 15

CONCLUSION 22

CITATIONS

Cases

Arizona v. California, 283 U.S. 423 (1931) 14

Breedlove v. Suttles, 302 U.S. 277 (1937) 19

Butler v. Thompson, 97 F. Supp. 17 (E.D. Va.), *aff'd per curiam*, 341 U.S. 937 (1951) 12, 14, 15, 20

Butts v. Harrison, Civ. No. 3912 (E.D. Va. May 18, 1964) 16

Page

Fletcher v. Peck, 10 U.S. (6 Cranch) 87 (1810) 13, 14

Gomillion v. Lightfoot, 364 U.S. 339 (1960) 10

Guinn v. United States, 238 U.S. 347 (1915) 5, 10, 19

Harman v. Forssenius, 380 U.S. 528 (1964) 14

Harper v. Virginia State Board of Elections, No. 48, O.T. 1965 ..... 1, 2, 15, 21

Lane v. Wilson, 307 U.S. 268 (1939) 10

Lassiter v. Northampton County Bd. of Elections, 360 U.S. 45 (1959) 11, 21

Myers v. Anderson, 238 U.S. 368 (1915) 19

Pirtle v. Brown, 118 F. 2d 218 (6th Cir.), *cert den.*, 314 U.S. 621 (1941) 19

Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533 (1964) 18

Sanchez Morales & Co. v. Gallardo, 15 F. 2d 550 (1st Cir. 1927) 20

Saunders v. Wilkins, 152 F. 2d 235 (4th Cir. 1945), *cert. den.*, 328 U.S. 870 (1946) 19

Schnell v. Davis, 336 U.S. 933 (1949), *affirming per curiam* 81 F. Supp. 872 (S.D. Ala. 1949) 11

Smith v. Allwright, 321 U.S. 649 (1944) 10

South Carolina v. Katzenbach, No. 22, Original, O.T. 1965 9

Tenney v. Brandhove, 341 U.S. 337 (1951) 14

United States v. Dogan, 314 F. 2d 767 (5th Cir. 1963) 12

United States v. Louisiana, 380 U.S. 145 (1965) 11

Williams v. Mississippi, 170 U.S. 213 (1898) 11, 15, 18

Constitutions and Statutes

Page

United States Constitution:

- First Amendment 2
- Fourteenth Amendment 1, 2
- Fifteenth Amendment 1-5, 8-11, 13, 15-16, 19-21
- Nineteenth Amendment 4
- Twenty-fourth Amendment 4

Miscellaneous

Congressional Globe, 40th Cong., 3d Sess. (1869) 6-9

Congressional Globe, 41st Cong., 2d Sess. (1870) 9

Ogden, "The Poll Tax in the South" (1958) 16

1960 Census of Population, Vol. 1: Characteristics of Population, Part 48—Virginia 17

U. S. Civil Rights Commission, 1959 Report 12

U. S. Civil Rights Commission, 1961 Report 12

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1965

No. 655

EVELYN BUTTS,

Appellant,

v.

ALBERTIS HARRISON, GOVERNOR, ET AL.,

Appellees.

On Appeal from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia

BRIEF FOR APPELLEES

STATEMENT

This case was consolidated below with *Harper* v. *Virginia State Board of Elections,* No. 48, O.T. 1965. It has been consolidated with *Harper* here. The issues are for the most part identical. The only material difference is that while appellants in *Harper* disclaim any reliance on the Fifteenth Amendment in attacking the Virginia poll tax requirement, Appellant in *Butts* relies mainly on the Fifteenth Amendment, even going so far as to duplicate her Fifteenth Amendment claim by recasting it in Fourteenth Amendment terms (Br. 21-31).* The Fifteenth

* Appellant's Brief will be hereinafter cited as Br.

Amendment is thus the only new issue and the only one meriting separate consideration.

The real party in interest as Appellee in both cases is the Commonwealth of Virginia, represented in *Harper* by the State Board of Elections and here by the Governor of Virginia. Since Appellant's First and Fourteenth Amendment arguments have been fully answered in *Harper,* we adopt those answers here and deal only with Appellant's resort to the Fifteenth Amendment.

This case was heard and decided below on a Motion to Dismiss (R. 14, 147), without any evidence from witnesses on the stand, but only a brief allusion by Appellant's counsel to the nature of the testimony they would give if called (without admission by Appellee's counsel of its truth or relevance) together with certain exhibits.

The question presented, then, is whether the requirement for payment of a poll tax of $1.50 a year as prescribed by the Constitution and statutes of Virginia denies or abridges the right of citizens to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

1.

The Fifteenth Amendment Forbids Only the Conditioning of Suffrage on Race, Color or Previous Condition of Servitude

The Fifteenth Amendment was deliberately written in terms that do not limit the power of the States to determine suffrage requirements except with respect to the three particular matters enumerated. The only purpose of the Amendment was to prohibit conditioning the right to vote on race, color or previous condition of servitude. The legislative history clearly establishes that the framers of the Amendment did not intend to abrogate existing or future laws of

uniform application establishing property ownership, tax payment or educational qualifications as conditions for voting, even if these conditions should result in disfranchising many Negroes.

Judicial decisions under the Fifteenth Amendment show that it does not apply to State suffrage requirements unless by their language or administration they exclude Negroes as such from voting, or effectively and systematically impose burdens on the Negro voter that are not imposed on the white voter similarly situated.

2.

THE VIRGINIA POLL TAX DOES NOT VIOLATE THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

The poll tax laws of Virginia are framed to apply uniformly to all persons without distinction as to race or color. These laws are administered fairly and equitably, without discrimination on the basis of race or color. There is not a shred of evidence in the record to show studied or systematic attempts by administrative officials to hinder or in any way discourage the assessment and payment of the tax by Negroes or to assist or in any way encourage the assessment and payment of the tax by whites. The court below was right in finding that no racial discrimination in the application of the tax has been shown.

Appellant contends that Virginia's poll tax laws are invalid solely because of the allegedly improper motives of certain outspoken members of the Constitutional Convention of 1902, which enacted the laws. This Court has long held that if a law is fair on its face and fairly administered (as the Virginia poll tax has been held to be), it is not rendered invalid by the motives of its draftsmen even though they were of evil nature.

Appellant also urges that the poll tax violates the Fifteenth Amendment because it constitutes "a special eco-

nomic impingement on Negroes." Her argument is based entirely on statistics allegedly showing that the proportion of Virginia non-whites in the lower income brackets is greater than the proportion of whites in the same brackets, and that the median income of Virginia non-whites is lower than that of whites. But there are three or four times as many Virginia whites as non-whites in the lower income brackets. If a poll tax of $1.50 a year actually deters impoverished persons from voting, it must deter a much larger number of whites than non-whites, just as many members of the 1902 Convention predicted. It does not, therefore, exclude Negroes as such or in any way condition the right to vote on race, color or previous condition of servitude so as to violate the Fifteenth Amendment.

Poll tax laws have been upheld by this Court since the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted; the meager record in this case certainly does not furnish any basis for overturning these established precedents. If there be some compelling reason for prompt elimination of the poll tax in State elections, this should be done by constitutional amendment as was done by the Twenty-fourth Amendment in Federal elections.

ARGUMENT

1.

The Fifteenth Amendment Forbids Only the Conditioning of Suffrage on Race, Color or Previous Condition of Servitude

(a) The Text

The text of the Fifteenth Amendment is quite clear and precise, so much so that it has been used as the model for the Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Amendments:

> "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or

by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The words are clear that the only purpose was to prohibit the United States and the States from conditioning the right to vote on race, color or previous condition of servitude. As intended by Congress, the Amendment immediately annulled the constitutional provisions of several of the States which then limited suffrage to white male citizens; it would have the same effect on any future constitutional or statutory provision of a State conferring the right to vote exclusively on a particular racial group or denying it to some other racial group. See *Guinn* v. *United States,* 238 U. S. 347, 363 (1915).

But there is no reference in the text to literacy tests, property and tax qualifications for voting or any other suffrage requirements of universal application that may or may not have some inconsequential effect on a particular racial group. This omission was calculated and deliberate, as the legislative history shows.

(b) Legislative History

The Fifteenth Amendment, introduced simultaneously in both houses of Congress, was originally proposed simply as a prohibition of discrimination based on race, color or previous condition of servitude.* While there was consider-

* The Amendment was introduced in the House as H.J. Res. 402:

"The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of the race, color or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens."

It was introduced in the Senate as S.J. Res. 8:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

able sentiment in Congress for an amendment conferring suffrage upon the Negroes, the Republicans, who commanded a majority in both Houses, differed widely as to the appropriate text. Representative Shellabarger, who favored universal male suffrage, stated that the Amendment as originally proposed was too limited. He pointed out that the original text

> "leaves to the States the power to make discriminations as to who shall vote. These discriminations may be on the score of either intelligence or want of property, or any other thing than the three things enumerated. . . ." Congressional Globe. 40th Cong., 3d Sess. (1869) (hereinafter cited as Globe) App. 97.

This, in his view, was a fatal defect, for it could result in the enactment of qualifications disfranchising substantial numbers of Negroes.

These criticisms of the limited nature of the original text led Representative Boutwell, who steered the Amendment through the House, to offer a modification that would have banned property or educational qualifications. Globe 726. But Boutwell refused to accept other proposals to expand further the scope of the original text because they would endanger State registration laws and "abolish those qualifications in some States which require the voter to pay a small capitation tax." *Ibid.* After further debate even the limited expansion offered by Boutwell was defeated by a vote of 45 yea to 95 nay. Globe 728. The next day, two broad and stringent substitute resolutions offered by Representatives Shellabarger and Bingham were also decisively defeated, and the Amendment was approved as originally submitted to the House. Globe 745.

Debate in the Senate on the House version, so modified as to protect the right to hold office as well as to vote, began

similarly on a critical note. Senator Warner asserted that this version of the Amendment was inadequate to achieve the ends in sight:

> "The *animus* of this amendment is a desire to protect and enfranchise the colored citizens of the country; yet, under it and without any violation of its letter or spirit, nine tenths of them might be prevented from voting and holding office by the requirement on the part of the States or of the United States of an intelligence or property qualification." Globe 862.

Senator Morton declared that although he would vote for the text before him, he was far from satisfied with it because

> "this language admits or recognizes that the whole power over the question of suffrage is vested in the several States except as it shall be limited by this amendment. It tacitly concedes that the States may disfranchise the colored people or any other class of people for other reasons save and except those mentioned in the amendment." Globe 863.

The remarks of Senator Frelinghuysen, a supporter of the original Senate text, show that the construction of the Amendment suggested by those who opposed it because of its alleged shortcomings was shared equally by its sponsors:

> "It does not take away from the States the right to regulate. It leaves the States to declare in favor of or against female suffrage; to declare that a man shall vote when he is eighteen or when he is thirty-five; to declare that he shall not vote unless possessed of a freehold, or that he shall not vote unless he has an education and can read the Constitution. The whole question of suffrage, subject to the restriction that

there shall be no discrimination on account of race, is left as it now is. . . ." Globe 979.

Later, Senator Wilson proposed an amendment to the House version, adding nativity, property, education and creed to the list of prohibited requirements. Globe 1014. His amendment was defeated by 24 nay to 19 yea, Globe 1029. He reintroduced it, immaterially changed, soon after. Globe 1035. This time it was approved by 31 yea to 27 nay, Globe 1040, and the House text, as so amended, carried the Senate. Globe 1044.

The Senate amendment was emphatically rejected by the House. Globe 1226. Over Wilson's objections, the Senate receded from its amendment, Globe 1295, but a motion to adopt the House version failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote. Globe 1300. Debate then proceeded on the original Senate version. Senator Howard next offered an amendment affirmatively granting to citizens of African descent the same rights to vote and hold office as possessed by other citizens. Globe 1308. When it was observed that his amendment, like the original, would not outlaw qualifications based on property and education, Howard appeared to concur in this interpretation. Globe 1317. The Howard amendment was defeated, however, and the original Senate version was finally approved. Globe 1318.

When the Senate version came before the House, Representative Bingham moved to amend it by including nativity, property and creed among the prohibited requirements. Globe 1425. This amendment carried, and the Senate version, as amended, was passed. Globe 1428. But the Senate refused to concur in the House amendment. A conference was called. The result of the conference report was a bill in the terms of the present Fifteenth Amendment. Globe 1563. It was promptly passed by the House. Globe 1564. After

some members expressed their regrets that enactment of a more extensive measure had proven impossible, the Senate finally passed the Amendment. Globe 1641.

The foregoing history is necessarily abbreviated and touches only upon the salient features of the debates.* But it suffices to show that there is no foundation whatever for a contention that the Fifteenth Amendment was intended to prohibit property, tax and educational qualifications for voting solely because they might have the greatest effect upon impoverished and illiterate Negroes newly freed from slavery. It is clear that all attempts to expand the Amendment to prohibit such qualifications were decisively rejected by the Congress and the possibility of such requirements clearly recognized and permitted.

The members of the Fortieth Congress knew quite well that the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Nevada and Georgia then required the payment of taxes or property ownership as conditions of voting. By their discussion of the proposed Amendment, they emphasized that these State voting requirements would be unaffected by its ratification.

There were extended debates in the Forty-first Congress over proposed legislation to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, in which both opponents and proponents of the Amendment stressed its limited purpose and repeatedly stated that it did not reach any State restrictions or regulations of voting so long as they applied uniformly to all classes of citizens. *E.g.*, Congressional Globe, 41st Cong., 2d Sess. (1870) 599-600 (dialogue of Senators Howard and Stewart); 1363 (remarks of Senator Trumbull); 3667

* For a more detailed study, see Appendix to Brief of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Amicus Curiae, *South Carolina* v. *Katzenbach*, No. 22, Original, O.T. 1965.

(remarks of Senator Davis); 3872 (remarks of Representative Kerr).

(c) Judicial Decisions

The leading judicial decisions arising under the Fifteenth Amendment largely record the condemnation of various devices used to disfranchise the Negro, either overtly on the face of the statutes or covertly through discriminatory administration.

But these opinions also show that, absent proof of discriminatory administration, a poll tax requirement, literacy test or any other suffrage requirement drafted so as to apply alike to all persons must be held valid under the Fifteenth Amendment. This, of course, coincides with the clear intent of the framers as shown by the legislative history.

In *Guinn* v. *United States,* 238 U. S. 347 (1915), and *Lane* v. *Wilson,* 307 U. S. 268 (1939), the Court held invalid Oklahoma statutes that had the automatic and necessary effect of imposing upon all Negroes suffrage requirements from which most white persons were exempt.

In *Smith* v. *Allwright,* 321 U. S. 649 (1944), the "white primary," which had the automatic and necessary effect of excluding all Negroes from the nomination of candidates for public office, was held invalid.

In *Gomillion* v. *Lightfoot,* 364 U. S. 339 (1960), it was held that (if proved) allegations that a State law aligning the boundaries of the City of Tuskegee in such manner as to exclude 99% of the Negroes from voting in municipal elections, but without eliminating a single white voter, are sufficient to invalidate the law under the Fifteenth Amendment.

Williams v. *Mississippi,* 170 U. S. 213 (1898) and *Lassiter* v. *Northampton County Bd. of Elections,* 360 U. S. 45 (1959) held that literacy tests applicable to all persons were not unconstitutional in the absence of proof that they were administered so as to exclude Negroes. Following this reasoning, two recent cases invalidated requirements that a prospective voter "understand and explain" any article of the Constitution to the satisfaction of local registrars where it was shown that the statutes in question vested uncontrolled discretion in the registrars, and that the registrars used their powers systematically to refuse registration to otherwise qualified Negroes. *United States* v. *Louisiana,* 380 U. S. 145 (1965); *Schnell* v. *Davis,* 336 U. S. 933 (1949), *affirming per curiam* 81 F. Supp. 872 (S.D. Ala. 1949).

These cases and those dealing directly with Fifteenth Amendment arguments against the poll tax, which will be discussed below, compel the conclusion, again in accord with the scope and purpose of the Amendment as established by its legislative history, that the Amendment does not apply unless a particular suffrage requirement, either on its face or by its administration, excludes Negro voters as such or effectively imposes burdens on the Negro voter that are not imposed on the white voter similarly situated.

2.

The Virginia Poll Tax Does Not Violate the Fifteenth Amendment

(a) The Poll Tax Laws of Virginia Are Not Discriminatorily Administered

To dispel any inferences that might otherwise be drawn from Appellant's Brief, it is well to emphasize at the outset

that, regardless of what may be the case elsewhere* the poll tax laws in Virginia are administered fairly, equitably and without any regard to the race of the taxpayer and potential voter. Appellant (who was the Plaintiff below) introduced no evidence tending to prove otherwise; in fact, the only evidence in the record bearing on administration of the tax consisted of excerpts from the 1961 and 1959 Reports of the United States Commission on Civil Rights (Defendants' Ex's. 1-2), reading respectively:

> "The absence of complaints to the Commission, actions by the Department of Justice, private litigation, or other indications of discrimination, have led the Commission to conclude that, with the possible exception of a deterrent effect of the poll tax—which does not appear generally to be discriminatory upon the basis of race or color—Negroes now appear to encounter no significant racially motivated impediments to voting in 4 of the 12 Southern States: Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia." (1961 Report, p. 22).
>
> * * *
>
> "Finally, it may be noted that the poll tax is not as serious a restriction as it once was, for it is difficult to administer so as to bar Negroes alone from the ballot box. Any administrative procedure by which the tax would be exacted from the Negro alone would most certainly be invalidated by the Federal courts." (1959 Report, p. 118).

This equal justice under law has long been the practice in Virginia. In 1951 it was alleged in *Butler* v. *Thompson,*

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* *Cf. United States* v. *Dogan,* 314 F. 2d 767 (5th Cir. 1963), arising under the Civil Rights Act of 1957, where it was shown that Mississippi Sheriffs, who were charged by statute with the collection of the poll tax, systematically discouraged payment of the tax by Negroes.

97 F. Supp. 17 (E.D. Va.), *aff'd per curiam,* 341 U.S. 937 (1951), that the poll tax was manipulated so as to disfranchise Negroes. But after a full review of the evidence (including a broad survey of the practices of local officials introduced by stipulation), the court concluded:

> "There is not a shred of evidence in the record of this case showing either that any Negro so applying has been refused assessment or that any white person, duly assessable, has been permitted to vote without the payment of poll taxes. Nor does this record disclose, as plaintiff asserts, studied efforts on the part of Virginia tax officials to assess and compel white persons to pay capitation taxes so that they can vote and an equally studied failure on the part of these officials to do the same in the case of Negroes." 97 F. Supp. at 24.

In short, as the District Court below found in the pending case, "no racial discrimination is exhibited in . . . application [of the tax] as a condition to voting." 240 F. Supp. 270, 271.

Appellant attempts to side-step this finding by resorting to two arguments that, in combination, are said to bring the tax within the prohibition of the Fifteenth Amendment: (*i*) the motives of its framers were sinister (Br. 31-35), and (*ii*) the "economic actuality" of Negroes in Virginia makes the tax a special hardship on them (Br. 22-23, 35-36). We now show that neither argument is new but that both have been rejected, and rightly so, by this Court.

(b) The Motives of the Framers of the Poll Tax Requirement Are Irrelevant

In *Fletcher* v. *Peck,* 10 U.S. (6 Cranch) 87, 131 (1810), Mr. Chief Justice Marshall declared:

> "If . . . a legislative act [be one] which the legislature might constitutionally pass, if the act be clothed with all the requisite forms of a law, a court, sitting as a court of law, cannot entertain a suit . . . founded on the allegation that the act is a nullity, in consequence of the impure motives which influenced certain members of the legislature which passed the law."

Through the years this doctrine has become fundamental. See *Arizona* v. *California,* 283 U.S. 423, 455 n. 7 (1931). As the Court observed in *Tenney* v. *Brandhove,* 341 U.S. 337, 367 (1951),

> "The holding of this Court in *Fletcher* v. *Peck,* . . . that it was not consonant with our scheme of government for a court to inquire into the motives of legislators, has remained unquestioned."

Thus the motives of the members of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1902 which enacted the poll tax, even if equated with those of the members of most extreme bias, *Harman* v. *Forssenius,* 380 U.S. 528, 543 (1964), which we think unrepresentative, may not be accorded constitutional significance and are indeed irrelevant. It was specifically so held in *Butler* v. *Thompson,* 97 F. Supp. 17 (E.D. Va.), *aff'd per curiam,* 341 U.S. 937 (1951). There the plaintiff, like Appellant here, urged that the Virginia poll tax must be declared unconstitutional because "the draftsmen of the Virginia Constitutional Convention were prompted by evil motives" (97 F. Supp. at 21). It was a sufficient answer for the court to say, as in *Fletcher* v. *Peck,* that

> "a law that is fair on its face and is also fairly administered is not rendered invalid by the evil motives of its draftsmen." *Ibid.*

The court in *Butler* also observed that, as pointed out in detail in the Brief for Appellees filed in *Harper,* pp. 40-42, if the motives of the delegates could be considered, it was by no means accurate to single out disfranchisement of Negroes as the sole or controlling motive of the Convention, and that even the most outspoken among the delegates insisted that any revisions of the suffrage requirements be kept within the limits of the Federal Constitution. Moreover it was pointed out on the floor that the tax, operating as a measure of minimum competence, would keep from the polls more whites than non-whites. In fact, the revisions agreed on by the Convention were indistinguishable in substance from the immediately preceding Mississippi suffrage provisions that this Court had just unanimously held constitutional and valid, in the face of allegations of the legislators' evil motives. *Williams* v. *Mississippi,* 170 U.S. 213 (1898).

The principle as well as the precedent merits respect. This Court sits to hold the operations of government within the framework of the Constitution, not to erect constitutional doctrine on such fugitive indications as may be derived by sifting motives of those long dead. If the validity of Virginia's poll tax under the Fifteenth Amendment is to be re-examined at this time, surely it is the actual operation and effect of the tax today that must be considered. It cannot be denied that the United States Civil Rights Commission is right in finding that currently the Virginia tax does not bar Negroes as such from voting. Nor does it bar a greater number of Negroes than whites, as we now show.

(c) The Economic Statistics Cited by Appellant Do Not Establish a Violation of the Fifteenth Amendment

Appellant's argument is only that in 1959 the proportion of Virginia non-whites in lower income brackets was greater than in the case of Virginia whites, and that the median in-

come for Virginia non-whites is lower than in the case of Virginia whites (Br. 21-22). It is said in consequence that the poll tax has "a very special impingement upon the Negro citizens of Virginia," (Br. 8), and thus denies them their Fifteenth Amendment rights.

Realistically, the amount of the tax—$1.50 a year—is so trivial that a claim of discrimination through its imposition merits dismissal as frivolous. There is certainly no reliable evidence in the record that anyone of any particular race is prevented from voting by the tax*.

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* There is no live testimony in the record; only the recital by Appellant's counsel of what his witnesses would say on direct examination if called. (R. 47-48). It was stipulated by counsel for Appellees that these witnesses would so testify, but the truth and relevancy of their statements was not admitted. (R. 48). Of course, none of the witnesses was cross-examined. In these circumstances, the worth of their summarized testimony is, to say the least, doubtful. That of Mr. Brooks—to the effect that "people" of unspecified race have told him that they will not vote because they cannot pay the poll tax (R. 48)—is generalized hearsay of questionable weight. That of the Appellant Mrs. Butts—to the effect that she does not pay the poll tax because of her economic condition (R. 48)—is undermined by the fact that she paid the tax consistently up to the year she instituted litigation attacking it. (R. 42). Mrs. Butts instituted suit against these same Appellees on November 29, 1963; this action was dismissed for want of prosecution on May 18, 1964. *Butts* v. *Harrison*, Civ. No. 3912 (E. D. Va., May 18, 1964). The recital as to Dr. Ogden is inconsistent with the views he expresses in his extensive study of the tax:

> "Although it is logical that a tax on voting should be a greater deterrent to those at the bottom of the economic ladder than to those on higher rungs, the lower classes, judged economically, vote at the reduced rate in sections where there is no poll tax as well as where there is one. Studies of voting behavior have consistently disclosed that participation declines at each stage down the economic scale. Thus, the groups least able to pay a poll tax are also the ones least interested in voting. This fact undoubtedly helps to explain why tax repeal has not been followed by greater increases in turnout. The analysis also indicated that, as a result of higher incomes and reduced value of the dollar, the poll tax is no longer the economic burden that it once was and, therefore, a close relationship between income and poll tax payment may not exist." Ogden, "The Poll Tax in the South" 176 (1958).

Realistically also, votes are cast by people not by mathematical proportions. Appellant wholly ignores the numbers of persons concerned. The facts are shown in the following table, derived from Table 134 of the 1960 Census of Population, Vol. 1: Characteristics of Population, Part 48—Virginia:

PERSONS 20 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER — 1959

Income	*Non-white*	*White*
No income	106,147	480,384
$1 — 999	139,442	294,716
$1000 — 1999	78,592	211,910
$2000 — 2999	54,507	197,763

As the table shows, there were more than four times as many whites as non-whites of approximate voting age having no income whatever. There were nearly three times as many whites as non-whites in the two lowest income brackets, and about four times as many whites as non-whites in the third lowest bracket. So, if there is any particular economic "impingement" in so slight a tax as $1.50 a year, it affects from three to four times as many whites as non-whites.*

* Other instances of misleading and irrelevant statistics abound in Appellant's argument. For example, great stress is laid on the median incomes of "families and unrelated individuals" in Virginia (Br. 12), but it is not pointed out that this phrase has a technical meaning devoid of significance for questions of voting. It does not purport to classify according to voting age, and by including "unrelated individuals" it includes such groups as students in dormitories, transients in hotels, motels and rooming houses, military personnel in barracks, and even the crews of ships docked in the port cities. See 1960 Census of Population, Vol. 1: Characteristics of Population, Part 48—Virginia, pp. xxvi-vii, xxviii. If there is any relevance in the statistics showing Federal expenditures in Virginia, (Br. 27-29), we fail to appreciate it. Certainly these statistics do not show that "voting is the key to economic improvement"; in fact, if they can be related to the gubernatorial vote at all, as Appellant's economic argument appears to suggest, it would seem that the smaller the vote, the greater the Federal outlay.

The Court has recently emphasized in *Reynolds* v. *Sims,* 377 U.S. 533 (1964) that "legislators represent people, not trees or acres"; that "legislators are elected by voters, not farms or cities or economic interests" (562); that "citizens, not history or economic interest, cast votes;" and that "people, not land or trees or pastures, vote" (580). If, as in *Reynolds* and the other reapportionment cases, the effect on numbers of voters is the decisive criterion in identifying discrimination, then numbers of voters may equally be the guide here instead of mathematical abstractions.

Any other view would invite a host of absurdities. For example, if it should be possible to show that proportionately more non-whites than whites are below the established voting age, then, according to the Appellant's theory, the age qualification violates the Amendment; if it should be possible to show that proportionately more non-whites than whites are convicted of felonies, provisions which disqualify criminals are likewise invalid; if it should be possible to show that the median income of married women or clergymen is less than other groups, this also might be an invidious and unconstitutional discrimination. Examples could be multiplied indefinitely.

In *Williams* v. *Mississippi,* 170 U.S. 213 (1898), the suffrage laws of Mississippi were challenged by a convicted Negro who alleged that, by making eligibility to vote a condition of serving on a jury and by so drafting the suffrage laws as to deny eligibility to Negroes, the State had unlawfully excluded Negroes from the grand jury that indicted him. Among the challenged laws were a poll tax requirement and a disqualification for crime, which were attacked not only on the ground of motive mentioned above but also on the ground that Negroes might be more often convicted and, having lately been freed from slavery, were

less able to pay the tax than whites. The Court rejected this attack:

> ". . . the operation of the constitution and laws is not limited by their language or effects to one race. They reach weak and vicious white men as well as weak and vicious black men, and whatever is sinister in their intention, if anything, can be prevented by both races by the exertion of that duty which voluntarily pays taxes and refrains from crime." *Ibid.*

Likewise, in *Myers* v. *Anderson,* 238 U.S. 368 (1915), the Court considered a Fifteenth Amendment challenge to a municipal election law containing a "grandfather clause" and also limiting the right to vote to "all taxpayers of the City of Annapolis assessed on the city books for at least five hundred dollars." Although the Court, following the immediately preceding holding in *Guinn* v. *United States,* 238 U.S. 347 (1915), held the "grandfather clause" invalid and inseparable from the remainder of the law, it went out of its way to affirm the validity of the taxpaying limitation standing alone because

> "it contains no express discrimination repugnant to the Fifteenth Amendment and it is not susceptible of being assailed on account of an alleged wrongful motive on the part of the lawmaker or the mere possibilities of its future operation in practice. . . ." 238 U.S. at 379.

The specific contention that a poll tax discriminatorily denies the privilege of suffrage to the poorer citizens was rejected and the tax sustained by the unanimous decision of this Court in *Breedlove* v. *Suttles,* 302 U.S. 277 (1937). *Accord, Saunders* v. *Wilkins,* 152 F. 2d 235 (4th Cir. 1945), *cert. den.,* 328 U.S. 870 (1946); *Pirtle* v. *Brown,* 118 F. 2d 218 (6th Cir.), *cert. den.,* 314 U.S. 621 (1941).

Similarly in *Butler* v. *Thompson,* 341 U.S. 937 (1951), *affirming per curiam* 97 F. Supp. 17 (E.D. Va.), the poll tax of Virginia was sustained against an attack by a Negro based on the Fifteenth Amendment. Appellant Butts now argues that the question of "discrimination as to economic class was not raised or at least, if raised, was not decided." (Br. 21). But Judge Dobie, who wrote the opinion below in *Butler,* and both his brethren on the bench as well as all the Justices of this Court, were well aware that in general Negroes had less income than whites and were therefore distinguishable in point of "economic class". What is obvious need not be said. The attack by a Negro in behalf of the race unmistakably raised the issue of "economic discrimination". The judges knew what they were deciding, they decided it unconditionally, and no less so because they were not faced precisely by Appellant's choice of adjectives and accent. The judgment has always been so understood. Every change of condition since that time, so far from increasing the concentration of poverty among Negroes as Appellants assert (Br. 8, 23), has in fact enlarged the opportunities and improved the economic position of the Negroes. The decision in *Butler,* being right on its merits and never questioned until this day, should be respected.

Admittedly, if one has nothing, he cannot pay anything. But this is an insubstantial ground on which to object to anything so slight as $1.50 a year. If its effect is greater on the poor man than the rich, this is an inequality not of law but of situation; such inequalities "are unavoidable; they do not originate in the law. They are not cases of intentional and arbitrary discrimination." *Sanchez Morales & Co.* v. *Gallardo,* 15 F. 2d 550, 552-53 (1st Cir. 1927). That the poor man may occasionally be non-white, as he is

once in every three or four instances in Virginia, provides no more occasion for a holding that the tax discriminates on account of race than for a holding that the exaction of fees for drivers' licenses, marriage licenses, or hunting or fishing licenses, all of which are fixed in amount, discriminate on account of race. The tax takes those liable for it as it finds them, and it is thus absolutely "neutral on race, creed, color and sex." *Lassiter* v. *Northampton County Bd. of Elections,* 360 U. S. 45, 51 (1959).

Appellant's Fifteenth Amendment argument is thus both devoid of merit and contrary to repeated precedent of this Court. Today, the poll tax in Virginia, as emphasized by Judge C. H. Morrissett, Virginia's Tax Commissioner for the past 39 years, "provides a simple and objective test of certain minimal capacity for ordering one's own affairs and thus of qualification to participate in ordering the affairs of state." Brief for Appellees filed in *Harper,* App. A, p. 6. This function is acknowledged to be both legitimate and commendable. *Lassiter* v. *Northampton County Bd. of Elections,* 360 U. S. 45 (1959). The Fifteenth Amendment has no application and the arguments by Appellant based on it add nothing new to the discussion in *Harper.*

CONCLUSION

The judgment below should be affirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT Y. BUTTON
Attorney General

RICHARD N. HARRIS
Assistant Attorney General

Supreme Court–State Library Building
Richmond, Virginia 23219

GEORGE D. GIBSON
JOSEPH C. CARTER, JR.
Special Counsel

Attorneys for Appellees

HUNTON, WILLIAMS, GAY, POWELL
& GIBSON
1003 Electric Building
Richmond, Virginia 23212

December 30, 1965

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Nos. 48 AND 655.—OCTOBER TERM, 1965.

Annie E. Harper et al., Appellants, 48 *v.* Virginia State Board of Elections et al. Evelyn Butts, Appellant, 655 *v.* Albertis Harrison, Governor, et al.	On Appeals From the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

[March 24, 1966.]

MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS delivered the opinion of the Court.

These are suits by Virginia residents to have declared unconstitutional Virginia's poll tax.[1] The three-judge

[1] Section 173 of Virginia's Constitution directs the General Assembly to levy an annual poll tax not exceeding $1.50 on every resident of the State 21 years of age and over (with exceptions not relevant here). One dollar of the tax is to be used by state officials "exclusively in aid of the public free schools" and the remainder is to be returned to the counties for general purposes. Section 18 of the Constitution includes payment of poll taxes as preconditions for voting. Section 20 provides that a person must "personally" pay all state poll taxes for the three years preceding the year in which he applies for registration. By § 21 the poll tax must be paid at least six months prior to the election in which the voter seeks to vote. Since the time for election of state officials varies (24 Va. Code §§ 136, 160–168; *Id.*, at § 22), the six months' deadline will vary, election from election. The poll tax is often assessed along with the personal property tax. 58 Va. Code § 836. Those who do not pay a personal property tax are not assessed for a poll tax, it being their responsibility to take the initiative and request to be assessed. 58 Va. Code § 1163. Enforcement of poll taxes takes the form of

District Court, feeling bound by our decision in *Breedlove* v. *Suttles*, 302 U. S. 277, dismissed the complaint. See 240 F. Supp. 270. The cases came here on appeal and we noted probable jurisdiction. 380 U. S. 930, 382 U. S. 806.

While the right to vote in federal elections is conferred by Art. I, § 2, of the Constitution (*United States* v. *Classic*, 313 U. S. 299, 314–315), the right to vote in state elections is nowhere expressly mentioned. It is argued that the right to vote in state elections is implicit, particularly by reason of the First Amendment and that it may not constitutionally be conditioned upon the payment of a tax or fee. Cf. *Murdock* v. *Pennsylvania*, 319 U. S. 105, 113.[2] We do not stop to canvass the relation between voting and political expression. For it is enough to say that once the franchise is granted to the electorate, lines may not be drawn which are inconsistent with the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. That is to say, the right of suffrage "is subject to the imposition of state standards which are not discriminatory and which do not contravene any restriction that Congress, acting pursuant to its constitutional powers, has imposed." *Lassiter* v. *Northampton Education Board*, 360 U. S. 45, 51. We were speaking there of a state literacy test which we

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disenfranchisement of those who do not pay, § 22 of the Virginia Constitution providing that collection of delinquent poll taxes for a particular year may not be enforced by legal proceedings until the tax for that year has become three years delinquent.

[2] Judge Thornberry, speaking for the three-judge court which recently declared the Texas poll tax unconstitutional, said: "If the State of Texas placed a tax on the right to speak at the rate of one dollar and seventy-five cents per year, no court would hesitate to strike it down as a blatant infringement of the freedom of speech. Yet the poll tax as enforced in Texas is a tax on the equally important right to vote." — F. Supp. —, — (decided February 9, 1966).

sustained, warning that the result would be different if a literacy test, fair on its face, were used to discriminate against a class.[3] *Id.*, at 53. But the *Lassiter* case does not govern the result here, because, unlike a poll tax, the "ability to read and write . . . has some relation to standards designed to promote intelligent use of the ballot." *Id.*, at 51.

We conclude that a State violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment whenever it makes the affluence of the voter or payment of any fee an electoral standard. Voter qualifications have no relation to wealth nor to paying or not paying this or any other tax.[4] Our cases demonstrate that the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment restrains the States from fixing voter qualifications which invidiously discriminate. Thus without questioning the power of a State to

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[3] We recently held in *Louisiana* v. *United States*, 380 U. S. 145, that a literacy test which gave voting registrars "a virtually uncontrolled discretion as to who should vote and who should not" (*id.*, at 150) had been used to deter Negroes from voting and accordingly we struck it down. While the "Virginia poll tax was born of a desire to disenfranchise the Negro" (*Harman* v. *Forssenius*, 380 U. S. 528, 543), we do not stop to determine whether on this record the Virginia tax in its modern setting serves the same end.

[4] Only a handful of States today condition the franchise on the payment of a poll tax. Alabama (Ala. Const., § 178, and Amendments 96, 194, and 207; 17 Ala. Code § 12) and Texas (Tex. Const., Art. 6, § 2; Vernon's Ann. Stat., Election Code, Arts. 5.02, 5.09) each impose a poll tax of $1.50. Mississippi (Miss. Const., §§ 241, 243; Miss. Code §§ 3130, 3160, 3235) has a poll tax of $2. Vermont has recently eliminated the requirement that poll taxes be paid in order to vote. Act of Feb. 23, 1966, amending 24 Vt. Stat. Ann. § 701.

As already noted, note 2, *supra*, the Texas poll tax was recently declared unconstitutional by a three-judge United States District Court. *United States* v. *Texas*, — F. Supp. — (decided February 9, 1966). Likewise, the Alabama tax. *United States* v. *Alabama*, — F. Supp. — (decided March 3, 1966).

impose reasonable residence restrictions on the availability of the ballot (see *Pope* v. *Williams*, 193 U. S. 621), we held in *Carrington* v. *Rash*, 380 U. S. 89, that a State may not deny the opportunity to vote to a bona fide resident merely because he is a member of the armed services. "By forbidding a soldier ever to controvert the presumption of non-residence, the Texas Constitution imposes an invidious discrimination in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment." *Id.*, at 96. And see *Louisiana* v. *United States*, 380 U. S. 145. Previously we had said that neither homesite nor occupation "affords a permissible basis for distinguishing between qualified voters within the State." *Gray* v. *Sanders*, 372 U. S. 368, 380. We think the same must be true of requirements of wealth or affluence or payment of a fee.

Long ago in *Yick Wo* v. *Hopkins*, 118 U. S. 356, 370, the Court referred to "the political franchise of voting" as a "fundamental political right, because preservative of all rights." Recently in *Reynolds* v. *Sims*, 377 U. S. 533, 561–562, we said, "Undoubtedly, the right of suffrage is a fundamental matter in a free and democratic society. Especially since the right to exercise the franchise in a free and unimpaired manner is preservative of other basic civil and political rights, any alleged infringement of the right of citizens to vote must be carefully and meticulously scrutinized." There we were considering charges that voters in one part of the State had greater representation per person in the State Legislature than voters in another part of the State. We concluded:

> "A citizen, a qualified voter, is no more nor no less so because he lives in the city or on the farm. This is the clear and strong command of our Constitution's Equal Protection Clause. This is an essential part of the concept of a government of laws and not men. This is at the heart of Lincoln's

> vision of 'government of the people, by the people, [and] for the people.' The Equal Protection Clause demands no less than substantially equal state legislative representation for all citizens, of all places as well as of all races." *Id.*, at 568.

We say the same whether the citizen, otherwise qualified to vote, has $1.50 in his pocket or nothing at all, pays the fee or fails to pay it. The principle that denies the State the right to dilute a citizen's vote on account of his economic status or other such factors by analogy bars a system which excludes those unable to pay a fee to vote or who fail to pay.

It is argued that a State may exact fees from citizens for many different kinds of licenses; that if it can demand from all an equal fee for a driver's license,[5] it can demand from all an equal poll tax for voting. But we must remember that the interest of the State, when it comes to voting, is limited to the power to fix qualifications. Wealth, like race, creed, or color, is not germane to one's ability to participate intelligently in the electoral process. Lines drawn on the basis of wealth or property, like those of race (*Korematsu* v. *United States*, 323 U. S. 214, 216), are traditionally disfavored. See *Edwards* v. *California*, 314 U. S. 160, 184–185 (Jackson, J., concurring); *Griffin* v. *Illinois*, 351 U. S. 12; *Douglas* v. *California*, 372 U. S. 353. To introduce wealth or payment of a fee as a measure of a voter's qualifications is to introduce a capricious or irrelevant factor. The degree of the discrimination is irrelevant. In this context—that is, as a condition of obtaining a ballot—the requirement of fee paying causes an "invidious" discrimination (*Skinner* v. *Okla-*

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[5] Maine has a poll tax (36 Maine Rev. Stat. Ann. § 1381) which is not made a condition of voting; instead, its payment is a condition of obtaining a motor vehicle license (29 Maine Rev. Stat. Ann. § 108) or a motor vehicle operator's license. *Id.*, § 584.

homa, 316 U. S. 535, 541) that runs afoul of the Equal Protection Clause. Levy "by the poll," as stated in *Breedlove* v. *Suttles*, *supra*, at 281, is an old familiar form of taxation; and we say nothing to impair its validity so long as it is not made a condition to the exercise of the franchise. *Breedlove* v. *Suttles* sanctioned its use as "a prerequisite of voting." *Id.*, at 283. To that extent the *Breedlove* case is overruled.

We agree, of course, with Mr. Justice Holmes that the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment "does not enact Mr. Herbert Spencer's Social Statics" (*Lochner* v. *New York*, 198 U. S. 45, 75). Likewise, the Equal Protection Clause is not shackled to the political theory of a particular era. In determining what lines are unconstitutionally discriminatory, we have never been confined to historic notions of equality, any more than we have restricted due process to a fixed catalogue of what was at a given time deemed to be the limits of fundamental rights. See *Malloy* v. *Hogan*, 378 U. S. 1, 5–6. Notions of what constitutes equal treatment for purposes of the Equal Protection Clause *do* change. This Court in 1896 held that laws providing for separate public facilities for white and Negro citizens did not deprive the latter of the equal protection and treatment that the Fourteenth Amendment commands. *Plessy* v. *Ferguson*, 163 U. S. 537. Seven of the eight Justices then sitting subscribed to the Court's opinion, thus joining in expressions of what constituted unequal and discriminatory treatment that sound strange to a contemporary ear.[6] When, in 1954—more than a half-century later—we

[6] *E. g.*, "We consider the underlying fallacy of the plaintiff's argument to consist in the assumption that the enforced separation of the two races stamps the colored race with a badge of inferiority. If this be so, it is not by reason of anything found in the act, but solely because the colored race chooses to put that construction upon it." 163 U. S., at 551.

repudiated the "separate-but-equal" doctrine of *Plessy* as respects public education[7] we stated: "In approaching this problem, we cannot turn the clock back to 1868 when the Amendment was adopted, or even to 1896 when *Plessy* v. *Ferguson* was written." *Brown* v. *Board of Education*, 347 U. S. 483, 492.

In a recent searching re-examination of the Equal Protection Clause, we held, as already noted, that "the opportunity for equal participation by all voters in the election of state legislators" is required.[8] *Reynolds* v. *Sims*, *supra*, at 566. We decline to qualify that principle by sustaining this poll tax. Our conclusion, like that in *Reynolds* v. *Sims*, is founded not on what we think governmental policy should be, but on what the Equal Protection Clause requires.

We have long been mindful that where fundamental rights and liberties are asserted under the Equal Protection Clause, classifications which might invade or restrain them must be closely scrutinized and carefully confined. See, *e. g.*, *Skinner* v. *Oklahoma*, 316 U. S. 535, 541; *Reynolds* v. *Sims*, 377 U. S. 533, 561–562; *Carrington* v. *Rash*, *supra*; *Baxstrom* v. *Herold*, 382 U. S. ——; *Cox* v. *Louisiana*, 379 U. S. 536, 580–581 (BLACK, J., concurring).

Those principles apply here. For to repeat, wealth or fee paying has, in our view, no relation to voting qualifications; the right to vote is too precious, too fundamental to be so burdened or conditioned.

Reversed.

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[7] Segregated public transportation, approved in *Plessy* v. *Ferguson*, *supra*, was held unconstitutional in *Gayle* v. *Browder*, 352 U. S. 903 (per curiam).

[8] Only MR. JUSTICE HARLAN dissented, while MR. JUSTICE CLARK and MR. JUSTICE STEWART each concurred on separate grounds.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Nos. 48 AND 655.—OCTOBER TERM, 1965.

Annie E. Harper et al., Appellants, 48 *v.* Virginia State Board of Elections et al.	On Appeals From the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.
Evelyn Butts, Appellant, 655 *v.* Albertis Harrison, Governor, et al.	

[March 24, 1966.]

MR. JUSTICE BLACK, dissenting.

In *Breedlove* v. *Suttles*, 302 U. S. 277, decided December 6, 1937, a few weeks after I took my seat as a member of this Court, we unanimously upheld the right of the State of Georgia to make payment of its state poll tax a prerequisite to voting in state elections. We rejected at that time contentions that the state law violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment because it put an unequal burden on different groups of people according to their age, sex, and ability to pay. In rejecting the contention that the law violated the Equal Protection Clause the Court noted at p. 281:

> "While possible by statutory declaration to levy a poll tax upon every inhabitant of whatsoever sex, age or condition, collection from all would be impossible for always there are many too poor to pay."

Believing at that time that the Court had properly respected the limitation of its power under the Equal Protection Clause and was right in rejecting the equal protection argument, I joined the Court's judgment and

opinion. Later, May 28, 1951, I joined the Court's judgment in *Butler* v. *Thompson*, 341 U. S. 937, upholding, over the dissent of MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS, the Virginia state poll tax law challenged here against the same equal protection challenges. Since the *Breedlove* and *Butler* cases were decided the Federal Constitution has not been amended in the only way it could constitutionally have been, that is, as provided in Article V [1] of the Constitution. I would adhere to the holding of those cases. The Court, however, overrules *Breedlove* in part, but its opinion reveals that it does so not by using its limited power to interpret the original meaning of the Equal Protection Clause, but by giving that clause a new meaning which it believes represents a better governmental policy. From this action I dissent.

It should be pointed out at once that the Court's decision is to no extent based on a finding that the Virginia law as written or as applied is being used as a device or mechanism to deny Negro citizens of Virginia the right to vote on account of their color. Apparently the Court agrees with the District Court below and with my Brothers HARLAN and STEWART that this record would not support any finding that the Virginia poll tax law

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[1] Article V of the Constitution provides:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

the Court invalidates has any such effect. If the record could support a finding that the law as written or applied has such an effect, the law would of course be unconstitutional as a violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and also 42 U. S. C. § 1971 (a). This follows from our holding in *Schnell* v. *Davis*, 336 U. S. 933, affirming 81 F. Supp. 872 (D. C. S. D. Ala.); *Gomillion* v. *Lightfoot*, 364 U. S. 339; *United States* v. *Mississippi*, 380 U. S. 128; *Louisiana* v. *United States*, 380 U. S. 145. What the Court does hold is that the Equal Protection Clause necessarily bars all States from making payment of a state tax, any tax, a prerequisite to voting.

(1) I think the interpretation that this Court gave the Equal Protection Clause in *Breedlove* was correct. The mere fact that a law results in treating some groups differently from others does not, of course, automatically amount to a violation of the Equal Protection Clause. To bar a State from drawing any distinctions in the application of its laws would practically paralyze the regulatory power of legislative bodies. Consequently "The constitutional command for a state to afford 'equal protection of the laws' sets a goal not attainable by the invention and the application of a precise formula." *Kotch* v. *River Port Pilot Comms.*, 330 U. S. 552, 556. Voting laws are no exception to this principle. All voting laws treat some persons differently from others in some respects. Some bar a person from voting who is under 21 years of age; others bar those under 18. Some bar convicted felons or the insane, and some have attached a freehold or other property qualification for voting. The *Breedlove* case upheld a poll tax which was imposed on men but was not equally imposed on women and minors, and the Court today does not overrule that part of *Breedlove* which approved those discriminatory provisions. And in *Lassiter* v. *Northampton Election Board*, 360 U. S. 45, this Court held that state laws which

disqualified the illiterate from voting did not violate the Equal Protection Clause. From these cases and all the others decided by this Court interpreting the Equal Protection Clause it is clear that some discriminatory voting qualifications can be imposed without violating the Equal Protection Clause.

A study of our cases shows that this Court has refused to use the general language of the Equal Protection Clause as though it provided a handy instrument to strike down state laws which the Court feels are based on bad governmental policy. The equal protection cases carefully analyzed boil down to the principle that distinctions drawn and even discriminations imposed by state laws do not violate the Equal Protection Clause so long as these distinctions and discriminations are not "irrational," "irrelevant," "unreasonable," "arbitrary," or "invidious." [2] These vague and indefinite terms do not, of course, provide a precise formula or an automatic mechanism for deciding cases arising under the Equal Protection Clause. The restrictive connotations of these terms, however (which in other contexts have been used to expand the Court's power inordinately, see, *e. g.*, cases cited at pp. 728–732 in *Ferguson* v. *Skrupa*, 372 U. S. 727), are a plain recognition of the fact that under a proper interpretation of the Equal Protection Clause States are to have the broadest kind of leeway in areas where they have a general constitutional competence to act.[3] In view of the purpose of the terms to restrain the

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[2] See, *e. g.*, *Allied Stores of Ohio* v. *Bowers*, 358 U. S. 522; *Goesaert* v. *Cleary*, 335 U. S. 464; *Skinner* v. *Oklahoma*, 316 U. S. 535, *Minnesota* v. *Probate Court*, 309 U. S. 270; *Smith* v. *Cahoon*, 283 U. S. 553; *Watson* v. *Maryland*, 218 U. S. 173.

[3] "A statutory discrimination will not be set aside as the denial of equal protection of the laws if any state of facts reasonably may be conceived to justify it." *Metropolitan Co.* v. *Brownell*, 294 U. S. 580, 584 (Stone, J.).

courts from a wholesale invalidation of state laws under the Equal Protection Clause it would be difficult to say that the poll tax requirement is "irrational" or "arbitrary" or works "invidious discriminations." State poll tax legislation can "reasonably," "rationally" and without an "invidious" or evil purpose to injure anyone be found to rest on a number of state policies including (1) the State's desire to collect its revenue, and (2) its belief that voters who pay a poll tax will be interested in furthering the State's welfare when they vote. Certainly it is rational to believe that people may be more likely to pay taxes if payment is a prerequisite to voting. And if history can be a factor in determining the "rationality" of discrimination in a state law (which we held it could in *Kotch* v. *River Port Pilots Comms., supra*), then whatever may be our personal opinion, history is on the side of "rationality" of the State's poll tax policy. Property qualifications existed in the Colonies and were continued by many States after the Constitution was adopted. Although I join the Court in disliking the policy of the poll tax, this is not in my judgment a justifiable reason for holding this poll tax law unconstitutional. Such a holding on my part would, in my judgment, be an exercise of power which the Constitution does not confer upon me.[4]

[4] The opinion of the Court, in footnote two, quotes language from a federal district court's opinion which implies that since a tax on speech would not be constitutionally allowed a tax which is a prerequisite to voting likewise cannot be allowed. But a tax or any other regulation which burdens and actually abridges the right to speak would, in my judgment, be a flagrant violation of the First Amendment's prohibition against abridgments of the freedom of speech which prohibition is made applicable to the States by the Fourteenth Amendment. Cf. *Murdock* v. *Pennsylvania*, 319 U. S. 105. There is no comparable specific constitutional provision absolutely barring the States from abridging the right to vote. Consequently States have from the beginning and do now qualify the

(2) Another reason for my dissent from the Court's judgment and opinion is that it seems to be using the old "natural-law-due-process formula" [5] to justify striking down state laws as violations of the Equal Protection Clause. I have heretofore had many occasions to express my strong belief that there is no constitutional support whatever for this Court to use the Due Process Clause as though it provided a blank check to alter the meaning of the Constitution as written so as to add to it substantive constitutional changes which a majority of the Court at any given time believes are needed to meet present-day problems.[6] Nor is there in my opinion any more constitutional support for this Court to use the Equal Protection Clause, as it has today, to write into the Constitution its notions of what it thinks is good governmental policy. If basic changes as to the respective powers of the state and national governments are needed, I prefer to let those changes be made by amendment as Article V of the Constitution provides. For a majority of this Court to undertake that task, whether purporting to do so under the Due Process or the Equal Protection Clause amounts, in my judgment, to an exercise of power the Constitution makers with foresight and wisdom refused to give the Judicial Branch of the Government. I have in no way departed from the view I expressed in *Adamson* v. *California, supra,* at p. 90, decided June 23, 1947, that the "natural-law-due-process formula" under which courts make the Constitution mean what they

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right to vote because of age, prior felony convictions, illiteracy, and various other reasons. Of course the First and Fourteenth Amendments forbid any State from abridging a person's right to speak because he is under 21 years of age, has been convicted of a felony, or is illiterate.

[5] See my dissenting opinion in *Adamson* v. *California,* 332 U. S. 46, 90.

[6] See for illustration my dissenting opinion in *Griswold* v. *Connecticut,* 381 U. S. 479, 507, and cases cited therein.

think it should at a given time "has been used in the past, and can be used in the future, to license this Court, in considering regulatory legislation, to roam at large in the broad expanses of policy and morals and to trespass, all too freely, on the legislative domain of the States as well as the Federal Government."

The Court denies that it is using the "natural-law-due-process formula." It says that its invalidation of the Virginia law "is founded not on what we think governmental policy should be, but on what the Equal Protection Clause requires." I find no statement in the Court's opinion, however, which advances even a plausible argument as to why the alleged discriminations which might possibly be effected by Virginia's poll tax law are "irrational," "unreasonable," "arbitrary," or "invidious" or have no relevance to a legitimate policy which the State wishes to adopt. The Court gives no reason at all to discredit the long-standing beliefs that making the payment of a tax a prerequisite to voting is an effective way of collecting revenue and that people who pay their taxes are likely to have a far greater interest in their government. The Court's failure to give any reasons to show that these purposes of the poll tax are "irrational," "unreasonable," "arbitrary," or "invidious" is a pretty clear indication to me that none exist. I can only conclude that the primary, controlling, predominant, if not the exclusive reason for declaring the Virginia law unconstitutional is the Court's deep-seated hostility and antagonism, which I share, to making payment of a tax a prerequisite to voting.

The Court's justification for consulting its own notions rather than following the original meaning of the Constitution, as I would, apparently is based on the belief of the majority of the Court that for this Court to be bound by the original meaning of the Constitution is an intolerable and debilitating evil; that our Constitution

should not be "shackled to the political theory of a particular era," and that to save the country from the original Constitution the Court must have constant power to renew it and keep it abreast with this Court's more enlightened theories of what is best for our society.[7] It seems to me that this is not only an attack on the great value of our Constitution itself but also on the concept of a written constitution which is to survive

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[7] In *Brown* v. *Board of Education*, 347 U. S. 483, the Court today purports to find precedent for using the Equal Protection Clause to keep the Constitution up to date. I did not vote to hold segregation in public schools unconstitutional on any such theory. I thought when *Brown* was written, and I think now that Mr. Justice Harlan was correct in 1896 when he dissented from *Plessy* v. *Ferguson*, 163 U. S. 537, which held that it was not a discrimination prohibited by the Equal Protection Clause for state law to segregate white and colored people in public facilities, there railroad cars. I did not join the opinion of the Court in *Brown* on any theory that segregation where practiced in the public schools denied equal protection in 1954 but did not similarly deny it in 1868 when the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted. In my judgment the holding in *Brown* against racial discrimination was compelled by the purpose of the Framers of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments completely to outlaw discrimination against people because of their race or color. See the *Slaughter House Cases*, 16 Wall. 36, 71–72; *Nixon* v. *Herndon*, 273 U. S. 536, 541.

Nor does *Malloy* v. *Hogan*, 378 U. S. 1, stand as precedent for the amendatory power which the Court exercises today. The Court in *Malloy* did not read into the Constitution its own notions of wise criminal procedure, but instead followed the doctrine of *Palko* v. *Connecticut*, 302 U. S. 319 and made the Fifth Amendment's unequivocal protection against self-incrimination applicable to the States. I joined the opinion of the Court in *Malloy* on the basis of my dissent in *Adamson* v. *California*, *supra*, in which I stated, at p. 89:

"If the choice must be between the selective process of the *Palko* decision applying some of the Bill of Rights to the States, or the *Twining* rule applying none of them, I would choose the *Palko* selective process."

through the years as originally written unless changed through the amendment process which the Framers wisely provided. Moreover, when a "political theory" embodied in our Constitution becomes outdated, it seems to me that a majority of the nine members of this Court are not only without constitutional power but are far less qualified to choose a new constitutional political theory than the people of this country proceeding in the manner provided by Article V.

The people have not found it impossible to amend their Constitution to meet new conditions. The Equal Protection Clause itself is the product of the peoples' desire to use their constitutional power to amend the Constitution to meet new problems. Moreover, the people, in §5 of the Fourteenth Amendment, designated the governmental tribunal they wanted to provide additional rules to enforce the guarantees of that Amendment. The branch of Government they chose was not the Judicial Branch but the Legislative. I have no doubt at all that Congress has the power under § 5 to pass legislation to abolish the poll tax in order to protect the citizens of this country if it believes that the poll tax is being used as a device to deny voters equal protection of the law. See my concurring and dissenting opinion in *South Carolina* v. *Katzenbach, post,* —. But this legislative power which was granted to Congress by § 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment is limited to Congress.[8] This Court had occasion to discuss this very subject in

[8] But § 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment itself outlaws any state law which either as written or as applied discriminates against voters on account of race. Such a law can never be rational. "States may do a good deal of classifying that it is difficult to believe rational, but there are limits, and it is too clear for extended argument that color cannot be made the basis of a statutory classification affecting the right [to vote] set up in this case." *Nixon* v. *Herndon,* 273 U. S. 536, 541 (Holmes, J.).

Ex parte Virginia, 100 U. S. 339, 345. There this Court said, referring to the fifth section of the Amendment:

> "All of the amendments derive much of their force from this latter provision. It is not said the *judicial power* of the general government shall extend to enforcing the prohibitions and to protecting the rights and immunities guaranteed. It is not said that branch of the government shall be authorized to declare void any action of a State in violation of the prohibitions. *It is the power of Congress which has been enlarged.* Congress is authorized *to enforce* the prohibitions by appropriate legislation. Some legislation is contemplated to make the amendments fully effective. Whatever legislation is appropriate, that is, adapted to carry out the objects the amendments have in view, whatever tends to enforce submission to the prohibitions they contain, and to secure to all persons the enjoyment of perfect equality of civil rights and the equal protection of the laws against State denial or invasion, if not prohibited, is brought within the domain of congressional power." (Emphasis partially supplied).

Thus § 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment in accordance with our constitutional structure of government authorizes the Congress to pass definitive legislation to protect Fourteenth Amendment rights which it has done many times, *e. g.*, 42 U. S. C. § 1971 (a). For Congress to do this fits in precisely with the division of powers originally entrusted to the three branches of government—Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. But for us to undertake in the guise of constitutional interpretation to decide the constitutional policy question of this case amounts, in my judgment, to a plain exercise of power which the Constitution has denied us but has specifically granted to Congress. I cannot join in holding that the Virginia state poll tax law violates the Equal Protection Clause.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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[March 24, 1966.]

MR. JUSTICE HARLAN, whom MR. JUSTICE STEWART joins, dissenting.

The final demise of state poll taxes, already totally proscribed by the Twenty-Fourth Amendment with respect to federal elections and abolished by the States themselves in all but four States with respect to state elections,[1] is perhaps in itself not of great moment. But the fact that the *coup de grace* has been administered by this Court instead of being left to the affected States or to the federal political process[2] should be a matter of continuing concern to all interested in maintaining the proper role of this tribunal under our scheme of government.

I do not propose to retread ground covered in my dissents in *Reynolds* v. *Sims*, 377 U. S. 533, 589, and

[1] Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia.

[2] In the Senate hearings leading to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1965, some doubt was expressed whether state poll taxes could be validly abolished through the exercise of Congress' legislative power under § 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment. See Hearings on S. 1564 before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 89th Cong., 1st Sess., 194–197 (1965). I intimate no view on that question.

Carrington v. *Rash*, 380 U. S. 89, 97, and will proceed on the premise that the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment now reaches both state apportionment (*Reynolds*) and voter-qualification (*Carrington*) cases. My disagreement with the present decision is that in holding the Virginia poll tax violative of the Equal Protection Clause the Court has departed from long-established standards governing the application of that clause.

The Equal Protection Clause prevents States from arbitrarily treating people differently under their laws. Whether any such differing treatment is to be deemed arbitrary depends on whether or not it reflects an appropriate differentiating classification among those affected; the clause has never been thought to require equal treatment of all persons despite differing circumstances. The test evolved by this Court for determining whether an asserted justifying classification exists is whether such a classification can be deemed to be founded on some rational and otherwise constitutionally permissible state policy. See, *e. g.*, *Powell* v. *Pennsylvania*, 127 U. S. 678; *Barrett* v. *Indiana*, 229 U. S. 26; *Walters* v. *City of St. Louis*, 347 U. S. 231; *Baxstrom* v. *Herold*, 382 U. S. —. This standard reduces to a minimum the likelihood that the federal judiciary will judge state policies in terms of the individual notions and predilections of its own members, and until recently it has been followed in all kinds of "equal protection" cases.[3]

[3] I think the somewhat different application of the Equal Protection Clause to racial discriminaiton cases finds justification in the fact that insofar as that clause may embody a particular value in addition to rationality, the historical origins of the Civil War Amendments might attribute to racial equality this special status. See, *e. g.*, *Yick Wo* v. *Hopkins*, 118 U. S. 356; *Shelley* v. *Kraemer*, 334 U. S. 1; *Takahashi* v. *Fish & Game Comm'n*, 334 U. S. 410; *Brown* v. *Board of Education*, 347 U. S. 483; *Evans* v. *Newton*,

Reynolds v. *Sims, supra,* among its other breaks with the past, also marked a departure from these traditional and wise principles. Unless its "one man, one vote" thesis of state legislative apportionment is to be attributed to the unsupportable proposition that "Equal Protection" simply means indiscriminate equality, it seems inescapable that what *Reynolds* really reflected was but this Court's own views of how modern American representative government should be run. For it can hardly be thought that no other method of apportionment may be considered rational. See the dissenting opinion of STEWART, J., in *Lucas* v. *Forty-Fourth General Assembly of Colorado,* 377 U. S. 713, 744, and my own dissenting opinion in *Reynolds* v. *Sims, supra,* at pp. 615–624.

Following *Reynolds* the Court in *Carrington* v. *Rash,* 380 U. S. 89, applied the traditional equal protection standard in striking down a Texas statute disqualifying as voters in state elections certain members of the

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382 U. S. —; cf. *Korematsu* v. *United States,* 323 U. S. 214, 216. See Tussman & tenBroek, The Equal Protection of the Laws, 37 Calif. L. Rev. 341 (1949); Wechsler, Toward Neutral Principles of Constitutional Law, 73 Harv. L. Rev. 1, 33 (1959).

A similar characterization of indigency as a "neutral fact," irrelevant or suspect for purposes of legislative classification, has never been accepted by this Court. See *Edwards* v. *California,* 314 U. S. 160, 184–185 (Jackson, J., concurring). *Griffin* v. *Illinois,* 351 U. S. 12, requiring free trial transcripts for indigent appellants, and *Douglas* v. *California,* 372 U. S. 353, requiring the appointment of counsel for such appellants, cannot fairly be so interpreted for although reference was made indiscriminately to both equal protection and due process the analysis was cast primarily in terms of the latter.

More explicit attempts to infuse "Equal Protection" with specific values have been unavailing. See, *e. g., Patsone* v. *Pennsylvania,* 232 U. S. 138 (alienage); *West Coast Hotel Co.* v. *Parrish,* 300 U. S. 379 (sex); *Kotch* v. *Board of River Port Pilot Comm'rs,* 330 U. S. 552, 564 (Rutledge, J., dissenting) (consanguinity).

Armed Forces of the United States.[4] But today in holding unconstitutional state poll taxes and property qualifications for voting and *pro tanto* overruling *Breedlove* v. *Suttles*, 302 U. S. 277, and *Butler* v. *Thompson*, 341 U. S. 937, the Court reverts to the highly subjective judicial approach manifested by *Reynolds*. In substance the Court's analysis of the equal protection issue goes no further than to say that the electoral franchise is "precious" and "fundamental," *ante*, p. 7, and to conclude that "[t]o introduce wealth or payment of a fee as a measure of a voter's qualifications is to introduce a capricious or irrelevant factor," *ante*, p. 5. These are of course captivating phrases, but they are wholly inadequate to satisfy the standard governing adjudication of the equal protection issue: Is there a rational basis for Virginia's poll tax as a voting qualification? I think the answer to that question is undoubtedly "yes."[5]

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[4] So far as presently relevant, my dissent in that case rested not on disagreement with the equal protection standards employed by the Court but only on disagreement with their application in that instance. 380 U. S., at 99–101.

[5] I have no doubt that poll taxes that deny the right to vote on the basis of race or color violate the Fifteenth Amendment and can be struck down by this Court. That question is presented to us in *Butts* v. *Harrison*, No. 655, one of the companion cases decided today. The Virginia poll tax is on its face applicable to all citizens, and there was no allegation that it was discriminatorily enforced. The District Court explicitly found "no racial discrimination . . . in its application as a condition of voting." 240 F. Supp. 270, 271. Appellant in *Butts*, *supra*, argued first, that the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1902, which framed the poll-tax provision, was guided by a desire to reduce Negro suffrage, and second, that because of the generally lower economic standard of Negroes as contrasted with whites in Virginia the tax does in fact operate as a significant obstacle to voting by Negroes. The Court does not deal with this Fifteenth Amendment argument, and it suffices for me to say that on the record here I do not believe that the factors alluded to are

Property qualifications and poll taxes have been a traditional part of our political structure. In the Colonies the franchise was generally a restricted one.[6] Over the years these and other restrictions were gradually lifted, primarily because popular theories of political representation had changed.[7] Often restrictions were lifted only after wide public debate. The issue of woman suffrage, for example, raised questions of family relationships, of participation in public affairs, of the very nature of the type of society in which Americans wished to live; eventually a consensus was reached, which culminated in the Nineteenth Amendment no more than 45 years ago.

Similarly with property qualifications, it is only by fiat that it can be said, especially in the context of American history, that there can be no rational debate as to their advisability. Most of the early Colonies had them; many of the States have had them during much of their histories; [8] and, whether one agrees or not, arguments have been and still can be made in favor of them. For example, it is certainly a rational argument that payment of some minimal poll tax promotes civic responsibility, weeding out those who do not care enough about public affairs to pay $1.50 or thereabouts a year for the exercise of the franchise. It is also arguable, indeed it was probably accepted as sound political theory by a large percentage of Americans through most of our his-

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sufficient to invalidate this $1.50 tax whether under the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendment.

[6] See generally Ogden, The Poll Tax in the South 2 (1958); 1 Thorpe, A Constitutional History of the American People, 1776–1850, at 92–98 (1898); Williamson, American Suffrage From Property to Democracy, 1760–1860, cc. 1–4 (1960).

[7] See Porter, Suffrage in the United States 77–111 (1918); Thorpe, *op. cit. supra*, at 97, 401; Williamson, *op. cit. supra*, at 138–181.

[8] See generally Ogden, *op. cit. supra*; Porter, *op. cit. supra*.

tory, that people with some property have a deeper stake in community affairs, and are consequently more responsible, more educated, more knowledgeable, more worthy of confidence, than those without means, and that the community and Nation would be better managed if the franchise were restricted to such citizens.[9] Nondiscriminatory and fairly applied literacy tests, upheld by this Court in *Lassiter* v. *Northampton Education Board*, 360 U. S. 45, find justification on very similar grounds.

These viewpoints, to be sure, ring hollow on most contemporary ears. Their lack of acceptance today is evidenced by the fact that nearly all of the States, left to their own devices, have eliminated property or poll-tax qualifications; by the cognate fact that Congress and three-quarters of the States quickly ratified the Twenty-Fourth Amendment; and by the fact that rules such as the "pauper exclusion" in Virginia law, Va. Const., § 23, Va. Code § 24–18, have never been enforced.[10]

Property and poll-tax qualifications, very simply, are not in accord with current egalitarian notions of how a

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[9] At the Constitutional Convention, for example, there was some sentiment to prescribe a freehold qualification for federal elections under Art. IV, § 1. The proposed amendment was defeated, in part because it was thought suffrage qualifications were best left to the States. See II Records of the Federal Convention 201–210 (Farrand ed. 1911). Madison's views were expressed as follows: "Whether the Constitutional qualification ought to be a freehold, would with him depend much on the probable reception such a change would meet with in States where the right was now exercised by every description of people. In several of the States a freehold was now the qualification. Viewing the subject in its merits alone, the freeholders of the Country would be the safest depositories of Republican liberty." *Id.*, at 203. See also Aristotle, Politics, Bks. III, IV; Tocqueville, I Democracy in America, c. xiii, at 199–202 (Knopf ed. 1948).

[10] See *Harper* v. *Virginia State Board of Elections*, 240 F. Supp. 270, 271.

modern democracy should be organized. It is of course entirely fitting that legislatures should modify the law to reflect such changes in popular attitudes. However, it is all wrong, in my view, for the Court to adopt the political doctrines popularly accepted at a particular moment of our history and to declare all others to be irrational and invidious, barring them from the range of choice by reasonably minded people acting through the political process. It was not too long ago that Mr. Justice Holmes felt impelled to remind the Court that the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment does not enact the *laissez-faire* theory of society, *Lochner* v. *New York*, 198 U. S. 45, 75–76. The times have changed, and perhaps it is appropriate to observe that neither does the Equal Protection Clause of that Amendment rigidly impose upon America an ideology of unrestrained egalitarianism.[11]

I would affirm the decision of the District Court.

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[11] Justice Holmes' admonition is particularly appropriate: "Some of these laws embody convictions or prejudices which judges are likely to share. Some may not. But a constitution is not intended to embody a particular economic theory, whether of paternalism and the organic relation of the citizen to the State or of *laissez faire*. It is made for people of fundamentally differing views, and the accident of our finding certain opinions natural and familiar or novel and even shocking ought not to conclude our judgment upon the question whether statutes embodying them conflict with the Constitution of the United States." 198 U. S., at 75–76.